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VOLUME XXXVI

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Free Press, Detroit
Freeman's Journal, New York
Friends' Intelligencer, Philadelphia
Garden Magazine, New York
Gazette, Athens, O.
Gazette, Clinton, Ky.
Gazette-Times, Pittsburg
Georgian, Atlanta
Globe, New York
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.
Good Roads Magazine, New York
Harper's Bazaar, New York
Harper's Magazine, New York
Harper's Weekly, New York
Harvard Graduates' Magazine, Cambridge
Harvard Monthly, Cambridge
Hebrew Standard, New York
Herald, Baltimore

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Herald, Boston
Herald, Dayton
Herald, Louisville
Herald, New York
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Herald, Salt Lake City
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Journal, Chicago
Journal, Detroit
Journal, Kansas City
Journal, Minneapolis
Journal, Peoria
Journal, Providence
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Journal of Fire, New York
Journal of Political Economy, Chicago
Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago
Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research, New York
Journal of the Knights of Labor, Washington
Judge, New York
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Labor Tribune, Pittsburg
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Leader, Cleveland
Leader, Pittsburg
Ledger, Philadelphia
Ledger, Tacoma
Leslie's Weekly, New York
Life, Brooklyn
Life, New York
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia
Living Age, Boston
Living Church, Milwaukee
Locomotive Fireman's Magazine, Indianapolis
Louisiana Planter, The
Lumberman, St. Louis
McClure's Magazine, New York
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore
Medical Journal, Springfield, Ill.
Medical Journal, New York
Medical News, New York
Medical Record, New York
Medical Times, New York
Messenger, New York
Messenger, Wilmington
Methodist Review, New York
Metropolitan, New York
Michigan Christian Advocate, Detroit
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Monthly Weather Review, Washington
Moody's Magazine, New York
Motor, New York
Motor Age, New York
Motor Car, New York
Motor Print, Philadelphia
Motor Talk, Denver
Motor Way, Chicago
Motor World, New York
Municipal Journal and Engineer, New York
Munsey's Magazine, New York
Musical America, New York
Musical Courier, New York
Nassau Literary Magazine, Princeton
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Navy, Washington
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News, Chicago
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Oregonian, Portland
Outing, New York
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Poet Lore, Boston
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Popular Science Montlhy, New York
Post, Charleston
Post, Chicago
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Post, Pittsburg
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Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg
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Press, New York
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Puck, New York
Putnam's Monthly, New York
Railroad Gazette, New York
Railway Age, Chicago
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, New York
Railway World, Philadelphia
Record, Fort Worth
Record, Philadelphia
Record, Troy
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Record-Herald, Chicago
Recreation, New York
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Register, Mobile
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Republic, St. Louis
Republican, Denver
Republican, Springfield, Mass.
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Reviews of Reviews, New York
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Science, New York
Scientific American, New York
Scientific American Supplement, New York
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Sentinel, Milwaukee
Shipping Illustrated, New York
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Socialist, Chicago
Socialist, New York
Socialist, Toledo, O.
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Standard, Chicago
Standard Union, Brooklyn
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Star, Kansas City
Star, Poughkeepsie
Star, Washington
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System, Chicago
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Tammany Times, New York
Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, New York
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Telegraph, Macon, Ga.
Telephony, Chicago
Textile World Record, Boston
Theatre Magazine, New York
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Times, Buffalo
Times, Denver
Times, Hartford
Times, Kansas City
Times, New York
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Times, Washington
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Tribune, Salt Lake
Tribune, Scranton
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Tuftonian, The, Medford
Uncle Remus's Magazine, Atlanta
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Union, San Diego
Union Gospel News, Cleveland
Union Signal, Evanston, Ill.
United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis
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University of Virginia Magazine, Charlottesville
Van Norden's Magazine, New York
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Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk
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Wall Street Journal, New York
Watchman, Boston
Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian, Atlanta
Weather Review, Washington
Wesleyan Methodist, Syracuse
Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati
Western Electrician, Chicago
Widow, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams Literary Magazine, Williamstown
Wilshire's, New York
Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Woman's Home Companion, New York
World, New York
World, Oakland
World Events Magazine, Dayton
World To-day, Chicago
World-Herald, Omaho
World's Work, New York
Yale Literary Magazine, New Haven
Y. M. C. A. News, New York
Youth's Companion, Boston
Zion's Herald, Boston

In Hawaii and the Philippines

Bulletin, Honolulu
Hawaiian Star, Honolulu

Asamblea Filipino, Manila
Times, Manila

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the United Kingdom and Ireland

Academy, London
Albany Review, London
Athenæum, London
Autocar, London
Bookman, London
British Congregationalist, London
British Medical Journal, London
British Weekly, London
Burlington Magazine, London
Bystander, London
Christian Commonwealth, London
Chronicle, London
Church Times, London
Clarion, London
Contemporary Review, London
Courier, Manchester
Dublin Review, London
Economist, London
Engineering, London
Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette, London
Examiner, London
Expository Times, Edinburgh
Express, London
Financial News, London
Fortnightly Review, London
Globe, London
Grand Magazine, London
Graphic, London
Guardian, London
Hibbert Journal, London
Hospital, London
Illustrated London News
Independent Review, London
Individualist, London
International, The, London
Jewish Chronicle, London
Justice, London
Knowledge and Scientific News, London
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Labour Leader, London
Lamp, London
Lancet, London
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Lloyd's Weekly News, London
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Macmillan's Magazine, London
Mail, London
M. A. P., London
National Review, London
New Age, London
New Review, London
News, London
Nineteenth Century and After, London
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Post, London
Public Opinion, London
Punch, London
Quarterly Review, London
Review of Reviews, London
Reynolds's Newspaper, London
Saturday Review, London
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Speaker, London
Spectator, London
Standard, London
Statist, London
Tablet, London
Tatler, London
Telegraph, London
Temple Bar, London
Times, London
Tit Bits, London
Tribune, London
United Irishman, Dublin
Westminster Gazette, London
Westminster Review, London
World, London

English Periodicals in the British Possessions

Advertiser, London, Ontario
Buddhist, Colombo, Ceylon
Canadian Churchman, Toronto
Canadian Courier, Toronto
Canadian Gazette, Montreal
Catholic Register, Toronto
Citizen, Ottawa
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Friend of India, Calcutta
Globe, Montreal
Herald, St. Johns, Newfoundland
Hindustan Review, Allahabad
Indian Witness, Calcutta
Leader, Johannesburg
Life, Melbourne
Mail, Johannesburg
Malaysia Message, Singapore
Medical Journal, Montreal
Monetary Times, Toronto
Naturalist, Ottawa
Presbyterian, Toronto
Press, Montreal
Saturday Night, Toronto
Sun, Toronto
Telegram, Winnipeg
Times, Melbourne
Tribune, Winnipeg
United India and Native States, Madras
Witness, Montreal
World, Vancouver

English Periodicals in Various Other Countries

Celestial Empire, Shanghai
Chinese Recorder, Shanghai
Herald, Kobé
Japan Weekly Chronicle, Kobé
Japan Weekly Mail, Yokohama
Mexican Herald, City of Mexico
Times, Bangkok

FRENCH PERIODICALS

In the French Republic

A Travers le Monde, Paris
Action, Paris
Annales des Sciences Psychiques, Paris
Armée et Marine, Paris
Automobile, Paris
Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement, Paris
Correspondant, Paris
Cosmos, Paris
Croix, Paris
Écho de Paris, Paris
Éclair, Paris
Économiste Français, Paris
Figaro, Paris
Gaulois, Paris
Grande Revue, Paris
Hebdo Débats, Paris
Humanité, Paris
Illustration, Paris
Intransigéant, Paris
Je Sais Tout, Paris
Journal, Paris
Journal des Débats, Paris
Journal Officiel, Paris
Liberté, Paris
Matin, Paris
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Moniteur Industrie, Paris
Nature, Paris
Nouvelle Revue, Paris
Petit Journal, Paris
Petit Parisien, Paris
Petit Temps, Paris
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Presse Médicale, Paris
Questions Politiques et Diplomatiques, Paris
Revue Bleue, Paris
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris
Revue Diplomatique, Paris
Revue Économique Internationale, Paris
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Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris
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French Periodicals in Various Countries

Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse, Lausanne
Conquête de L'Air, Brussels
Courrier des États-Unis, New York
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Indépendance Belge, Brussels
Journal, Geneva
Journal de Bruxelles, Brussels
Presse, Montreal
Revue des Questions Scientifiques, Louvain

GERMAN PERIODICALS

In the German Empire

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich
Alte Glaube, Leipsic
Boersen-Courier, Berlin
Christliche Welt, Marburg
Chronik der Christlichen Welt, Tübingen
Continent, Berlin
Continental Correspondence, Berlin
Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, Berlin
Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart
Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin
Energy, Leipsic
Fliegende Blaetter, Munich
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Militaer-Wochenblatt, Berlin
Nachrichten, Hamburg
Nation, Berlin
National Zeitung, Berlin
Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift, Berlin
Neue Gesellschaft, Berlin
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Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin
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Simplicissimus, Munich
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Humoristische Blaetter, Vienna
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Politische Correspondenz, Vienna
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna
Zeit, Vienna

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Zeitung, St. Petersburg

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Bollettino della Sera, Milan
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Italia, Rome
Italia Moderna, Rome
Minerva, Rome
Nuova Antologia, Rome
Osservatore Romano, Rome
Pasquino, Turin
Popolo Romano, Rome
Rivista di Fisica, Pavia
Tribuna, Rome
Tribuna Illustrata, Rome

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Asahi, Tokyo
Hochi, Tokyo
Jehoza Shimbun, Tokyo
Jiji Shimpo
Kokumin, Tokyo
Mainichi Dempo, Tokyo
Nichi Nichi, Tokyo
Nippon, Tokyo
Puck, Tokyo

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Svoboda, St. Petersburg
Tovaristch, St. Petersburg
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Epoca, Madrid
España Moderno, Madrid
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Discusion, Havana
Economista, Havana
Lucha, La, Havana

DUTCH PERIODICALS

Amsterdammer, Amsterdam

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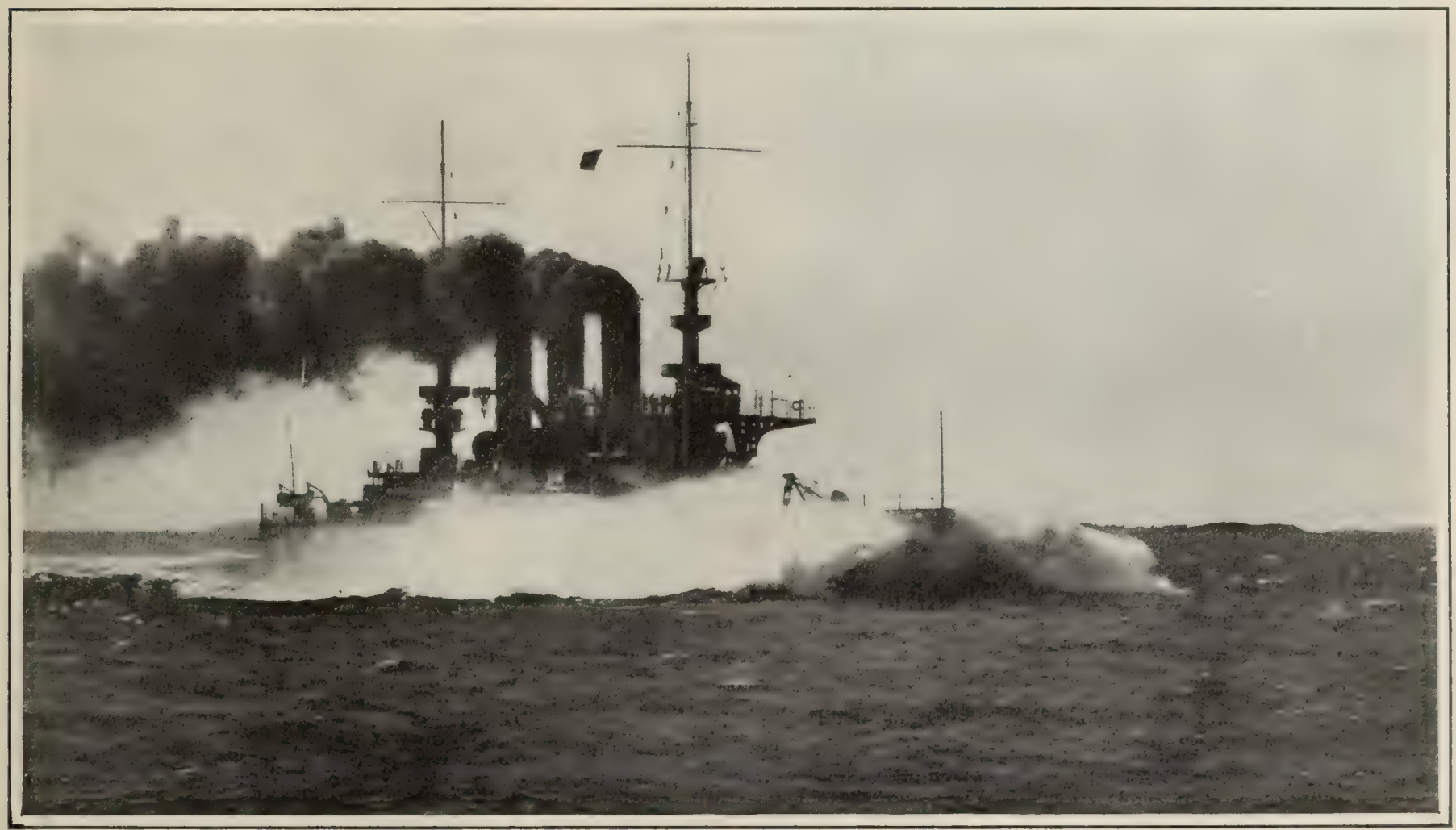
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NAVY AND ITS CRITICS

CRITICISM of the Pacific cruise was already "hull down on the horizon of Park Row"—as a paragrapher of *The Evening Mail* phrases it—when Mr. Reuterdahl launched his amazing catalog of the alleged structural defects in our battle-ships, with its accompanying indictment of the bureau system under which the Navy is managed. As a consequence, while the fleet is on its "frolic" in our farther seas, the "fight" promises to develop at naval headquarters and on the floor of Congress. The avowed purpose of Mr. Reuterdahl's drastic criticism of our war-ships—the principal counts of which were given in our issue of last week—is to arouse public interest in the needs of our Navy and to enlighten the country as to the actual results and the inherent defects of the bureau system. Already Washington dispatches and editorial opinions throughout the country are at one in the belief that Congress can not now avoid an investigation into the administration of the Navy Department. Such an investigation, if thorough enough, says *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington), would be welcomed by the bureau chiefs as well as by the country at large. This service paper admits that Mr. Reuterdahl's article is "an able one," and that, owing to the psychological moment of its appearance and the wide publicity it has achieved, it has the startling effect of an original disclosure. Another service organ, *The Army and Navy Journal* of New York, acknowledges the impressiveness of Mr. Reuterdahl's formidably arrayed facts, but questions his implication that a general staff for the Navy "would have enabled us to escape these alleged blunders." Some of his



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THE BATTLE-SHIP "VIRGINIA" UNDER FULL STEAM IN A MODERATE HEAD SEA.

This illustrates Mr. Reuterdahl's contention as to the difficulty of firing with accuracy many of the guns of a ship with a low freeboard in a heavy sea. He says: "The *Virginia*, with all her ports closed by steel bucklers, shipped one hundred and twenty tons of water into her forward turret during a trip from Cuba to Hampton Roads a few months ago. With these ports open for action during bad weather, each wave would send through them tons of water. The electrical installations of the machinery which turns the turret, hoists the ammunition, and elevates the guns would be short-circuited and burnt out, and the turret and its guns would be rendered motionless. The water would pass down inside the turret to the handling-room, and from there directly to the magazines."

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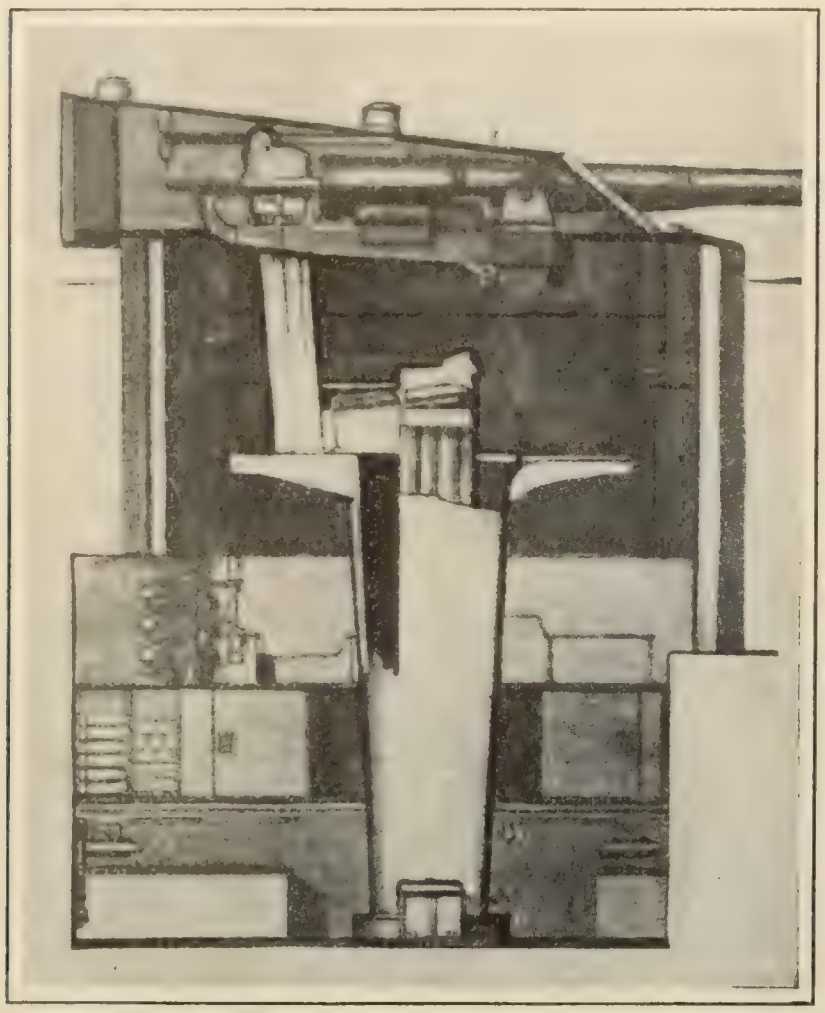
criticisms, says this paper, "are unquestionably sound," while "others are founded upon the assumption that in the case of differences of opinion in the Navy the hostile critics of our present ships are invariably right and those who defend them as universally wrong, and that in our departure from foreign models we are necessarily in the wrong." Mr. Reuterdahl, continues *The Army and Navy Journal*, lays great stress upon the fact that the low freeboard of our war-vessels prevents them from fighting in a heavy sea; but "what naval battle," it asks, "was ever fought in heavy weather?" The *Monitor*, it adds, "has left us its heritage of the idea of a low freeboard as a means of battle protection."



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

THE TWO-STAGE TURRET OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

This plan, taken from the Paris World's Fair catalog of Vickers & Maxim in 1900, indicates the entire separation of the turret proper from the magazines below. The ammunition is hoisted through an enclosed trunk to a platform under the turret. From this enclosed trunk it is mechanically pushed into another closed passage and drawn by a second hoist up to the breech of the gun. At no time is the ammunition exposed. This turret was designed in 1898.

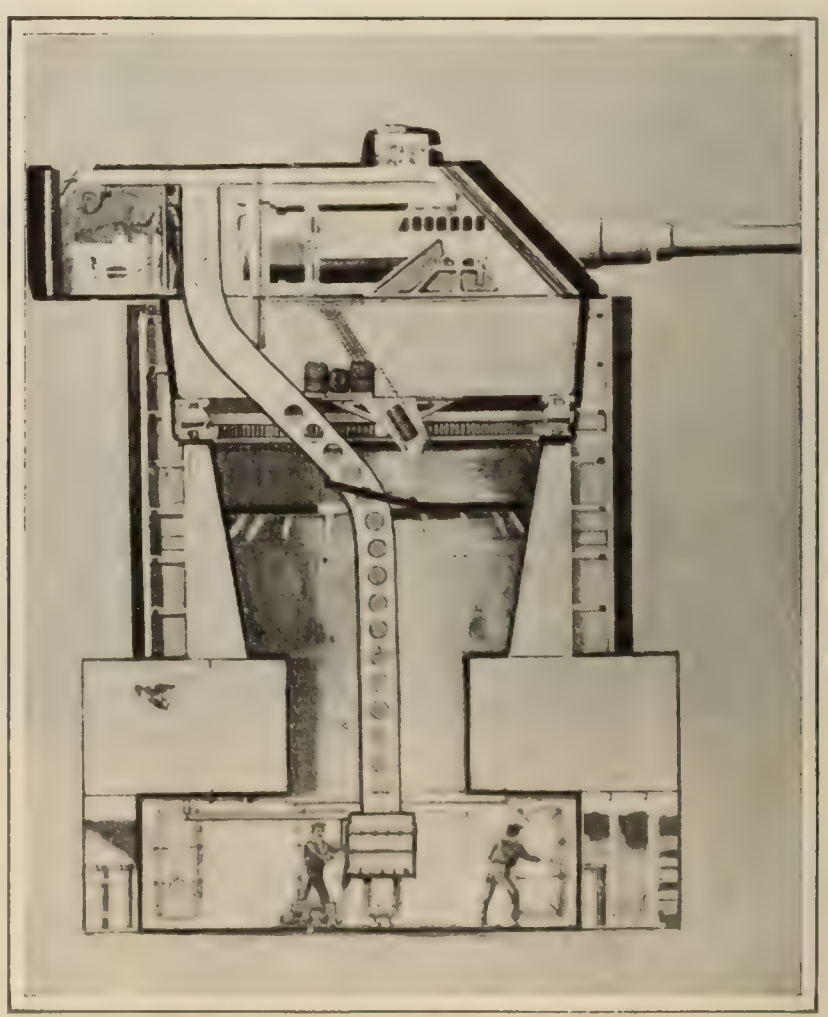
Last week we quoted, in Mr. Reuterdahl's own words, the three or four leading charges against our war-ships as efficient fighting-machines. *The Army and Navy Journal* prints the following brief summary of the particulars in which Mr. Reuterdahl believes our Navy to be deficient:

"The main armor is under water and the ends of the vessels are soft. The open shafts to the magazine are a source of present danger and possible disaster in battle. The turret ports are double the size they should be. The medium guns are not isolated in pairs as they are in foreign navies. The ammunition hoists are insufficient and there is no emergency gear for hoisting ammunition. There is a lack of torpedoes and destroyers and our battleships 'are poorly equipped with guns to fight off an enemy's torpedo-destroyers.' To these criticisms of his own this writer adds those of Captain Fiske, viz.: 'That we have installed inturning screws in thirty-seven vessels; that we have put sighting-hoods on turrets, when parallel mirrors were used on fortifications by Leonardo da Vinci, four hundred years ago; that we have no naval range-finder, no battle signals, no general staff; that we have put the steam-whistle where it deafens the officers of the deck and the lookouts while they are listening for fog-signals; that our conning-towers are not adapted to their purpose; that we have no means of steering a compass course in battle; that we have no means of handling a fleet in a fog; that we have acres of armor just thick enough to insure the maximum effect of hostile shell; that we have smoke-stacks unnecessarily high, which interfere with fire-control and in signaling; that most of our flag-officers have never learned to be flag-officers; that we have no clear ideas of naval strategy or tactics; and are only beginning to have a definite naval policy.'"

Mr. Reuterdahl asserts that "the American Navy is at least five years behind its competitors in practically all mechanical devices" because by the methods of the bureau system "the mechanical genius of America is absolutely barred from applying itself to the problems of the Navy." To quote once more from the article in *McClure's Magazine*:

"Foreign governments, on the other hand, are ready enough to enlist private talent in designing and constructing their navies, and practically all the great improvements in naval material come from private individuals and firms. Armstrong, Vickers & Maxim, Thorneycroft, Schichau, Normand, and Krupp are known across the world. Their plants and *personnel* are especially equipped to improve the methods of warfare. Such individual firms as these have evolved nearly everything in the advanced equipment of the navies of to-day. Their inventions go immediately to foreign governments who patronize them. Our Navy simply adopts them from the navies which secure them first. For this reason, we are continually some five years late; for this reason, we never yet have launched a man-of-war which, in some essential fighting quality, was not already obsolete when it was launched."

Point is given to Mr. Reuterdahl's arraignment of the bureau system by the resignation of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson from the headship of the Naval Bureau of Navigation, as an indirect result, at least, of a clash between that bureau and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, over the command of the hospital ship *Relief*. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*:



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

THE OPEN TURRET ON AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIPS.

This drawing, based upon a plan published in *The Scientific American*, shows the guns standing directly above the unprotected handling-room and the magazine. According to Mr. Reuterdahl, "never since the use of powder upon fighting-ships has there been such danger to the magazines as exists in every battle-ship and armored cruiser in the American fleet."

"The poor old navy hospital ship *Relief* gives promise at last of affording real relief to the Navy from the most serious ailment from which it has suffered in many years. The row over the in-

trinsically insignificant matter of who shall be appointed to command her shows every sign now of developing into Congressional action that will bring about the reorganization of the entire Navy Department and the abolition of the bureau system, which has provided the justification for most of the recent criticisms of the Navy."

The same dispatch reports that the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which was appointed two years ago, "has reached the definite conclusion that something is radically wrong with the naval organization, and will make a determined effort at this session to provide the remedy." Admiral Brownson is quoted as saying frankly: "I do not believe in the bureau system, and I think it should be reorganized." Secretary Metcalf, on the other hand, is said to be a strong upholder of the present system. In the main, however, Washington correspondents report a disposition on the part of the officers most concerned to avoid any public comment on the subject. This is explained on the theory that the whole question will be aired in Congress when the Naval Appropriation Bill comes up for discussion, and that the officers are saving their ammunition until that time. Admiral Melville, nevertheless, has astonished his brother officers by a peculiarly blunt, tho somewhat vague reference to an "infernal clique" that "wants to rule or ruin the Navy."

By the lay press of all sections and parties a Congressional inquiry is looked for. "The country will want convincing evidence that blunders are not being made before it drops the vital and beneficial discussion which Mr. Reuterdahl has started," remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.); and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) points out that "since active officers do not dare to talk, the only way to ascertain the facts is through an inquiry, preferably by Congress, by which means the real opinions of the higher officers could be obtained." The American people, as the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) remarks, "have enough money invested in this most important line of defense to demand to know whether or not the charges are well founded." If the charges are true, it adds, "then immediate measures are necessary." "It is in order for the Congress to ascertain the facts," asserts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.). Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"If the charges *in toto* were wholly true in their worst significance the Democratic party would be justified in making a political issue of the gross maladministration of the party in power for the past ten years in spending $150,000,000 or more upon worthless war-ships and also in committing the country to certain foreign policies that render a navy necessary for their maintenance. . . . When the question is thoroughly investigated, it will doubtless be found, as *The Republican* has already suggested, that defects of construction exist in all navies, because battle-ships are compromises, and that a perpetual controversy goes on between experts concerning moot points. Naval wars come so seldom that few of these disputed questions get satisfactorily settled by a decisive preponderance of expert opinion."

Mr. Reuterdahl's charges are so well supported by professional knowledge and opinon, says the New York *Press* (Rep.), that "it seems impossible to avoid a trial of them." To quote further:

"Such hearing would be worthless if conducted by the Administation, which is a party in interest, as Secretary Metcalf's vigorous defense of the bureau system proves. The issue is a broad one. It includes more than the question whether the armor protection of battle-ships is as defective as it was on Rohzestvensky's hulks. It goes beyond the matter of magazines and turrets. It affects the body and soul of the United States Navy.

"The indictment, which has been responsibly drawn, is against the entire naval establishment. This is more than a question of what blunders in the past can be remedied. There is a question of what disasters can be averted by mending and avoiding mistakes before it is too late.

"The bureau system, with its divided responsibilities, its red tape, its bickerings, which affect every part of the service and involve the whole *personnel* from the newest middy to the commander-in-chief, must come under public scrutiny. In no other way will the country get at the vital truths which must be learned before it can feel a sense of security in its sea power. The investigation is work not for the individuals concerned in the controversy between the critics and defenders of the bureau system. Congress can deal with this big business in thorough and independent fashion."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) is convinced that "there should be a general staff," and that "at least five of our sixteen battleships should be scrapped." But it adds that "this is just as true of

THE MAN WHO HAS STIRRED UP THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, the marine artist whose criticism of our battle ships is likely to result in a Congressional inquiry, is now with the fleet on its way to the Pacific. The bureau system, he asserts, causes a waste "which is estimated to reach, in the conduct of our navy-yards alone, the tremendous total of from ten to twenty million dollars every year." But he adds: "There is no criticism of the character or motives of the men at the head of this bureau system; the American Navy I believe to be above all suspicion of graft."

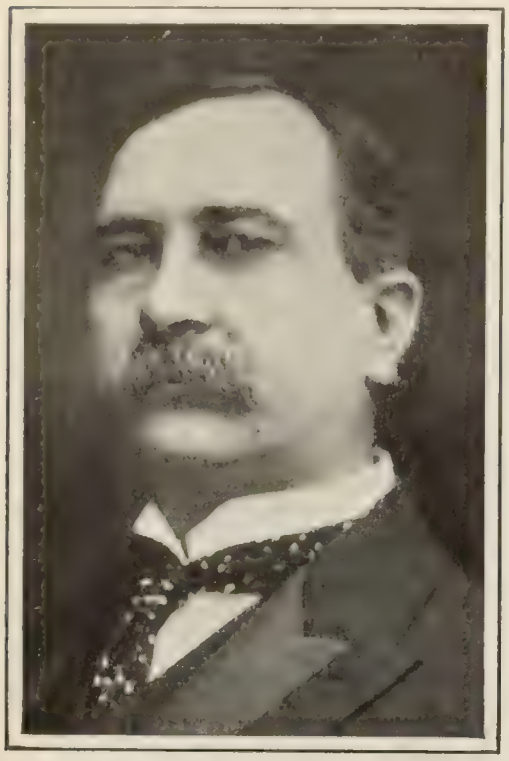
any other sixteen battle-ships designed over the same years." Developing this more optimistic view of the situation it continues:

"A modern battle-ship is the most intricate product of modern industry. No nation has built them without making many mistakes. In the Japanese Navy, after a triumphant war had sharpened discipline, improved methods, and tested appliances, Admiral Togo's flag-ship was destroyed by an accident never yet explained. Some blunder had made explosion possible. The *Captain*, of the British Navy, forty years ago turned over in a moderate gale in the Bay of Biscay and all were lost but two seamen. The *Jena*, of the French Navy, just blew up in dock in France. Defective steering-gear led one German battle-ship to sink another in the British Channel. . . . . Every navy has this record. Our monitors were all failures; but one of them changed naval history, and saved our ports from attack."

So, too, it appears to the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), which reminds us that "each battle-ship, as built, is an experiment," and "represents a weighing of advantages—or a choice of evils." "On their face the charges seem absurd," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which can not believe that President Roosevelt would permit the conditions alleged in the Navy; and the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) thinks that "caution precludes too much credence to a story of such tremendous import."

A RAILROAD DEFENSE OF THE "ROOSEVELT POLICIES"

"THE policy which has been pursued by the Federal Government, while causing a heavy shrinkage of security prices, bringing loss to many people and temporarily depressing business, has undoubtedly been instrumental in preventing a national disaster of far greater magnitude than the present period of tension and unrest." This sentence contains the gist of Mr. B. F. Yoakum's contribution to the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post's* symposium on the question "Is Roosevelt a Menace to Business?"—a symposium which has so far revealed few opinions of compelling interest. Mr. Yoakum, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island Railroad system, goes on to say that the policies which the Administration stands for "are healthy and will prove constructive." Taking the good with the bad, he says, "I believe that we are better off under the existing conditions than we should have been had we continued without governmental restraint." "To expose the excesses of corporate trusts," he asserts, "is not a detriment, but a protection to their stockholders." His statement is impressive, comments the Chicago *Post*, because of its "broadness of view and grasp of the industrial situation," and because it comes from a railroad man—from the ranks of the enemy, according to the popular view. To quote further from this striking statement:



MR. B. F. YOAKUM,
A railroad magnate who believes that the Roosevelt policies in restraint of corporations "are healthy and will prove constructive."

"We have reached a point where, as business men, we should recognize the authority of the Federal Government to exercise certain supervision over the traffic of the transportation companies which should be fair to both the railroads and the public they serve. . . . . .

"To throw restraints about the corporations is to give a guaranty of equality and fair administration in the future. Such a policy, carried out on a conservative basis, must be beneficial to all. It will, in the end, be a safeguard to the constructors and the operators of our railway systems as well as to their stockholders, thus establishing confidence and giving security to the securities."

In present conditions he sees a great opportunity for the railroads, and he admonishes them not to neglect it:

"But if the railroads fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, I do not believe that another one like it will come to them again. Public pressure and public sentiment will then force rules and regulations regardless of expediency or reason. In other words, it seems to me that the administrative and legislative bodies representing the people, and the railroad managers representing the stock- and bond-holders, should not resort to insane opposition, but sane cooperation."

Mr. Yoakum admits that the financial stringency will cause the railroads to discontinue their policy of expansion for a time, and that the resultant scarcity of work "will somewhat dampen the enthusiasm of the idle over the Republican Administration," since "hardship is not exactly conducive to political fervor." But he insists, nevertheless, that the state of the country's business "does not warrant a panic"—that we are, in fact, "in the enjoyment of real and wide-spread prosperity." He concludes with the following confident predictions:

"We shall emerge from our present disturbances with a clearer understanding with the Government; a closer knowledge of our responsibilities to our stockholders; with our railroads and corporate properties 'worth the money,' and based on their actual earning capacity under a system of accounting that has the stamp of approval of an officer of the Federal Government. Therefore, when our home bankers send their annual statements to their foreign correspondents they can say, in offering our securities to their customers, with absolute confidence, that these statements are correct and have been carefully scrutinized, investigated, and approved by the Government.

"This Federal approval is as near as we can possibly get to obtaining the Government's actual guaranty upon our securities, and it will be a safe and sane substitute for government ownership, a condition for which we are not ready.

"Therefore, I can see no reason why a permanent recession of business should come to the nation at this time, either from conditions or as a result of the work the Federal Government has been engaged in."

The President is not without enthusiastic champions among the leaders of the banking world also. Thus Mr. Henry Clews, addressing a large gathering of the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, New York City, scouts the idea that Mr. Roosevelt is to blame for the present disturbances in the business of the country. To quote briefly from his speech:

"I ask you, as tho you were empaneled on a jury, the question: Why should all the blame of producing the recent panic be laid on President Roosevelt? Did President Roosevelt do any of these things? Not one of them. Governor Hughes was the brilliant investigator of the life-insurance companies, and he also unearthed the Metropolitan Railroad scandal through being the author of the Public Utilities Bill. Yet Mr. Roosevelt is condemned by many, while Mr. Hughes is praised by the same people.

"I am very far from suggesting that either is to blame, for both have simply done their duty, in enforcing the laws and exposing wrongdoing. Both, therefore, deserve great credit."

JUSTICE HARLAN ON THE CONSTITUTION

AT a time when the Government is trying to gain the mastery over our great corporations, and the corporations are using every means to prevent it, the speech of Mr. Justice Harlan before the Kentucky Club of New York City on December 23 is attracting wide attention. His theme was the apprehension existing in some quarters that the stability of the Government is in danger through Federal centralization of power. Justice Harlan declines to be alarmed, and the Washington *Post* thinks his words "ought to cure pessimists and reassure optimists." His sound sentiments are "well worthy of being heeded at the present time," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "when so much of unsound and illogical doctrine is advocated by men claiming to be leaders of great parties and by debaters in Congress."

Justice Harlan said in part:

"What, let me ask, are some of the grounds upon which the pessimist of these days bases his fears for the safety of our institutions? He persuades himself to believe that the trend in public affairs to-day is toward the centralization of all governmental power in the nation, and the destruction of the rights of the States. If this were really the case, the duty of every American would be to resist such a tendency by every means in his power. A national government for national affairs, and State governments for State affairs, is the foundation rock upon which our institutions rest. Any serious departure from that principle would bring disaster upon the American people and upon the American system of free government.

"But the fact is not as the pessimist alleges it to be. The American people are more determined than at any time in their

history to maintain both national and State rights, as those rights exist under the Union ordained by the Constitution. . . . . .

"The best friends of States' rights, permit me to say, are not those who habitually denounce as illegal everything done by the General Government, but those who recognize the Government of the Union as possessing all the powers granted to it in the Constitution, either expressly or by necessary implication; for, without a general government possessing such powers in relation to matters of national concern, the States would be in perpetual conflict, and lose their prestige before the world. With equal truth, it may be said that the best friends of the Union are those who hold that the States possess all governmental powers not granted to the General Government and that are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or with a republican form of government. . . .

"The National Government, it should ever be remembered, is one of limited, delegated powers, and is not a pure democracy in which the will of the popular majority, as exprest at the polls at a particular time, becomes immediately the supreme law. It is a representative republic, in which the will of the people is to be ascertained in a prescribed mode, and carried into effect only by appointed agents, designated by the people themselves, in the manner indicated by law. It would be a calamity unspeakable if our institutions and the sacred rights of life, liberty, and property should be put at the mercy of a majority unrestrained by a written supreme law binding every department of government, even the people themselves. . . . . .

"Therefore, let the country gather up all the strength that comes from the patriotism and loyalty of the American people and go forward in its marvelous career, holding to the confident belief, justified by the words of the Constitution and by judicial decisions, that the checks in our governmental system will suffice in the future, as they have sufficed in the past, to guard our institutions against insidious attacks upon the fundamental principles of free government or against the exercise of arbitrary or usurped power."

How the growth of business has expanded State affairs into national affairs is pointed out by *The Wall Street Journal* thus:

"What was formerly mere local business has now become State business, and what was formerly mere State business has become national business. There has been an extraordinary expansion of trade, of transportation, and of American life. Our commerce is now continental in its scope; our corporations and our labor organizations are national and even international in their operations. Consequently the national affairs in which the National Government may concern itself have become much more numerous, while the State affairs in which State governments may concern themselves have decreased in volume. In other words, political concentration, so-called, is the direct result of financial concentration. It is an effort of government to expand to the size of commercial operations."

The Supreme Court must be the final arbiter to pass on the extensions of Federal authority over new fields, and while "undoubtedly this is the best that may be done," remarks the Detroit *News*, yet—

"The most optimistic patriot and the most submissive to constituted authority can not fail to appreciate that even the Supreme Court of the United States is very human at times and subject to occasional attacks of astigmatism and color-blindness. It has rendered some memorable opinions in determining when the Constitution follows or does not follow the flag. It has sanctioned the exercise of despotic powers by a republic over vassal colonies. Back in 1876, when the two great political parties each wanted a decision to suit its own case, the Administration made a sort of lightning change in the *personnel* of the Supreme Court, to prevent the Democratic appellant from getting a decision affirming the manifest election of Samuel J. Tilden. The Republican party thus procured a decision affirming the pseudo-election of Rutherford B. Hayes.

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN.

"The American people," he says, "are more determined than at any time in their history to maintain both national and State rights, as those rights exist under the Union ordained by the Constitution."

"If the Supreme Court can be so manipulated by partizan interests to suit the purpose of a mere faction in the Government, Justice Harlan should be patient with pessimistic citizens who are fearful that commercial interests of even greater power than a political party may exert an undue influence in promoting the appointment of their corporation lawyers to the Supreme bench, with a view to future applications of the Constitution. There are lawyers who, while believing themselves perfectly honest and purely patriotic, would, in case of an issue between the people of the United States and a vast commercial interest, incline to the side of the latter, because all their training has given their intellectual processes a peculiar bent. It should, therefore, be the special care of our Government to look well to the Supreme Court."

"GEE WHIZ! I'M GETTIN' COLD. WHY DON'T HE START UP AGAIN?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

ON THE WAITING LIST.
—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

IN SUSPENSE.

STRIKE PREVENTION IN CANADA

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, calls our attention to Canada's "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," which has been in operation now for about nine months, and which, according to our distinguished informant, has at least eight points of advantage over any labor legislation existing in the United States. This new Canadian law has already caused the amicable settlement of a number of troublesome and long-drawn-out disputes; and it appears that its provision for complete publicity is not the smallest factor in this result. The purpose of the act "is not arbitration, but conciliation, investigation, and publicity," and by these methods it aims to "aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities." Its provisions secure a public inquiry into any industrial dispute concerning mines or public utilities, provided either one of the two parties to the dispute asks for such an investigation. The substance of this Canadian legislation is set forth by President Eliot in *McClure's Magazine*. The most striking feature of the act, says the writer, is this:

"Whenever a dispute arises between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, *either* of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister [of Labor] for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation, to which board the dispute shall be referred under the provisions of this act, if applicable. The Minister must, within fifteen days from the date at which an application is received, establish such a board, if satisfied that the provisions of the act apply. Every board consists of three members, who are appointed by the Minister; but of these three members one must be appointed on the recommendation of the employer, one on the recommendation of the employees, and the third on the recommendation of the first two members. If either of the parties fails to nominate its representative within five days, the Minister must appoint a fit person to represent that party in the board; if the two members fail to select a third member, the Minister must appoint a fit person to be the third member of the board, and this third member is chairman of the board. . . . The Department of Labor is authorized to provide any board of conciliation and investigation with a secretary, stenographer, and other necessary clerical assistance, in order to secure complete publicity for the inquiry.

"In making application for the appointment of a board, the party which desires the inquiry must set forth the parties to the dispute, the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, an estimate of the number of persons likely to be affected, and the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute. The application must be accompanied by a declaration that, failing the adjustment of the dispute under the act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike will ensue. The party making application for the appointment of a board must transmit by sure means to the other party to the dispute a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration."

The next interesting feature of this act relates to "strikes or lockouts prior to, or pending, reference to a board." We read:

"Under this act, it is 'unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to, or during, a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation.' But nothing in the act prohibits the discontinuance of any industry, or of the working of any persons therein, for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike, and nothing in the act restrains any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike, in respect to any dispute which has been duly referred to a board and dealt with thereby, through investigation, publicity, and recommendation of a just settlement. Ultimate freedom to strike or to lock out is therefore preserved under this act, but only after investigation by a public authority which secures complete publicity for the causes of the dispute and the claims of the disputants, and makes its own recommendation of a just settlement. . . . . .

"The penalties imposed by this act are as follows: Any employer who declares or causes a lockout contrary to the provisions of the act is liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 a day while such lockout exists; any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act is liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 a day while such employee is on strike; and any person who incites, encourages, or aids an unlawful lockout or strike is liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000."

Altho "Canada has an advantage over the United States in that the regulation of industries, and of all strifes which arise in industries, falls inevitably to the national Administration, and not to the provincial," nevertheless "the principles of this act," he points out, "could be made to apply in the several States which constitute the United States." He summarizes as follows the advantages of this Canadian law over any legislation of the kind existing in this country:

"(1) There is no arbitration in it, compulsory or other.

"(2) It prevents sudden blows aimed by capital at labor or by labor at capital.

"(3) It prevents the sudden cessation of industries which have to do with such necessaries of modern life as fuel, the means of transportation and communication, the lighting of towns and cities, and water and power supplies.

"(4) It makes it necessary for the aggressor in an industrial dispute to have a well-considered case which will bear thorough publicity.

"(5) It informs the public, which ultimately bears, in higher prices, the burden of all industrial warfare, about the causes and issues of every industrial dispute.

"(6) At the same time it leaves unimpaired the right of any group of men to combine for mutual advantage, and to lock out or strike after full public inquiry.

"(7) It tends to prevent or restrict secret machinations on the part of both employers and employees, because both know that publicity must come at last.

"(8) It gives opportunity, through the intervention of an impartial public authority, for reasoning, conciliation, the removal of misunderstandings, and an amicable settlement."

All the favorable effects, as he points out in conclusion, the act produces "without abridging the freedom of either employers or employees to maintain strong combinations and to make joint agreements without any intervention by a third party."

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE PANIC

NATIONAL banks have weathered the financial storm in a "very satisfactory" manner, says Controller Ridgely, after examining reports covering banking operations to the close of business on December 3. These reports, asserts the New York *Tribune*, "indicate pretty clearly that so far as that class of banking institution is concerned the panic of October–November has spent its force, and conditions are rapidly becoming normal." The ratio of reserves to deposits is shown to have been 21.31, as compared to 21.33 in August. A fairer comparison, remarks the New York *Times*, is with the corresponding dates in previous years, and this reveals "actual improvement as compared with the reserves under less trying conditions." Of the last five years 1904 alone shows a higher reserve, and that only by .75. "Taking the country through," says *The Times*, "the banking situation is exceptionally strong." To quote further from the same source:

"The details disclose the manner in which this strength was attained. It is both greater and even more surprizing than appears on the surface. It is greater because these returns represent only the national banks, and all institutions have fattened themselves upon the reserves of the national banks. And this has been done at the expense of New York in the first place, and St. Louis in the second. The proof of this does not lie solely in the honorable deficit of reserves in New York and St. Louis, nor in the fact that the loss of cash in New York is $2,300,000 more than the loss of cash in all the rest of the country. This comparison is heightened by the fact that the rest of the country has lacked the opportuni-

THE VERDICT.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune.*

SUGGESTED TO AN ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARY.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

RECENT BOUTS IN CARTOON.

ties of reenforcement of cash which New York has waived in its public spirit."

Says the New York *Tribune:*

"As we pointed out the other day, there is no easy way of ascertaining the present condition of the State banks and trust companies, and many such institutions may still be operating with restricted deposits and abnormal reserve funds. But the general conviction that the banks of the country as a whole are solvent and soundly managed will soon raise the embargo on credit and lead to a resumption of ordinary banking methods. The panic of 1907 demonstrated afresh the inherent defects of our currency system. It also uncovered sporadic cases of speculative and reckless banking. But it disclosed the highly reassuring fact that our banks, tho operated without some safeguards which are highly desirable and should be supplied by legislation, are in the main conservatively conducted and fully able to protect themselves against panicky assaults and violent aberrations of confidence. The country can take great satisfaction in this creditable discovery."

CENTRAL AMERICA'S CHANGE OF HEART

"IF paper pledges are to count," remarks the New York *Post*, "the Central American Peace Conference has accomplished more for peace in exactly one month than the august Hague assembly did in five." It must be remembered, however, that the problem before the smaller Conference was to smooth the warlike bristlings of five small states which were once under a single government and which are still practically members of one family, whereas the Hague Conference had to pick its course among the jealousies, ambitions, and sensibilities of all the nations of the world. The result of the Central American Conference—whose sessions came to a close in Washington about the middle of December—is a treaty which provides for the following things: The neutralization of Honduras; the establishment of a permanent peace court; a system of extradition which will prevent the soil of one republic being made a recruiting-ground for rebellion against another; the development of a correlated system of higher education; the establishment of a Central-American bureau of information; the harmonious adjustment of tariff duties; and the building of a Central-American railroad to facilitate intercourse between the states. A supplementary convention provides that none of the governments shall recognize any of the heads of the other Central-American governments who may succeed to power except by due process of election as provided by their contsitutions; and that no government shall intervene either for or against any of the other governments in case of civil war. It also recommends that the various constitutions adopt clauses providing that no president shall hold office for more than one term.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* describes the neutralization of Honduras—in accordance with which no troops from other states may cross Honduran territory—as "the most practical and interesting result of the Conference." This geographical preventive of war is buttressed by a solemn declaration of peace and amity among the five states. But for the most part the press of the United States look upon the permanent peace court, which is to sit for the present at Cartage, Costa Rica, as the most significant outcome of the Conference. Says the New York *Globe:*

"All questions arising between the states of Central America, 'of whatever nature or origin,' are to be adjudicated by this tribunal. In other words, there is to be no reservation of questions involving the national honor or the more delicate points of international relationship—all are to be swept before the common court. This places the tribunal on a footing entirely different from that contemplated for the Hague tribunal. Standing alone this makes the enterprise one of large proportions, but when there is added to it the provision that the court shall have jurisdiction over questions raised by individuals of one Central-American country against any one of the contracting governments on account of the violation of treaties, conventions, and like cases of international character—no matter whether his own government supports his case or not—it is evident that authority is to be centralized in this international court of justice almost as thoroughly as tho it were the organ of a centralized state. The powers thus conceded are powers that the Supreme Court of the United States—the highest court of a federal state—can not exercise within its own jurisdiction. The Eleventh Amendment stands in the way of its entertaining suits by a citizen of one State against another State. . . . . .

"If steps are taken to make the findings of the court fully enforceable it will not be a far cry to the United States of Central America. For this proposed tribunal, as conceived, is unquestionably the tribunal of a single sovereign state, not that of a number of independent and equally sovereign commonwealths."

The Philadelphia *Record*, watching with interest this approaching application on a small scale of a principle with which the

greater Powers have merely dallied, thinks that "it would be difficult to point out any region on this earth where the conditions for the success of the experiment have hitherto been less promising"; and the Boston *Transcript* remarks pessimistically that "in view of the past record of these republics it is not probable that the populations are suddenly going to change their propensity for fighting on little or no provocation." Other papers admit the force of this reservation, but still regard the result of the Conference as a great gain in the cause of peace. Says the Providence *Journal:* "On a small scale, that yet involves conditions hardly more favorable than those existing among the larger Powers, the nations will be able to observe an experiment which may lead to the early solution of a problem more important to the securing of the world's permanent peace than limitation of armaments itself." The educational feature of the treaty has special interest for the Boston *Herald*, which characterizes it as "the most original and in some ways the most prophetic of the agreements." Of this the Washington dispatches tell us briefly that "it is the intention of each country to build a university in which great attention is to be devoted to that branch of learning in which the country excels," and that "each university is to be open to the people of any of the countries, and the whole system is to be under the control of a board of educational supervisors appointed from each country." Thus "in Guatemala the university will be devoted chiefly to agricultural studies, in Salvador to trade and commerce, in Honduras to mining and mechanical pursuits, in Nicaragua to agriculture and mining, and in Costa Rica to agriculture." As to our interest in Central-American peace, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

"Harmony there is desired by us on account of the proximity of our little wards, Cuba and the Republic of Panama, and because we want stable conditions in the neighborhood of our isthmian canal. Stability and sanity in Central America would also ward off trouble by those countries with Europe, and would thus prevent any new strains from being put on the Monroe Doctrine. Next to those little countries themselves, the United States has the largest interest in the peace and prosperity of Central America."

"Never before," says the New York *Sun*, offering its congratulations on the work of the Conference, "have the doors of opportunity swung so widely open to the countries of Central America as they do in these closing days of 1907."

FLYING-MACHINES FOR THE ARMY

A GOOD deal of curiosity is aroused by the War Department's advertisement for bids for heavier-than-air flying-machines to be used for military operations—an advertisement put forth in as matter-of-fact a manner, remarks one paper, as if the request was for proposals for stoves or wagons. So exacting are the requirements, as published by the Signal Corps, that the papers wonder whether the Government has made its offer merely to stimulate invention in the field of aerial navigation or whether it is thought that such a machine has already been invented and will thus be lured into the open. In connection with the latter suggestion many papers recall the fact that the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, who have as yet given no public trial of their craft, claim to be able to meet all of the conditions laid down by the War Department. If a successful bidder materializes, says the Baltimore *American*, he will receive $100,000 for his air-ship, and "the Government will be in possession of an aerial war chariot that will put *La Patrie* to the blush." The conditions which must be complied with by the successful bidder are thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Before any bid will be accepted the general requirements laid down must be met by a satisfactory test at Fort Myer, Va., before a government board of experts. . . . . .

"The specification covers the construction of a flying-machine supported entirely by the dynamic reaction of the atmosphere and having no gas-bag. It must be designed to carry two persons having a combined weight of about 350 pounds, also sufficient fuel for a flight of 125 miles.

"The standard of speed fixt by the Department is forty miles per hour in still air, but bidders are required to submit quotations in their proposals for cost depending upon the speed attained during the trial flight. Ten-per-cent. reduction in the price paid by the Government for the machine will be made for each mile under forty an hour attained during the test, but if the speed is under thirty-six miles an hour the bid will be rejected. A similar increase in price will be made if the machine makes more than forty miles an hour. For instance, 40 per cent. would be added to the price if forty-four miles an hour should be attained.

"The speed accomplished during the trial flight will be determined by taking an average of the time over a measured course of more than five miles against and with the wind. There is to be a flying start, and the starting-point at the beginning and end of the flight must be passed at full speed. . . . . .

"In addition to the speed test required there must be an endurance test. A trial flight of at least one hour will be required, during which time the flying-machine must remain in the air continuously without landing. It must return to the starting-point and land without any damage that would prevent it immediately starting upon another flight. During this trial flight of one hour the machine must be steered in all directions without difficulty and at all times be under perfect control and equilibrium. . . . . .

"The machine must be so designed as to ascend in any country which may be encountered in field service. The starting-device must be simple and transportable. It should also land in a field without requiring a specially prepared spot and without damaging its structure.

"It should be provided with some device to permit of a safe descent in case of an accident to the propelling machinery.

"It should be sufficiently simple in construction and operation to permit an intelligent man to become proficient in its use within a reasonable length of time."

Such a machine as here described, remarks the New York *Globe*, "would record the solution of all the difficulties in the way of the heavier-than-air air-ship, and, in fact, finally give mankind almost as complete control of the air as it now has of the land and the water." Further:

"It would be worth to the world almost any number of millions of dollars, would certainly revolutionize warfare and possibly the transportation of passengers; would open to easy access regions hitherto inaccessible except to the most daring pioneers, and would, in short, be probably the most epoch-making invention in the history of civilization. If there is any possibility that such an air-ship is within measurable distance of perfection, any government could well afford to provide its inventor with unlimited resources and promise him a prize, in case of success, running into the millions."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

[illegible] to Goldfield, Nev., to have another policeman.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Colonel Bryan is perpetually serene; he knows that a man on a donkey can't be unhorsed.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The worst straits to which those battle-ships are likely to be subjected are those named in honor of the late Mr. Magellan.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Civil-war veteran has been ousted from the home at Sawtelle because he said that the national managers of the Soldiers' Home were "decayed politicians." Whether they took offense at the adjective or the noun has not been stated.—*San Francisco Call.*

Governor Fort is being talked of for the Vice Presidency. That ought to make Cannon the logical candidate for President.—*Washington Post.*

Marine Artist Reuterdahl's attack on the Navy in the January *McClure's* is posted in the department as a magazine explosion without fatalities.—*New York World.*

The absurdity of the South's position regarding the negro was illustrated in Atlanta the other day when Professor Du Bois, a colored man, was refused admittance to the public library to borrow his "Souls of the Black Folk," which he had contributed to the library at the special request of the library authorities themselves.—*Kennebec Journal.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA

THE recent advance of two thousand armed Reactionaries upon the Persian capital, determined to disperse the new Parliament, shows vividly how strong the feeling runs in that ancient land against the invasion of new ideas. The threatened collision was obviated by mutual concessions, but we learn from an informing article in the *Annales des Sciences Politiques* (Paris) that the causes of the disturbance, which are mainly financial, have not yet been removed, and may still cause serious trouble. The author of this article is Hélie-Robert Savary, a learned French constitutional writer. Persia has at last obtained a written constitution and a representative assembly of the people, he remarks, but neither the Shah nor his subjects have yet been perfectly educated up to a free government. The peasantry, indeed, can hardly be expected to see the beauties of the new régime. The peasant is heavily taxed, he is oppress by those who have been appointed farmers of the revenues, and he is not represented excepting very partially in the new Parliament. The outline of Persia's new Constitution is given as follows by the writer above mentioned:

"The Constitution of 1907 is embodied in fifty-one articles and includes two codes of laws, one of which treats of administrative organization, the other of the electorate and the conduct of elections.

"The hereditary executive power is lodged in the family of the Shah, who exercises it in association with his ministers, whom he appoints and dismisses as he wishes. The legislative power belongs exclusively to two assemblies, namely, the Senate, composed of sixty members, thirty nominated by the Government, and thirty elected by the people, and the Chamber of Deputies, which numbers one hundred and sixty-two members.

"The franchise belongs to citizens of twenty-five years of age belonging to certain classes, modeled on the ancient Austrian system of curias, or electoral wards. These classes include princes of the reigning family, priests and students of theology, members of the nobility, merchants, landed proprietors, farmers, artizans. The landed proprietors and farmers must possess at least $1,000 in land, and the artizans must either be owners or renters of a shop. It will easily be seen that a great majority of the people are thus excluded from the electorate."

The attitude which the present Shah would take in carrying out this new Constitution, as formulated by his father, was long in doubt. The priests, we are told, made many reactionary attempts to restore, or rather to retain, the old absolutism, for, as Mr. Savary tells us, "in modern Persia the despotic power of the Shah is modified by the laws of the Koran, as interpreted by the priests, and he is by no means like the Turkish Sultan, supreme as a religious leader as well as a temporal sovereign."

After repeated struggles between the Reactionaries, as favored by the Shah, and the Constitutionalists of the Assembly, the monarch on October 3 "decided to give to the country the laws complementary to the written Constitution of January 1, an addition which he had long promised. These laws gave to the Persian Constitution all the guaranties considered essential under the most liberal political régime." The franchise was extended by the appointment of electoral colleges in which all, even the nomad tribes, have votes. Equality of all Persians in the sight of the law, and especially the law of taxation, was decreed. Liberty of teaching, of the press, of associations and of assemblage was proclaimed, and the work of emancipating the country, at least theoretically, was completed by a subsequent act thus described by Mr. Savary:

"On last November 12 the Shah, accompanied by his princes, solemnly attended Parliament, and swore adherence to the Constitution on the Koran. . . . By this supreme act the sovereign definitely broke with the traditions of absolute power, and gave a fine example of courage and patriotism. It is easy to see that, tossed about by two contrary currents, having his ears filled with diametrically opposite counsels, seeing the increase of disorders which had followed on the establishment of a constitutional government, the Shah had naturally hesitated to surrender his personal authority, under the fear that the country might eventually suffer from its sudden accession to democratic power."

Mr. Savary thinks Persia still in its constitutional infancy and predicts it will suffer many things, such as the recent dangerous outbreak at Teheran, before the theoretic revolution, at present bloodless, shall bring real freedom, prosperity, and liberty to those "Frenchmen of the Orient" who dwell upon the plateau of Iran. He thus points out the material needs and crying abuses which still keep the people of Persia on the brink of civil war:

"National finances are in terrible condition of unsoundness, and

THE WALL-STREET CRISIS.

JOHN BULL—"I love you as a brother, Jonathan, but if you look to me for help you'll have to pay high for it."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

WHY THE IMMIGRANTS ARE RETURNING.

UNITED STATES—"I can't keep them here any longer. I scarcely manage to feed the dog."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

AS EUROPE SEES US.

the foreign financial adviser whom the Government has engaged will surely have his hands full. The salaries of state officials are considerably in arrears; the only source of revenue to be counted upon is in the customs; and the income from these is entirely absorbed by what is due on foreign loans. The land tax is all therefore that can be depended upon, and the most of this remains in the hands of local governors, while many landowners, principally among the great and the rich, never pay it. Indeed, this portion of the government revenue would be largely increased if the *tioul*, or farming out of taxes, were abolished, so that the equality of all Persians in the matter of imposts, as guaranteed by the law of October 3, were actually, and not merely theoretically, asserted." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NATIONALIZING BRITISH RAILWAYS

THE complaint sometimes heard in this country that the radical parties are mere dreamers and theorists can not be urged against the Labor party in England, which is concentrating all its efforts on a single practical issue—the nationalization of the railways. It claims that under government ownership fares and freight rates can be reduced 20 per cent. and wages raised by an equal figure. The Laborite program is set forth in a circular that is being scattered broadcast over the country and printed in the Labor and Liberal organs of London and the provinces. This circular aims to show that the English railways are being run, not for the convenience or service of the public, but for the exaggerated profits to be reaped by corporations. It is evident that the Labor party have a very strong case in demanding that Parliament shall interfere between the public and the capitalists. The million workers who speak through the leaflet to which we refer calculate the private profits of railroading in the following terms:

"Since 1870 over £1,242,000,000 has been paid in dividends. The total capital of the companies is £1,282,000,000, and of that £194,000,000, or 16 per cent., has never been spent on the railways, but has been added by Stock-Exchange gambling. During the early days of railways, the landlords received £80,000,000 in excess of the fair price of their land. This was added to capital, upon which dividends have now to be paid. Over one-fourth of the capital of the railways, costing the country over £11,000,000 per year, represents lawyers' bills, landlords' exactions, and watered stock."

The idea of the nationalization of railways by an act of Parliament was a pet scheme of Mr. Gladstone, the most fearlessly advanced statesman of his day. How his scheme would have turned out is thus outlined by the Labor party:

"Had Parliament carried out Mr. Gladstone's act of 1844, which empowered the Government to purchase railways made after that year at a price equal to twenty-five years' purchase, the country would have saved at least between twenty and thirty millions every year, which is now a tax on industry and trade, and a burden on every part of the community.

"If the state were to take over the railways and pay a uniform rate of 2¾ per cent., it would at once have—owing to the saving by centralized management and of interest—a surplus of about £24,000,000 per year. This could be used to reduce fares 20 per cent., railway rates 20 per cent., and raise wages 20 per cent. There would then be a sufficient balance to create a sinking-fund and reduce the capital.

"Then look at this tale of extravagance! There are now fifty-one companies—which is fifty too many. Each company has its own general manager (some of whom are paid higher than a Cabinet Minister), its own goods manager, superintendents, accountant, and secretary. In Prussia all the railways are managed by one chief."

The Government, by assuming the management of all railroads, would be enabled to remedy a frightful abuse, the exorbitant tariff rates of the English roads. Thus we read:

"One of the greatest burdens on industry at the present time is the railway rates, which are higher than those of any of our foreign trade rivals' countries. The Northeastern Railway charges seven times as much for the carriage of iron ore as the principal ore-carrying line in America. Woolens from Bradford to London are charged 39s. 2d. [$9.40] per ton. The Germans get similar goods carried over their state railways for a similar distance for 20s. 8d. to 23s. 8d. [$4.96 to $5.68], the Belgians for 18s. 4d. [$4.40], and the Dutch for 14s. 6d. [$3.48]. The rates for cotton goods are 60 per cent. higher than in Germany, Belgium, and Holland. Cutlery from Sheffield to Hull is charged 200 per cent. more than for the same distance in Germany or Holland. These are not isolated, but typical cases.

"It is the same with passenger fares. In Austria one can travel three miles for a penny [two cents], and in India five. Our companies still charge the parliamentary maximum of one penny per mile. Nationalization would alter this."

The British railroad employees, who are among the worst paid people in the world, would be likely to obtain something like a living wage if the Government ran the roads but for the benefit of the people. This point of view is dwelt upon in the following terms:

"The prosperity of a state is bound up in its workmen. Railwaymen are notoriously underpaid and overworked. The average wages paid is 7 per cent. below that of the ordinary workman, excepting only the agricultural laborer. Their hours are far too long and their work too dangerous. Every two days three railwaymen are killed and thirty-three injured. If the railways were the property of the state this would be altered, and altered quickly. The savings which centralized management would bring would enable money to be spent in protecting life and limb."

PORTUGAL'S HAPPY PLIGHT

VICTOR HUGO denounced the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III. with all the fiery indignation prompted by his half-Spanish nature and set down its incidents with relentless circumstantiality in his "History of a Crime." Dom Carlos has done almost the same thing in Portugal as Napoleon did in France, yet no one dares to denounce it at Lisbon as a crime. He has shut up the Parliament House, dismissed the Deputies, and silenced the press. Yet all the indignation exprest in the matter seems uttered in accents "not loud, but deep," by ousted politicians, hungry journalists, and the parasite crew of sinecurists whom the doughty Franco, "dictator," as he is styled, has stript of place and lucrative perquisites. The Portuguese people themselves are not in the least put out by the temporary abolition of their Parliament. Fancy, says William Maxwell, the famous war correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, how London would feel if it woke up to find the political papers suppresst and Parliament abolished. Hyde Park couldn't contain the people's "virtuous indignation." Not so with the Portuguese, who have now been six months without a parliament. They seem "not one penny the worse." There are no signs in Lisbon of a revolution. "Save for the politician and the journalist, life is unchanged. The politician is out of a job. The journalist enjoys the luxury of opinions that he dare not print without the risk of joining the politician in the ranks of the unemployed. *Voilà tout!*"

The people rather like the dictatorship, says Mr. Maxwell, writing to the London daily which he represents at the Portuguese capital. The masses are too ignorant to care, and the classes "are not unwilling to accept the experiment." The position of things has sometimes threatened an abdication and a regency. But as the *Daily Mail* correspondent writes:

"The King remains firm; Senhor Franco (the Premier) is undaunted by threats; the Prince Royal . . . is in no haste to seize the crown. Some will tell you that beneath the tranquil surface rages a volcano. I can not believe it. The Portuguese are never violent. They are an easy-going race, with some of the fatalism that gave birth to the saying that Africa begins with the Pyrenees.

"There are, of course, elements of danger which it would be folly

to ignore. The dispossest are strong and organized. Many of them are fighting for their daily bread. For the moment they are united by the common instinct of self-preservation; but not the eloquence of Senhor de Castro (leader of the Progressives), nor the consuming energy of Senhor d'Alpoim (Independent Monarchist), nor the philosophy of Professor Machado (Republican) can avail against the apathy of the multitude and the calm resolution of the man who sits among the Early Victorian sofas and crimson-plush chairs in the Rue d'Emenda (the Premier's office)."

"DICTATOR" FRANCO.

He has a combative temperament and looks like a Japanese, but declares he prefers home to political turmoil.

Mr. Franco was interviewed for some hours by Mr. Maxwell and imprest the correspondent "as a strong, honest, capable man engaged in a herculean task. To his opponents rather than to himself it may seem strange that the dictator should engage the sympathies of the British." His strenuous efforts to restore financial health to the little kingdom are exemplified by the way in which he abolished by a stroke of his pen sinecures amounting to $200,000. He even cut down the allowance of the Queen-Dowager by $40,000, while increasing the civil list, and added to the pay of military officers, thereby strengthening the confidence of the crown and army, altho he denies his enemies' imputation that such measures "are sops to curry favor." A description of the "dictator's" personal appearance and a summary of his views are thus given by the corresponden after a personal interview:

"Senhor Franco, with his slight figure, black hair, dark complexion, little mustache, and small black eyes, suggests a familiar type of the Japanese. His temperament is combative, and when he speaks it is with vigorous, incisive eloquence.

"'Have you discovered signs of revolution?' he asked me. If after six months my adversaries have failed to rouse the country, you must conclude that the people are not averse from this temporary expedient. I am not opposed to a parliament. I had a six-and-a-half-months' trial of work with Parliament. When political parties give proof of their intention not to abuse the machinery of the Constitution, we shall be prepared to restore representative institutions. Meanwhile, the dictatorship is not directed against political opponents. It is purely administrative. Our first duty is to establish our finances on a sound basis.'"

He professes, indeed, to be an independent patriot aiming at the raising of his country to a higher place among European nations, however visionary his views may be in the opinion of his adversaries. Mr. Franco observes:

"My ambition is to educate the people to take their place in Europe. The Portuguese are quick to learn and quick to forget. I am sending pupils and professors to England, France, and Germany. I hope in time to improve the system of instruction and to develop our resources. The country can never expect to be rich, for it has no minerals. We are not an industrial, but an agricultural, community. We have, however, colonies capable of wealth; and in Brazil we have compatriots strongly attached to the mother country. I have hope for our future if the people will only be wise. For myself, I am a man of modest yet sufficient means, whose ambition is to be with my dear family rather than in the midst of political turmoil."

THE BLACK TERROR IN ODESSA

THE meeting of the third Douma has so largely absorbed the attention of those who are interested in the revolutionary or reform movement in Russia that little attention has been made to the cry from the Southern Provinces which tells how completely parliamentarism, so far as it has advanced in the Czar's Empire, fails to meet the needs of the miserable people. For the "Black Hundreds" are at this very moment as busy as ever killing, plundering, or driving from one city to another those who constitute the active commercial elements of the population. In fact this so-called "League of the Russian People," alias the "Black Hundreds," has for two years been murdering, pillaging, and desolating Odessa, the once prosperous port of the Black Sea, says a correspondent in a recent number of the London *Times*. In a long communication of remarkable vividness and circumstantiality he reminds the humanitarians of the world that Southern Russia is in a condition of bloody and frantic disorder, while the debaters of the Tauris Palace are chopping their logic or entering into angry but inane discussions about the significance of a word. He sums up the present situation as follows:

"Civilized Europe has perhaps never known so terrible a state of affairs as that which prevails in the city of Odessa at the present moment. In a town of 500,000 inhabitants, with a large police force supplemented by a garrison of 20,000 soldiers, bands of hooligans, wearing the badges of the League of the Russian People, murder and plunder peaceable citizens in broad daylight, and penetrate by force into private houses and shops, where they destroy or steal whatever they can lay hands on. The victims of these excesses are mostly Jews, tho sometimes they are Christians who have been mistaken for Jews. Yet, for some occult reason, the police seem to find it impossible to deal with the guilty parties; indeed, no single case is on record where the murderers and plunderers have been adequately punished."

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S PRISON.

The royal palace at Lisbon, where Dom Carlos is confined by the fear of meeting a bomb if he goes into the street.

These *pogroms* are actually encouraged by General Kaulbars, commanding the troops in Odessa, we read, and this against the protests of the Prefect of the city, General Grigorieff. The Black Hundreds have their own newspapers, which are gratuitously distributed among the soldiers of the garrison, who are thus incited to murder and pillage among those elements of the population who, without being anarchists, are made to pay the penalty of every

outrage of anarchism. But the Czar himself is a member of the Black Hundreds, as was discovered by the peace-loving and independent Prefect of the city, to whom it was attributed by General Kaulbars as a crime that "he objected to pogroms." The *Times* correspondent says:

"Worn out by this state of affairs, General Grigorieff determined to proceed to St. Petersburg to report personally upon the situation. Having arrived in the capital, the General sought an audience with the Emperor. He had made up his mind to tell his imperial master the whole truth, in order that the latter might help him to put a stop to the crimes of the league. The audience was granted, and, laboring under deep emotion, the old General awaited the appearance of his Sovereign. When the Emperor approached General Grigorieff, the latter perceived with dismay that the breast of the Czar was decorated with the badge of the League of the Russian People, the very same that he had seen so often in Odessa on the breasts of the perpetrators of the pogroms. This produced such an effect upon him that, forgetting the speech he had prepared with such care, he stammered out a few commonplaces as a faithful subject of the Czar, and retired in confusion. Immediately afterward the president of the Council of Ministers informed Major-General Grigorieff that his Majesty the Emperor had been graciously pleased to relieve him of the post of Prefect of Odessa and had promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-general. This happened at the end of July, 1907. The recall of General Grigorieff, coupled with the subsequent act of the imperial clemency which systematically set free all persons sentenced in the Odessa courts for plundering or murdering the Jews, was sufficiently significant, and had the natural effect of still further encouraging the members of the league. From the month of August to the present

THE THIRD DOUMA.

NICHOLAS—"They sing their 'God Save the Czar' in wonderful harmony."

STOLYPINE—"Yes, your Majesty, but if you only knew how much trouble I had in training them."—*Hans Jacob* (Stuttgart).

time Odessa has in consequence been uninterruptedly under the reign of the Black Terror."

For months a condition of anarchy has prevailed in Odessa which has ruined the business of this town. We read:

"From October 6 not a day has passed without more or less isolated acts of violence being perpetrated upon unfortunate Jews. The crimes of the Anarchists have not ceased either, and in this direction also the victims are frequently Jews. . . . The well-to-do

STOLYPINE (reading the Czar's address)—"Whatever I have promised my people shall assuredly be theirs."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Jews leave the town at the first opportunity, and only the poor Jews remain to pay the price of the domination of General Kaulbars and of the League of the Russian People."

THE REAL KONGO PROBLEM—The air has been cleared of the perplexities of the Kongo question, and the discussion has passed to another stage. People are not asking now whether cruelties, such as Mr. Morell described, were inflicted habitually upon the natives, but whether the natives are to be treated as slaves or traders. They have hitherto been treated as property. The Belgian Chamber is at this moment trying to make up its mind about assuming the sovereignty of the Free colony. In doing this it is actually facing a problem which England faced in the West Indies, and the United States faced in the South. This, says the London *Westminster Gazette*, is the gist of the whole matter, and presents an exceedingly difficult and thorny problem. To quote the words of the article whose position we are stating:

"If everything [in the Kongo] that has commercial value—the 'forests, the rubber, and other African products,' which means mainly the ivory—are to be regarded as the property of the Government, then the natives of the country must be reduced to practical slavery, and oppression and tyranny must follow inevitably from the efforts of the Government to enforce its rights. There remains nothing in which legitimate trade can be carried on between the white man and the native, and the latter will be perpetually engaged in forced labor to procure the products which the white man regards as his own. The process may be veiled by all sorts of phrases, which represent it as a form of taxation, but the necessary consequence is enslavement and slave-driving. It is this conception which till now has been the curse of the country, and we see its results in the impoverishment and depopulation of the country and in the records of its trade, which show that everything is taken out and practically nothing taken in. Now, the main point of the transfer, if it is to lead to real reform, is that it should abolish this idea in theory and in practise. That is also the difficulty of the operation on the commercial side, for the assets have been built up, and commercial ventures encouraged to proceed, on the assumption that the rubber and the ivory are their absolute property. To get away from this and to get back onto a foundation of honest trade is now the problem before the Belgian Government and the Belgian Parliament. We have every hope that they will face it manfully, for if they do not they will merely be relieving King Leopold of an invidious burden which they will not be able to carry themselves."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE PLAGUE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

THE menace due to the continued presence of bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast seems not to have been adequately presented in the daily press. There is, of course, no reason for alarm, but it is certain that a policy of neglect or a refusal to acknowledge the facts may cause serious results. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 14) a special correspondent writes at length of the history of the plague on the coast, its present extent and its future possibilities. The existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, he tells us, was first discovered in 1900, but it was at once denied, and for several months the local and State authorities, instead of adopting measures against the disease, spent their time in loud assertions that there was no plague in California. The city Board of Health and the Federal authorities realized the situation and did what they could, which appears to have been very little. Not until 1902, over two years from the appearance of the disease, was the systematic trapping of rats begun in Chinatown. The Chinese "Six Companies," of course, did what they could to prevent the proper carrying out of sanitary measures. In February, 1904, however, the disease appeared to have been wiped out, but it was brought back by the insanitary conditions following the earthquake, and at present there is much of it in the city, the total cases since last May amounting to 109, of which 66 have been fatal. This time the authorities seem fully alive to their duty. Says the correspondent of *The Journal:*

"When plague was first found, in May, the city government was in turmoil. The Mayor was being tried for boodling; he was later convicted, and the present Mayor, Dr. E. R. Taylor, appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In November Dr. Taylor was elected. The Board of Health, which had been for some six years or more a mere tool of Schmitz and his boss, Ruef, was incompetent. Through some fortunate accident they had, however, appointed a capable, honest, and energetic man as health officer—Dr. James T. Watkins. He urged on the board the plan, which has subsequently been carried out, of dividing the city into districts, each to be in charge of an inspector, who in turn is to be held responsible for his district, and with sufficient men at his command to do the required work of cleaning up, rat-killing, etc. But the board, being incompetent, talked much—and did almost nothing. The County Medical Society then stept in, investigated the matter thoroughly, and by resolution called on the Mayor to turn out the Board of Health and appoint a board that would really do something. On this the board resigned and the Mayor appointed a board consisting of Drs. Thomas W. Huntington, William Ophüls, Dudley Tait, T. G. McConkey, and Guy Manning. At the same time the Mayor telegraphed President Roosevelt, asking that the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service be placed in charge of the plague work; this was done, and Dr. Rupert Blue, passed assistant surgeon, was detailed to take charge of the work.

"Antiplague work was energetically continued and extended; the supervisors were alive to the situation and appropriated from the almost bankrupt city treasury all the money demanded by the officials in charge of sanitary work. A bounty was placed on rats, alive or dead. The refugee camps were broken up and the near-by districts thoroughly cleaned. Where cases occurred in shacks or poor buildings these were destroyed, and every effort was made to wipe out each focus as it was found. So far as San Francisco is concerned, there seems to be nothing which the sanitarians in charge of the work ought to do that they have not done. But they are handicapped. In the first place, available city funds ran out; this was remedied by the Federal Government providing funds, through the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, to continue the work in the city. In the second place, the newspapers, while not following their former course of active and positive abuse, will not give that publicity to the matter which alone can arouse general interest and secure the cooperation of the people as a whole. When pressure is brought on them, they occasionally refer to the existence of 'infectious disease' and mildly suggest the necessity for cooperating with the health authorities. In the third case, the commercial bodies of the community will not awake to the gravity of the situation and aid, by the contribution of funds, individual efforts at sanitation, rat-killing, rat-proofing premises, etc.

"There is not a rat-proof warehouse nor a rat-proof wharf in the city, and already Panama has refused to permit the introduction of grain foodstuffs coming from this port unless the same, if they have been introduced into the city, are certified as having been kept in a rat-proof warehouse or on a rat-proof wharf, by the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital officer in charge, Dr. Blue. Thus far no steamship company has made a move in the direction of providing rat-proof wharfage; and that other countries will follow the lead of Panama, before long, is at least probable.

"All ships, whether coastwise or foreign bottoms, are being carefully fumigated; the coast and river boats by the State Board of Health, and foreign bottoms by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, under the able direction of Dr. Hobdy. All steamers are required to use rat guards at docks, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the passage of rats either to or from the city."

That the danger is not confined to San Francisco is shown by reports from Oakland, Contra Costa County, Seattle, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San José, in all of which places stringent precautions are being taken and in some of which cases are already appearing. The correspondent concludes:

"The continued existence of such a disease over such an area, and for the time during which it is evident that the infection has existed here, would seem to make the infection a subject for national consideration and protection. Not only California, but the entire country should be grateful for the fact that the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has taken over the burden of expense for conducting the work in San Francisco, as the city has no available funds, and to allow the situation to develop would be a menace to the entire United States.

"It seems impossible to arouse the people from the lethargy, and to secure their cooperation in necessary sanitary work. As a consequence, the excellent work which the officers in charge are doing is, to a considerable extent, negatived.

"To summarize the situation, we find that active and thorough antiplague work is being done in San Francisco and Oakland, including inspection of all dead, isolation of all suspects, destruction of suspected infected material, clothing, etc., and the destruction of large numbers of rats by poison, Danysz's virus, trapping, etc. The sewer men report that they never saw so many dead rats in the sewers, so it may be assumed that a Danysz of high virulency has been prepared and put out. Nevertheless, while the number of cases seems to be somewhat on the decrease in San Francisco, the territory over which the infection has spread is constantly increasing. Outside of San Francisco, something is being done; but in comparison with the danger of existing undiscovered foci, and of cases occurring which may and probably do go unrecognized, and of the great amount of work which the State should be doing, it is not encouraging."

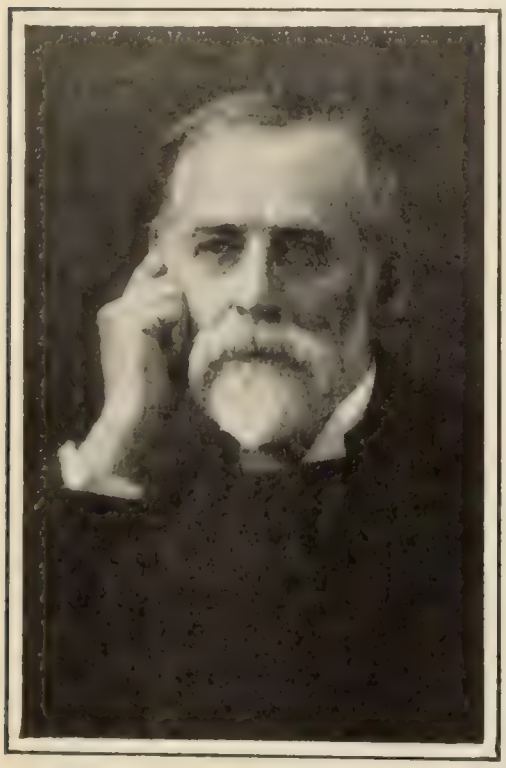
SOME DISADVANTAGES OF CANALS—At this time of clamor for canals and improved waterways, *The Railway Age* (Chicago) humbly ventures to suggest that the much-maligned railway may have a few advantages, and it proceeds to mention some of the ways in which the rail may be said to exceed in usefulness methods of transportation by water. We read:

"One difference between a railway and a canal is that the capacity of a railway can be increased indefinitely without changing its gage, while the width and the depth of the locks fix an absolute limit to the capacity of canal-going vessels. Successive commissions increased the size of the locks for the Panama Canal beyond those proposed by their predecessors, until a width of 95 feet and a length of 900 feet were finally decided upon. Then, in view of the increasing size of ships of war and peace, the engineers enlarged their estimates to 100 feet width and 1,000 feet length; but now the warning is raised that these dimensions will be too small to admit the battle-ships and turbine-liners of the near future. Of

course, enormous increase of cost and corresponding delay in completion would follow a decision to further enlarge the size of the proposed locks, and if the engineers make this recommendation, as they are said to intend, it would probably reopen in Congress the debate between the advocates of high-level locks and sea level with a single lock, and set people to guessing how many hundred millions will be spent before the Panama Canal is completed. Meantime Congress is to be besieged with bills for canal, harbor, and river improvement requiring amounts vastly beyond all former precedents."

PUTTING THE ENEMY TO SLEEP

A NEW application of an old idea is made by Mr. Carl M. Wheaton, an inventor in Newtonville, Mass., who has been at work nine years evolving a submarine that throws a shell filled with a non-explosive, sleep-inducing drug. It is stated by Livingston Wright, who describes the plan in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, January), that this scheme has received the approval of some of the most important scientific and naval men in the world, and that a foreign government is negotiating to get control of the invention. We read:



CARL M. WHEATON,

Who has invented, for use in naval warfare, a shell filled with a non-explosive, sleep-inducing drug.

"Here is what George F. F. Wilde, Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy, says, under date of June 20, 1907:

"'I'm convinced that his scheme is a thoroughly practical one, tho on the surface it may seem chimerical, simply because it's outside the ordinary run of things.'

"Prof. Amos Dolbear, of Tufts College, a world-celebrated scientist, says Wheaton's scheme 'is in accord with correct scientific principles.'

"W. Starling Burgess, the yacht designer and naval architect, is another expert who pronounces the project practicable. A former chief of the Board of Engineers, U. S. A., is another who supports the idea.

"The famous stinkpot of the Chinese has been obsolete for centuries. Nevertheless, that principle is a striking feature of the Wheaton method of warfare. The anesthetic which he uses is, as is his model, of course, being kept a profound secret. Its smell, to the layman, suggests a liberal proportion of chloroform. Its action is instant sleep, but it is not fatal unless the victim be deprived of air.

"Wheaton proposes building submarines in groups of six, each of the vessels costing $200,000. Each carries a tank capable of standing a pressure of five hundred pounds to the square inch, fitted with tubes and conveniences for rapid heating, and connected with the puncturing-tube or anesthetic shell. This 'puncturing gun,' as Wheaton calls it, is of peculiar construction, carrying a tube which has a bore of three-quarters of an inch and an outside diameter of one and one-half inches, with a larger portion to fit the bore of the gun. The tube is about five feet long."

The detailed procedure in attacking a ship is said to be as follows: A bomb is placed in the discharging tube at the moment preceding its use. It is forced out of the tube by a piston which remains at the top of the tube until the cap is returned to its place, thereby excluding the water. The bomb is attached to a strong, flexible cord, twenty to thirty feet long, coiled in paraffin on its top, the other end being attached to a ring which is placed in a recess in the muzzle of the gun through which the pointed end of the bolt projects. To quote further:

"This, when discharged, penetrates the outer shell of the ship, firmly fixing it thereto, with the bomb and attaching cord trailing astern and held firmly in contact with the ship's bottom by means of buoys on the outside of the bomb. These buoys are fully inflated just after they leave the tube, giving them a lift of several pounds in excess of their weight. This method of allowing the bomb to trail astern before exploding is to avoid all risk of detonation from the shock of the discharge which drives the bolt. The bomb can be exploded by a time mechanism set to operate after a sufficient time has elapsed to allow the submarine to reach a safe distance.

"The guns for the application of the anesthetic and those for firing the bolt are elevated from two to three feet above the top of the turret, when operated, the buoyancy of the boat being slightly increased at the time to hold it firmly in contact with the bottom of the ship attacked. After the submarine has done its work it can sink away by admitting more water into its interior.

"Motive power and that needed for all operations of the submarine would be furnished by electrical storage-batteries of a capacity to allow a cruising radius of one hundred and fifty miles.

"Wheaton is a man fifty-seven years of age and a watchmaker and engraver by trade. He has invented, as has been said, a number of machines which are in practical mechanical use; one of them is a safety clutch which has for years been in use, for one place, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as a model for the study of the students. . . . . .

"Assuredly, if there is a possibility of destroying a $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 battle-ship with $1,200,000 worth of 'anesthesia submarines,' that is, merely firing the sleep-inducing compound into the engine-room and, by rendering the men who drive the engines unconscious, capturing the vicious craft at your leisure, naval experts may well look into the matter. The invention, if kept a close secret, would render the United States invincible in naval warfare."

TO PROTECT TREES FROM ELECTRIC LINES

TROLLEY or electric-light lines are injurious to trees in at least two ways—burning from contact with wires carrying high-voltage currents, and mechanical injury from the attachment of guy-wires. The question of protecting the trees, says an editorial writer in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, November 30), has received attention from electric-light and power companies, and perhaps also from some electric railways. There is no doubt, he says, that the attitude of a company in regard to tree-protection exerts a wide influence on public sentiment, and suggestions from responsible authorities on the growth of trees and their protection against improper wiring should always be given careful consideration. He goes on:

"A paper by Prof. Geo. E. Stone, of Amherst, in a recent number of *Woodland and Roadside*, treats the protection of trees in a broad way which seems fair both to the electric companies and the public. . . . It appears that some methods of attaching wires to trees are extremely injurious, while others are not so harmful, and if properly employed will seldom or never cause the tree to be damaged. For example, Professor Stone states that the usual method of guying a pole to a tree by means of a log bolt driven into the back side of the tree, the wire being kept away from the tree by rough bits of wood, is to be condemned, since in a few years the wire is certain to become embedded in the bark and cause partial girdling, and the log bolt will also become embedded as the tree grows. Placing a wire around a tree directly is sure to cause strangulation and kill the trunk or limb to which it is attached. According to Professor Stone, the best method of guying to trees consists in having a large loop of wire passed around the tree, the tree being protected from the wire by oak or hard-pine blocks grooved in the middle. The loop should be made large enough to allow for the future growth of the tree and should be clamped in place.

"Much injury to trees has been prevented by the use of wooden

sleeves which surround limbs where wires would come in contact with them. In some cases, notably in Boston, good results have been secured by sleeving the feed-wire as it passes the trunk or limb. Professor Stone points out that many cases have been known in which trolley feed-wires have been in direct contact with sleeve-protected trees without producing the slightest burning. Attaching wires to trees by means of a porcelain insulator does not prevent leakage in wet weather, and many deaths of trees are attributed to this cause by Professor Stone, who states that trees often get severe shocks by this method of connecting. He states that lightning discharges sometimes pass to trees in this way via trolley guy-wires. From the standpoint of the operating company, however, it is hard to see how protection against lightning can be expected of it in its attachments of this kind.

"Professor Stone concludes with a plea that trolley poles be braced in Portland cement instead of by wooden guys where they are in close association with trees, urging that the life of the pole in the ground will be increased in addition to the protection given the tree. He concludes that guying to a tree is preferable to unsightly makeshifts of any character. The cost of embedding poles is something of an item, but it is certain that if more thought is given to specific pole-line installations in relation to their surroundings, many operating companies will not regret the consideration paid to the subject, from the standpoint of policy alone, leaving aside the actual physical results. In fact, there is more than one electric railway in the United States attractive to the trolley tourist because of giant elms, oaks, and other trees along the wayside. The protection of such trees is surely a matter of self-interest to the local railway as well as to the community."

POISONING FROM MOTOR GASES—A curious and interesting fact regarding what may be called "automobile-poisoning" has been recently communicated to the Paris Society of Legal Medicine by Mr. Marcel Briand, as reported in *La Nature* (Paris, November 16). Says this paper:

"The waste gases are capable, if the journey is a long one, of producing real symptoms of poisoning. Some automobilists have actually been obliged to give up their favorite sport because of the gases which, penetrating in small quantities even to the interior of the vehicle, cause them presistent trouble. The waste gases not being adapted for contact with our bronchial tubes, it is proper to notify the automobile-makers that the floors of their machines should be made as tight as possible, in order that passengers may be protected from these products, which may, at the very least, cause distressing headaches."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LOUISIANA SULFUR-"WELLS"

THE original manner of mining sulfur adopted in Louisiana has already been described in these columns. We now give further particulars, with some interesting pictures, from *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, December 14). The author of the article from which we quote, Day Allen Willey, informs us that the existence of sulfur in Louisiana in remarkably large deposits has been known for over thirty years. The deposits are covered with strata of clay, sand, and gravel resting upon a foundation of limestone. The sulfur is generally believed to occur as an impregnation in the limestone, but no reliable means of determining the actual percentage is at hand. The method of obtaining the sulfur, as already described, is to drill a well to the sulfur-impregnated limestone, melt the sulfur in place, and raise the liquefied element through pipes. We read:

GENERAL VIEW OF WORKS AT SULFUR-MINE,
Showing piles of sulfur in foreground ready for shipment.

"The well is driven in practically the same manner as in the case of petroleum-prospecting. In each well four lines of pipe are placed concentrically, 10, 6, 3, and 1 inches in diameter respectively. The spaces intervening between the pipes are used to carry hot water and comprest air into the strata and to conduct the sulfur to the surface. The hot water flows down between the 10- and 6-inch pipes, passes out into the limestone, and supplies the heat which melts the sulfur. The amount of sulfur melted and the range of action of the water depend solely on its temperature and the pressure at which it is supplied, which, in turn, is a function of the depth of the well. It is obvious that the hot water can penetrate through the cracks, pores, and crevices of the limestone until its temperature has fallen to that of the melting-point of sulfur. The melted sulfur, being heavier than water, runs back to the sump around the well-pipe and enters it through holes provided for this purpose. Hot comprest air is forced down through the 1-inch pipe; at the bottom of the pipe it mixes with the melted sulfur, and forms an aerated mass which is sufficiently low in specific gravity to allow the water pressure to elevate the melted sulfur to the surface, where it is discharged into vats."

The quality of material secured by this method must necessarily be superior, we are told, since the process partakes of the nature of a refining operation. Analyses of material ready to ship frequently show more than 99 per cent. sulfur. In preparing for shipment the only problems to be overcome are mechanical. To quote further:

"Large rectangular vats are constructed on the ground out of rough planking. The vats are sometimes arranged so as to have two standard railroad tracks between them, the track level being so low that the floor of the cars will be flush with the bottom of the vat. This arrangement is not universal, for the location of the vats is not permanent, but depends on the location of the wells, the rate at which they flow, and convenience in handling the solid

LIQUID SULFUR PUMPED FROM DEPOSITS INTO VATS FOR SOLIDIFICATION.

sulfur. . . . The solidified sulfur is brittle and easily broken up by picks, crowbars, and shovels, which is, indeed, the method used. Laborers break the lump sulfur and tram it to cars in wheelbarrows. As the working face of the sulfur block recedes from the car-track, blasting is used in order to break up the material more quickly and thoroughly. The company is said to be contemplating the installation of steam-shovels in order to handle its product more cheaply and more expeditiously. At the ocean shipping port where the freight-cars are discharged into steamers, various mechanical devices are in use, such as bucket and belt conveyers, stackers and orange-peel buckets, so that steamers may be loaded in a comparatively short time. Six hours is said to be the average time at present required to fill a steamer's hold.

"At present about thirty wells are in operation, the scene resembling the oil-fields in Pennsylvania or Texas, the well-rigs being similar in shape and proportions. An extensive system of boilers, rated at 24,000 horse-power, supplies the superheated water used in the extraction process and delivers the water at the wells at 335° F. By far the greater portion of the product is shipped to consumers direct, the part which is refined being relatively insignificant in quantity."

SHAVING SHOVELS

THE story has been told in the daily press that a certain class of foreign laborers, when their wages were cut two and a half cents an hour, carried their shovels to machine-shops and had two and a half inches cut from the blades, their principle, or lack of principle, being, "Short money, short shovels." Commenting on what it calls rather an original, tho bungling, way of attempting to even up wages and work, *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, December 12) asks:

"In the first place, were they actually doing 15-cents-an-hour shoveling before the reduction was made? Many employers of labor in this country have noted in recent years that increase in wages has tended directly to a decrease in efficiency of the wage-earners, whether the increase was direct in the way of more money per day or indirect in the shape of fewer hours per day. Quite a mass of wage-earners, by no means limited to the unskilled or the foreign-born, have developed an inclination to gage their exertions in the interest of their employers by the total amount of wages they could make in a week, and if they could earn as much in four days as they formerly could in six days, they would only work four days, regardless of consequences for the undertaking. That was in effect shaving shovels. Even more generally, in the second place, this shaving tendency is manifested by the rising generation seeking employment in many lines. Unfortunate twists that have been given latter-day elementary educational methods have apparently dwarfed, if not destroyed, the sense of responsibility and, consequently, the habit of reliability and dependability. They have deprived the young folks of the sense that finds joy in work for what is accomplished thereby. They have begotten alertness of the eyes for the clock and of the ears for the whistle or the bell. Their victims by the hundreds of thousands, cajoled or compelled to remain in school during the years when they should be learning to perfect themselves in productive labor, in the only possible way, working for a wage, and deceived by educational occupations which are essentially play, are turned loose upon the world to make a living with senses vibrant to the gong for recess or for closing. They do not know how to work; they have learned to neglect work as an unnecessary evil. They naturally come to do as little work as possible without losing their jobs. They are shaving shovels. Presently they will find themselves without shovels to shave."

AN ODD USE FOR BREAD—Perhaps the most novel use to which bread is put, says *The American Food Journal*, as cited in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, December), may be seen in the great factories of the Elgin National Watch Company, at Elgin, Ill., where more than forty loaves of fresh bread are required each day. Superintendent George E. Hunter, of the watch factory, is quoted as saying:

"There is no secret regarding the use of bread in this factory, and I am willing to tell all I can concerning it. From the earliest times in the history of watchmaking it has been the custom of watchmakers to reduce fresh bread to the form of dough. This is done by steaming and kneading. They then use this dough for removing oil and chips that naturally adhere, in course of manufacture, to pieces as small as the parts of a watch. There are many parts of a watch, by the way, that are so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye. The oil is absorbed by this dough, and the chips stick to it, and there is no other known substance which can be used as a wiper without leaving some of its particles attached to the thing wiped. This accounts for the continued use of bread dough in the watchmaking industry. The Elgin National Watch Company uses something over forty two-pound loaves per day, or about 24,000 pounds a year."

"TRANSFORMATIONS" OF GEMS

THE report, noted in these columns, that a Paris mineralogist had succeeded in changing comparatively valueless crystals into rubies and sapphires, would appear to have a slender basis of fact. There was, it is true, a "transformation," but it was the other way about, gems being turned into worthless crystals by the action of radium—a change as interesting from a scientific point of view as the other would have been, but hardly from that of the jeweler. In *La Nature* (Paris, November 9) P. Sallior describes the interesting experiments of Bordas, which were those alluded to in the Paris newspapers, and tells us their possible significance. He writes:

"The daily papers, with their usual powers of amplification and deformation, are now making much of the interesting experiments performed by Mr. Bordas on the coloration of corundum, rubies, and sapphires, and the occasion has been seized to celebrate the triumph of the alchemists, to announce the realization of transmutation, etc., while jewelers have been promised an invasion of rubies and sapphires prepared cheaply by the action of radium on plain corundum [or adamantine spar]. This kind of announcement . . . now makes no impression on sane people, who have been prepared by recent events to understand that it is well to distrust such extraordinary results as 'life created by radium,' 'plants reproduced by mineral salts,' and so on. Our readers will therefore be glad to know the really interesting results obtained by Mr. Bordas in his investigations.

"Commercially and practically the author hastens to rectify the journalistic imagination by noting that hitherto he has only changed valuable gems into comparatively worthless corundum, and this by using radium, which is extremely valuable—exactly the opposite transformation to the one reported. It is possible that we may realize some day, under different conditions, the inverse reaction; but this has not yet been done. We must not forget that the fabrication of synthetic rubies and sapphires, artificial and yet mineralogically real, has been carried on for some time on a large scale. There remains only the scientific question. In the first place there has been absolutely nothing in any way resembling a transmutation. All mineralogists know that corundum, ruby, and sapphire are one and the same mineral, variously colored, and consisting of a compound of aluminum.

"Artificial syntheses produce simultanuously rubies and sapphires. The only question, therefore, relates to the origin of the coloration. This was formerly attributed to traces of different foreign substances, such as manganese and chromium, but since the discoveries of Curie it has been supposed rather to be due to variations in the condition of one and the same substance. . . . That the idea followed up by Bordas has been 'in the air' for a long time, is shown by the following quotation from an article published eighteen months go by De Launay regarding the variable coloration of tourmalines: 'It would be interesting,' says this author, 'to examine these phenomena of coloration in the light of the new ideas suggested by the recent experiments of Curie. He succeeded in changing white quartz into smoky quartz, clear alumina into brown alumina, and white glass into violet glass, by the simple action of radium; and this new coloration of the mineral lasts as long as they are not subjected to high temperature. Many variations in the color of natural crystals, which are insufficiently ex-

plained by supposing the addition of foreign substances, might perhaps find a better interpretation by reference to similar reactions.'

"This is precisely what Bordas has done. By bombardment with radium, corundum becomes yellow, sapphire turns green, ruby passes through violet, blue, and green to yellow. The geologic conclusion would be that aluminum must, in many cases, have crystallized first as ruby, and that sapphire, topaz, and finally corundum are successive stages of degeneracy under the action of radium, which is contained in almost all subterranean waters, just as analogous action would change clear rock-crystal into smoky quartz. There is evidently much to be done in the way of investigation along this line (diamonds of various colors, etc.), especially in view of the fact that high temperature, so often a factor in geologic phenomena, would appear in certain cases to produce an effect inverse to that obtained by radioactivity. Analysis of the conditions of occurrence of colored gems, together with new experiments, may throw additional light on their mode of formation." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RIFLED PIPE-LINE FOR OIL

A RIFLED pipe-line for conveying crude oil from Oil City to Porta Costa, Cal., a distance of 285 miles, is under construction by the Southern Pacific Company, which has adopted the system after tests conducted during the past two years, which have demonstrated its practicability and economy. The company is now expending between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 on the work. The way in which the twist given to the pipe facilitates the conveyance of the oil is described in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, December 13). Says this paper:

"The crude oil to be handled is a very viscous fluid with an asphalt base. . . . Formerly the product was transported in cars, but the method was found inadequate. Attempts were then made to convey it by means of long pipe-lines. These trials were not successful because of the high pumping pressures required, which necessitated a very expensive pipe and powerful pumping-plants placed so close together that the operating expense would have become too high for economy; the delivery of such a plant also would be very small.

"To overcome the defects apparent in the system various expedients were tried, the most important of which was the heating of the oil. This facilitated the conveying of the oil for short distances, but a temperature sufficient to be effective for long-distance pumping was so great as to cause disintegration of the oil. . . . The introduction of water into the oil was tried, but to improve the results materially it required a proportion of water so high, and the resulting emulsion of water and oil was so difficult and expensive to separate, that the scheme proved a failure. The admixture of lighter oils with the crude oil was tried, and it was found possible to convey the oil with greater ease, but the method necessitated the pumping of the light oils to the fields from long distances, and the mixing of the oils caused a loss in the market value of the light oils.

"The successful method which was finally adopted is that of using a rifled pipe eight inches in diameter, with pumping-stations located at intervals of about 12½ miles, there being 23 stations along the proposed 285-mile line. A small proportion of water is introduced into the conveying-pipes at the pumping-stations, and the effect of the rifling is to produce a whirling motion of the liquid mass, which causes the water to be thrown toward the outside, thus forming a film of water enveloping the oil and greatly reducing the frictional resistance against its flow. The process is thus one of lubrication of the oil-core.

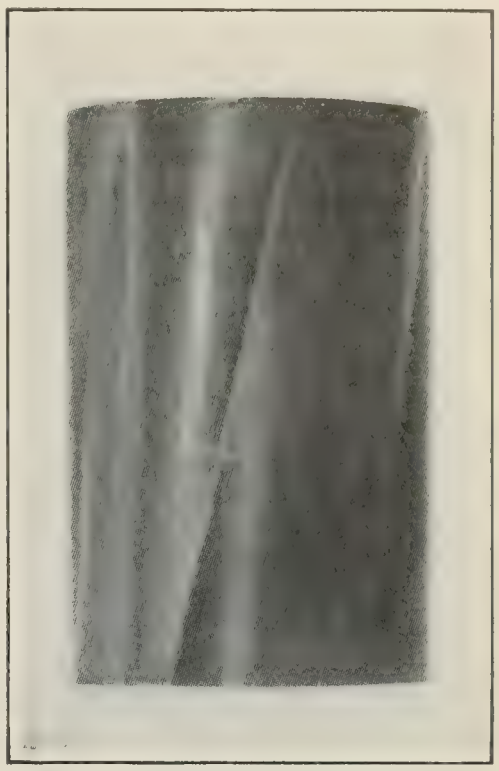
"When this principle was discovered, experiments were made with a small lead pipe. Lead pipe in the process of drawing is slightly scored along the interior surface in close longitudinal lines. A lead pipe as received was first used for conveying oil, and the friction coefficients determined. The pipe was then twisted by hand, causing these longitudinal scorings to become helical. This was sufficient to cause a whirling of the oil and water when forced through the pipe. These experiments indicated the soundness of the principle."

The pipe finally adopted is an eight-inch steel tube tested to 1,200 pounds pressure per square inch and rifled hot by rolling-machinery so that one complete turn is made in each ten-foot length. There are three tanks at each station—two for oil storage, each of a capacity of 55,000 barrels, and one for water, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

To quote again:

"When the oil enters a station through the pipe-line it passes to one of the storage-tanks, where most of the water settles almost immediately and is allowed to pass to the water-tank. The oil is then drawn through a swing pipe into the second tank, where the remaining water is separated from it. The pump suctions for the next section ahead are connected to this second tank also by means of a swing pipe.

"The discharging swing pipes are automatically adjusted so that the fluid is always delivered at the plane marking the division of the oil and water, thus making the separation of the two fluids easier. The water injection pumps draw their supply of water from the water-tank. The swing pipes for the suction lines are adjusted to take oil at all times from near the top surface of the oil or above the dividing line of the oil and water."



SOUTHERN PACIFIC RIFLED PIPE-LINE.
Photograph of pipe exterior.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"WE have noticed," says *The Electrical Review* (London, November 22), "that during the past few weeks the excitement in the daily press over the extraordinary achievements of the Marconi Company, reflected in more than one of the technical journals, has wholly died out, and that wireless telegraphy is receiving, and attracting, practically no attention. We are now in possession of the explanation of this curious succession of events. The attempt to establish commercial service has been wholly premature. Just as in 1903, when a similar attempt was made, resulting in a complete fiasco, so now in 1907 enthusiasm has outrun discretion, and the trumpetings of a few weeks ago are succeeded by dead silence in the press. Such maneuvers are highly calculated to bring unmerited discredit upon that blameless infant, wireless telegraphy, while they do serious injury to the allied art of submarine telegraphy, and give rise to suggestions, which may be baseless, that their motive is financial rather than commercial."

REGARDING the use of white clothing for the tropics, which has been adopted in imitation of native custom, L. W. Sambon, in an article quoted in *The Medical Times* (New York, December), says that altho it is doubtless wise to follow the dictates of long experience, the whites, who borrow this custom from the natives, do not realize that the latter are already protected by a natural armor of pigment which is impervious to the harmful actinic rays. He goes on to say: "The native, having no reason to fear these rays, dresses in white, which by reflecting them, keeps him comfortably cool. White is for comfort, but health demands a lining pigment. To avoid the additional weight and thickness of several layers of cloth, Sambon suggests a fabric composed of white and colored threads woven so as to produce a warp or outer surface of white and a woof or inner surface of black, red, or orange. Such a cloth, with a heat-reflecting outer surface and an opaque inner lining, should meet all the requirements of comfort and protection for tropical use."

"To know what a mechanic can do under mundane conditions, when a silent, stubborn, responseless automobile is at his feet, a Parisian automobile journal has proposed a breakdown competition," says *The Motor Car* (New York, November). "At one of the big automobile factories encircling Paris, or on the quiet road around Longchamps race-course, the candidates for the expert mechanic diploma will be lined up in front of a row of machines each one of which has the same secret malady. On the word of command each expert will rush to the machine reserved for him and endeavor to get it going in the shortest possible time. In one series the magnetos will be tampered with, in another clutches will meet tender care; in a third the carbureters will have been specially disarranged; a fourth heat will test the ability of the men to change a number of bursted tires. Thus tests will succeed one another until only the best men are left to compete in the finals. Five francs a head will be charged as entrance fee, in order to keep out the joyous individuals more anxious to obtain a half-day vacation from their employers than to compete in the competition. An official diploma will reward the most skilful automoblist."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

RELIGIOUS EDITORS IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE

RELIGIOUS editors of the country have been aroused by the recent taunt of a secular paper that the denominational journal has a diminishing reason for existence. According to the secular view, treated in our issue of November 9, the spirit of denominationalism among the people is growing steadily weaker, and so consequently is the demand for its special organs. *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) discovers, however, that there are 804 religious publications in the United States to-day, against 581 that existed twenty years ago. Only four of these periodicals of the earlier date circulated 100,000 or over; to-day that figure is reached by 36. To give the matter the benefit of light and shade this journal particularizes as follows:

"Of this 36, it is possible to trace, from published reports in N. W. Ayer & Son's *American Newspaper Annual*, the varying circulations of 26 during the last few years. Nine of the 26 have a smaller circulation to-day than they had at one time or another during the last six years; 17 show their largest circulation to-day.

"In other words, the total number of religious papers to-day is almost half as large again as it was twenty years ago. The 100,000 class to-day is nine times as large as it was twenty years ago. Less than 1 per cent. of the religious papers of twenty years ago circulated 100,000 copies; 4½ per cent. of the much larger number to-day have that circulation. And the largest circulation to-day is seven times as large as the largest of twenty years ago. These facts do not look as tho the field of the religious paper had disappeared yet. But the total number of religious papers has been slightly decreasing in the last five years."

Dr. James M. Buckley, the brilliant editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), is able to discover a multitude of reasons why the denominational press is a necessity. Being a Methodist and the editor of a Methodist paper, he finds considerable occupation for journals of his Church within the sphere of its complicated polity. "The church press should, and to a large extent does," he asserts, "expound and defend the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church against honest or malicious misrepresentation"; further, "it explains to the people the machinery of our Church," and "causes the moving of the machinery of the Church to be understood." With the enunciation of so much of a strictly Methodist function the writer goes on, in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), to mention other aims and enterprises of the church press not exclusively applicable to his own particular denomination. Thus:

"It exposes dangerous innovations before they root themselves, and it promotes every new proposition which bids fair to be helpful and can be incorporated with the spine and nerves of the basal system. If you can not incorporate the reform with the basis of the structure, you will make something that, to take a figure from the Old Testament, has in each foot a mixture of clay and iron, partly strong and partly weak. . . . . .

"The church paper can say many things which a pastor could not say without friction. It can talk about choirs, fairs, pews, socials, renting property for questionable uses, conduct of Sunday-schools, how to get rid of a superintendent who has outlived his usefulness or become a crank. The paper can discuss all these things; but if a pastor did it, publicly, in most instances he would suffer as disagreeably as did the President when he went into the minutiæ of spelling and coining.

"If properly edited, the religious paper in each number has something especially adapted to interest children and youth, and thus maintains a hold upon them until they become men and women, when, if interested in the Church, recalling their early acquaintance with the paper, they introduce it specially to their own children. The church paper also furnishes reading suitable for the Sabbath. . . . . .

"It affords the Church the means of raising up competent writers and spreading their reputations, and opens a door for the free expression of opinion. . . . . .

"It exposes gross superstitions, such as some of the distinctive notions of Dowie, the potential and financial realities and metaphysical dreams of Mrs. Eddy, and the bewitching assertions and imaginings of Mrs. Tingley, Mrs. Besant, and Mrs. Pepper. . . . .

"It exposes villains imposing upon people in the guise of ministers or reformed scoundrels of various sorts, and, while advocating true Christian perfection, it warns the Church against any who under a cloak on which is written 'holiness' insinuate the ideas or gratify the lust of unsanctified human nature. . . . . .

"It presents religion to its readers, not as something wholly mystical or ceremonial, but under the forms in which it is taught in the Holy Scriptures—the doctrinal, the practical, the devotional, the emotional, and the ecclesiastical.

"It reports and urges revivals. The mere reports of revivals around him will stir a lazy or encourage a timid pastor. If he will not stir or be stirred, it will induce the saddled church to ask for a change. . . . . .

"It urges pastors to be their own evangelists, and, tho recognizing worthy evangelists and aiding them in their great work, it properly characterizes the spurious or the avaricious peripatetic, temporary 'rain-maker' instead of promoter of a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

"The existence and influence of the church press are the chief protection against tyranny on the part of high officials, intrigues looking toward secession, or the neglect of officials to perform their duty.

"It also publishes all the achievements of the Church, the special efforts of self-sacrificing laymen, and the unusual results of ministerial efficiency. As neither church nor state can long flourish if it cease to revere its founders, and as the good pass from earthly scenes, the church press records their virtues and their deeds."

IMPROPER CHURCH FINANCES

THE Rev. Dr. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, startled his congregation on December 22 by threatening to resign if the sum of $7,000 was not raised at the morning service. This amount represented the deficit in the funds available for the yearly expenses of the church, and the pastor declared that the church could not pass the end of the calendar year without relieving itself of this obligation. He furthermore made some rather sharp criticism upon the financial methods of his church, calling attention to the fact that a similar deficit was encountered at the end of each year, which it was their habit to meet by popular subscription. As pastor he deprecated such contingencies and declared the entire financial system of the church must be reorganized. As Dr. Aked's is known as "the rich man's church" the reproach was even greater, tho the facts implied that the poorer many expected of the rich few a disproportionate share of the burdens of church support. The incident furnishes occasion to a secular journal to remark upon "the improper financial methods in churches," saying that many a minister and many a thoughtful layman will sympathize with Dr. Aked and "be grateful that one man has had the courage and the honor to speak out plainly against what has long been an embarrassment and a scandal to many churches." *The Tribune* (New York) goes on to say:

"No intelligent observer will dispute for a moment the statement that bad financiering, of one type or another, is wide-spread among the churches. Few if any denominations are free from it, tho some seem to suffer more than others, and it is perhaps most prevalent in those churches which seem to be freest and most popular in their management.

"The shame of it is that so many churches practise methods in their own finances which theoretically they condemn and which as a matter of fact they severely criticize when practised by men outside of the church in the business world. A church would severely reprimand an individual for incurring debts which he had no assured prospect of being able to pay. Yet churches do that very thing. The teaching of churches is that men should keep their

expenses within their incomes and that they should discharge their obligations fully and promptly. Yet many churches, acting in their corporate capacity, inflate their expenses far beyond their incomes, trusting to adventitious means or to luck to make good the deficits, and keep their creditors, even their own pastors, wearily waiting for settlement of long overdue bills.

"It ought to be axiomatic and obvious to the simplest intelligence that for a church to do things collectively which it condemns in individuals is not only to stultify itself but also to compromise and most seriously to impair its moral authority. It is idle to preach business honesty and at the same time to practise that which borders closely upon business dishonesty. Of course, in another analysis, the acts of the church are the acts of its officers and members, so that we may also say that it is self-stultification for those men as individuals to be sticklers for honor and integrity in business relations while they conduct the business of the church in a slipshod way. Ecclesiastical financiering ought of all in the world to be most above suspicion or reproach."

DR. CAMPBELL'S "CHRISTIAN STATE"

THE Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London, who recently became widely conspicuous as the promulgator of a "new theology," now makes public his idea of a socialist Christian state. He explains that the Christian state, as he sees it, would not have an artificial equality, "but an avoidance of the great extremes that now exist." "Power, place, and honor would be attained, not by great wealth, but by great service." The church is the agency to bring about this change in conditions, he thinks, but the church must first profess a different kind of Christianity. "The Christianity of to-day is not the same as the Christianity of the first century, and is not the religion of Jesus." That religion, he asserts, "was in its inception and essence a social gospel." To a representative of the London *Daily Mail* he says, "Where do you think you would find John the Baptist were he alive to-day?" His own answer is this:

"You would find him addressing a labor demonstration in Hyde Park or heading a popular movement for social emancipation. It is our business to realize the Kingdom of God on earth, and nothing else; to preach universal brotherhood; and to sweep away those existing conditions which throw a pall over the lives of the larger proportion of our people."

It is of no use to blame the ordinary man of wealth for this, he continues. "No harder workers in the public interest are to be found than some of the rich. It would not benefit the poor if they gave away their whole substance, and it might, indeed, make confusion more confounded." What in more detail Dr. Campbell would aim to do is set forth in these words:

"We have to create a social order where every man shall have sufficiency. There is enough wealth in the country for this even now. The national income, divided out, would average over £2 per week per family. It is for us not only to secure a more equitable division than prevails to-day, but a better organization of labor and therefore a vastly larger output.

"No one imagines that the socialist state can be attained by seizing the property of the well-to-do and confiscating it to the state. This would be monstrous, and would involve great injustice and cause the greatest disturbance. No serious man imagines that there can be, in such a state, exact equality for all individuals. Men must be rewarded according to their value to the community. But our aim can be to destroy the present capitalist system, in the private ownership and control of land and of industrial enterprise, while fully compensating those temporarily affected. We ought to aim to make the community, on its manufacturing side, into one large producing firm, in which communal should be substituted for private interest. The man who refused to labor would be sent to a penal colony.

"The thing must be done by degrees, first by the fixing of a minimum wage, next by the taxation of profits, and then by gradually bringing an increasing number of industrial enterprises directly under public control."

THE JEWISH MAYOR OF ROME

ERNESTO NATHAN, the new Mayor of Rome, is half-English and half-Jew, and the predicament created by his election is viewed with much dismay by Roman-Catholic journals. The situation, says the correspondent of the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.), "is absurd, monstrous, anomalous, incredible—but there it is, and what will come out of it is a perilous secret to be revealed in the near future." With a population of over half a million, ninety-five per cent. of whom write themselves down in the census-books as "Catholics," Rome, according to this writer, has done the "incredible" thing of handing itself over "to an anticlerical majority with a freemason mayor at their head." The latter designation derives from Nathan's title of honorary grand master of Italian freemasonry, his election to the grand mastership having taken place in 1899. He was chosen to that office, says the same writer, because he was "a most bitter and subtle enemy of the Catholic Church." Among his memorable phrases, we read further, is one in which he declares: "The Catholic religion is to be combated because it is the graft of superstition on dogma." The papal organ, *Osservatore Romano*, views the election as one phase of the anticlerical warfare. It says:

ERNESTO NATHAN,
The Jew whom Rome has made its Mayor, to the scandal of the Roman-Catholic press.

"To impose on the city of Rome a mayor who is an Israelite and former grand master of freemasons is a brutal and outrageous expression of the 'bloc's' program. (Signor Nathan was elected by an aldermanic vote of 60 to 12.)

"The struggle is not only political, but religious as well, in this war declared against the Eternal City, its faith, its traditions, and the sentiments of its true sons now tyrannized over by foreign sojourners in the city.

"An Israelite and freemason mayor, prejudiced against the administration of this Catholic municipality, is an audacious provocation against the sentiments of Catholics throughout the world, an outrageous offense to our city, and an indelible stain on us all.

"It is assuredly comforting for us to think that there is not a single true son of Rome who would allow himself to be identified with this ignoble program; and that to find one who would assume this stain one must go not only beyond the walls of Rome, but even beyond the confines of the state. . . . . .

"The gloomy times which we are now traversing will doubtless pass away when the deceit and falsehoods which have created them shall have disappeared. But there will always remain, as an incontrovertible fact against the present institutions, that the highest civil magistrate of Rome, capital of the Catholic world, has been identified with a representative of the sect which bears the most ferocious hatred against the church of Christ.

"This fact has its origin, quite naturally, in a series of events which sadden but do not astonish us; it is, nevertheless, the base, the expression, the climax of a state of things which some day, however incredible and monstrous it may now seem, will not appear as realistic."

The American Israelite (Cincinnati) prints a letter from its Roman correspondent explaining the aldermanic "bloc," to which the organ of the Vatican refers as responsible for the election of Signor Nathan, as "a coalition of all municipal parties against the Clericals to prevent the latter from evading the state laws in matters of educational and religious establishments. With a formidable

Clerical majority in the city government," it says, "it has heretofore been possible to conduct certain municipal departments somewhat after the fashion of the days of Pius IX., national laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

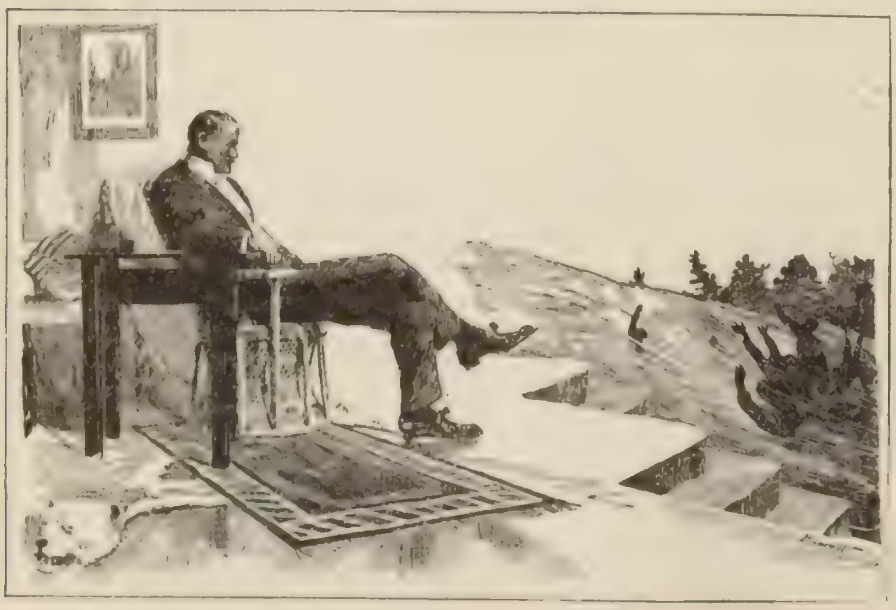
Aside from the surprize that the event has caused, many publicists, according to this writer, "predict an economic benefit to the city in the light of the lessons presented by the various Jewish Lord Mayors of London." Both the comments of the ecclesiastical press and foreign writers, he continues, "are somewhat beside the point—the first deliberately, the second through ignorance."

"In the light of what the new Mayor's father and mother did for the cause of United Italy," the writer observes, "in the light of his own services to the country, modestly given, Ernest Nathan's tranquil, resourceful, and dominating individuality, denounced by the supreme organ of the Vatican as an enemy of both church and state, is comprehensible—but futile for all but the most narrow Blacks." Some facts concerning his antecedents and career are sketched thus:

"Men of Jewish extraction have before this day held high positions in the papal party; but Signor Nathan is not of the papal party. To learn the source of the ecclesiastical denunciation one must go back a couple of generations. The cause of united Italy in its last triumphant struggle had no greater friends than the Nathans of Lugano. When the great Italian patriot, Mazzini, broken in health and spirit, withdrew there in the late sixties, he wrote in his diary, of Giuseppe Nathan and his wife Sarah, 'the best Italian friends I have, one of the best women I know.' She again and again nursed the old man in his attacks of fevers, which came with ever greater frequency, while Giuseppe constituted himself his secretary, and would have followed him into battle or exile. Giuseppe and Sarah were the father and mother of the present mayor of Rome, and it is owing to Mazzini's residence at their home, first in London and later in Lugano, that their son, Nathan, who happened to be born in England, received the formative influences which later on sent him to Oxford to be educated.

"It has been said of Ernest Nathan that he is more Italian than the Italians, for he speaks the language of Dante with an elegance and precision that admit no Roman idioms, while his youth was passed amid the most sublime ideals for Italian unification. To the character thus formed has been added the English education which has turned many of the ideals nurtured in his younger years into practical realities.

"In 1905 Signor Nathan, who had recently become known as a grand master of freemasons and as the proprietor of the Liberal organ *Dovere*, delivered in the College of Rome an address on Mazzini and his doctrine. The King, who was in the audience, personally thanked him for it. Later, under royal auspices but without holding public office, Signor Nathan has several times been called in counsel by the young King, and his hand is seen in the new scheme for the unification of national taxation throughout the peninsula and in the steps that have been taken to lessen the agricultural burdens of the South."



HOW THE WORLD VIEWS SUFFERING.
—Everett in the *Home Herald* (Chicago).

VICTORY OF CHURCH OVER STATE IN FRANCE

IT was foretold at the beginning of the Separation movement in France that the acts of Messrs. Briand and Clemenceau would do more to establish in France the power of the papacy and the institutions for which it stood than even Clovis and St. Louis had ever done. According to the London *Saturday Review*, a political weekly without any particular religious predilections, the state has been beaten in its conflict with the church. Ultramontanism has become a necessity of Catholic life, and Ultramontanism has triumphed. The boldness of the Pope in refusing to come to terms with the Ministry has been amply justified, and the French church after all has not lost by the confiscation of the buildings on which the state laid such violent hands. The doctrine of an omnipotent state has been absolutely confuted and exploded in France. To quote:

"The Church is still in a perilous position; but the thing which has suffered most in the fight has been the conception of the omnipotent state. When it essayed its last attempt to rob the Church of her divine constitution, it had behind it the prestige of centuries of triumph, the support of a democratic legislature, and the forces of a great bureaucracy and a great army. Moreover, it knew well that French Catholics are the most law-abiding of French citizens, and it counted, not altogether without reason, alike on their loyalty and their fears. So Messrs. Clemenceau and Briand blew their trumpets and proclaimed their ultimatum. Let the Church refuse to commit the act of apostasy which the acceptance of the *associations cultuelles* would have involved, and she should, they vowed, be driven from those cathedrals and churches which for many centuries had been her heritage. And many Christians in France and Europe who remembered what things the French state had done in its former wars with religion, and recalled the brutalities of Anagni when Boniface VIII. was done to death, and the infamous orgies of a later age when the 'goddess of Reason' was enthroned at Notre Dame, shuddered when the tidings came that the Pope had refused to compromise with the new law of sacrilege."

When the Pope refused to acknowledge or sanction secular committees of public worship, or to surrender to the state his own and his clergy's privileges, he did right, declares this writer, who continues as follows:

"For Pius X., with no physical force or diplomatic influence behind him, to take up the gantlet that French Jacobinism had thrown down seemed to the ordinary man the height of folly. It was an act of the highest heroism. Pius VI. when he flung the 'civil constitution of the clergy' in the face of the National Assembly, Pius VII. when he defied Napoleon, did no braver thing. But the brave thing was also the right and the wise thing. It brought home to French Catholics, clergy and laity alike, that French Christianity was at stake. And French Catholicism made a noble response. For the first time in the history of France, the French church stood solid for the Pope against the rulers of the state. In a moment it was apparent that French chauvinism had been beaten. The very *préfets* warned Mr. Clemenceau that France would not allow her shrines to be desecrated. The Jacobin Ministry consequently collapsed like a pricked bladder, and with a bad grace abandoned the churches to their rightful owners. And then the true heart of France spoke in the voice of the local communes, offering to give to the priests of the Church the free use of the *presbytères* from which they had gone forth for the sake of the faith, and in the generous gifts that in every diocese from Normandy to the Pyrenees flowed freely into the treasury of the persecuted Church, to the amazement even of the most faithful. To-day the cathedrals and churches of France hold larger and more earnest congregations than ever they held in the days of the Second Empire."

The French church has not only triumphed against those who would secularize her, the writer asserts, she has even subjugated and beaten into tameness those who challenged her religious claims.

LETTERS AND ART

THE ECLIPSE OF POETS

EDMUND GOSSE tells us that he recently had occasion to feel "glad that Mr. Matthew Arnold was no longer with us." It was after reading the "airy dictum" of "a very clever and very popular literary character of our day" that "Wordsworth's was a genteel mind of the third rank." This would have caused too much pain to the noted critic, tho Mr. Gosse admits that "the evolutions of taste must go on, whether they hurt the living and dead, or no." The curious history of fluctuations in the appreciation of Wordsworth and of the recently deceased French poet Sully-Prudhomme leads Mr. Gosse to reflect, in *The Contemporary Review* (December), on the differences of taste in generations and the apparent hopelessness of our ever arriving at ultimate standards. He asks:

RENÉ FRANÇOIS ARMAND SULLY-PRUDHOMME,

Hailed as the leading poet of France by the generation of 1867, and almost entirely repudiated by the generation of 1907.

"Is there, then, no such thing as a permanent element of poetic beauty? The curious fact is that leading critics in each successive generation are united in believing that there is, and that the reigning favorite conforms to it. The life of a reputation is like the life of a plant, and seems in these days to be like the life of an animal. We watch the seed, Wordsworth, planted about 1795, shoot obscurely from the ground, and gradually clothe itself with leaves till about 1840; then it bursts into blossom of rapturous praise, and about 1870 is hung with clusters of the fruit of 'permanent' appreciation. In 1907, little more than a century from its first evolution in obscurity, it recedes again in the raggedness of obloquy, and cumbers the earth, as poor old 'genteel' Wordsworth, whom nobody reads. But why were 'the best judges' scornful in 1807 and again in 1907 of what gave the noblest and the most inspiriting pleasure to 'the best judges' in 1857? The execution of the verse has not altered, the conditions of imagination seem the same, why then is the estimate always changing? Is every form of poetic taste, in all trained enjoyment of poetry, merely a graduated illusion which goes up and down like a wave of the sea and carries 'the best judges' with it? If not, who is right, and who is wrong, and what is the use of dogmatizing? Let us unite to quit all vain ambition, and prefer the jangle of the music-halls, with its direct 'esthetic thrill.'"

The only philosopher known to Mr. Gosse who has dared to face this problem is Mr. Balfour, who has asserted that there is no permanent element in beauty. Mr. Gosse laments that the result of Mr. Balfour's investigations "is a singularly stultifying one that we are not permitted to expect 'permanent relations' in or behind the feelings of poetic beauty," and that no canons of taste seem to exist. "What are called 'laws' of style are enacted only for those who make them, and for those whom the makers can bully into accepting their legislation, a new generation of law-breakers being perfectly free to repeal the code." Having thus presented Mr. Balfour's view and some of its implications, Mr. Gosse surmises that that philosopher must recently have spent some of his leisure time "in triumphing over the fate of M. Sully-Prudhomme," who died in September last. The French poet's fate forms a curious parallel with Wordsworth's. We read:

"As every one knows, from about 1870 to 1890 Sully-Prudhomme was, without a rival, the favorite living poet of the French. Victor Hugo was there, of course, until 1885—and posthumously until much later—but he was a god and the object of idolatry. All who loved human poetry, the poetry of sweetness and light, took Sully-Prudhomme to their heart of hearts. The 'Stances et Poèmes' of 1865 had perhaps the warmest welcome that ever the work of a new poet had in France. Théophile Gautier instantly pounced upon 'Le Vase Brisé' (since too famous) and introduced it to a thousand schoolgirls. . . . This body of verse, to which was presently added fresh collections—'Les Eprevues' (1886), 'Les Vaines Tendresses' (1875), 'Le Prisme' (1886)—was welcomed by the elder Sanhedrin, and still more vociferously and unanimously by the younger priesthood of criticism. It pleased the superfine amateurs of poetry, it was accepted with enthusiasm by the thousands who enjoy without analyzing their enjoyment. In 1880, to have questioned that Sully-Prudhomme was a very noble poet, would have been like challenging Tennyson in 1870, or Cowley in 1660. M. Jules Lemaître claimed that he was the greatest artist in symbols that France had ever produced. Brunetière, so seldom moved by modern literature, celebrated with ardor the author of 'Les Vaines Tendresses' as having succeeded better than any other writer who had ever lived in translating into perfect language the dawn and the twilight of emotion. That Gaston Paris and M. Anatole France competed in lofty praise of the lyrics of Sully-Prudhomme is perhaps less remarkable than that Paul Verlaine, whom all the younger schools still look upon as their apostle and guide, declared, in reviewing 'Les Ecuries d'Augias,' that the force of style of Sully-Prudhomme was excelled only by the beauty of his detail. It is needless to multiply examples of the unanimous praise given by the divers schools of criticism to Sully-Prudhomme up to about 1890. His was, perhaps, the least contested literary glory of France.

"His death startlingly reminds us that this state of things has been entirely reversed. It is true that the peculiar talent of Sully-Prudhomme, being almost exclusively lyrical, scarcely survived his youth, and that he cumbered his moon of sands with two huge and clumsy wrecks, 'La Justice' (1878) and 'Le Bonheur' (1888), round which the feet of the fairies could hardly be expected to trip. One must be an academician and hopelessly famous before one dares to inflict two elephantine didactic epics on one's admirers.

"Unfortunately, too, the poet undertook to teach the art of verse in his 'Réflexions' (1892), and his 'Testament Poétique' (1901), brochures which greatly irritated the young. It is probably wise for academicians, whether poets or the reverse, to sit beside their nectar, and not to hurl bolts down into the valley. But, behind these errors of judgment, there they remain—those early volumes, which seemed to us all so full of exquisite little masterpieces. Why is it that nobody, except a few elderly persons, any longer delights in them? The notices which Sully-Prudhomme's death awakened in the Paris press were either stamped with the mark of old contemporary affection, or else, when they were not abusive, were as frigid as the tomb itself. 'Ses tendresses sucrées, sirupeuses, sont vaines en effet' [His honeyed, luscious endearments are empty of effect], said a critic of importance! Indeed, it would appear so; and where are the laurels of yester-year?"

If Théophile Gautier was right in 1867, says Mr. Gosse, Rémy de Gourmont must be wrong in 1907 when he said that "it was a 'sort of social crime' to impose such balderdash as the verse of Sully-Prudhomme on the public." But worse than the difference of view of two men, asserts Mr. Gosse, is the fact that "one whole generation seems to have agreed with Gautier, and another whole generation is of the same mind as M. Rémy de Gourmont." A fact which seems to confirm the dictum of Mr. Balfour. But, he adds, "the whole study of the fine arts would lead to despair if we allowed ourselves to accept this admission that no conceivable principle of taste remains." In conclusion he snatches this comforting reflection:

"It must be admitted that there seems to be no fixt rule of taste,

not even a uniformity of practise or general tendency to agreement in particular cases. But the whole study of the fine arts would lead to despair if we allowed ourselves to accept this admission as implying that no conceivable principle of taste exists. We may not be able to produce it, like a yard-measure, and submit works of imagination to it, once and for all, in the eyes of a consternated public. But when we observe, as we must allow, that art is no better at one age than at another, but only different; that it is subject to modification, but certainly not to development; may we not safely accept this stationary quality as a proof that there does exist, out of sight, unattained and unattainable, a positive norm of poetic beauty? We can not define it, but in each generation all excellence must be the result of a relation to it. It is the moon, heavily wrapt up in clouds, and impossible exactly to locate, yet revealed by the light it throws on distant portions of the sky. At all events, it appears to me that this is the only theory by which we can justify a continued interest in poetry when it is attacked, now on one side, now on another, by the vicissitudes of fashion."

PHOTOGRAPHY DEBARRED THE RANK OF FINE ART

THE inherent limitations of photography seem to place it outside the domain of the fine arts. This view, taken by a writer in the London *Spectator*, is supported by an argument that is often overlooked by the enthusiasts for the products of the camera. "Nothing can be photographed," observes this writer, "which has not a physical existence and the power of emitting rays of light." Tho this sounds like a commonplace, it yet states the case of the limitations of the photographic art which make it, when "compared with what is possible in painting or sculpture, or any other fine art," a thing of "limitations enough in all conscience." These asseverations are made in connection with a merry war which is going on in the English photographic press. Mr. Robert Demachy, says *The Spectator*, has been "daring the whole world to prove that his pictures are any less photographs for being at the same time his means of artistic expression in negative-faking and print-painting." His treatment of the negative brings results that he declares to be fine art. Just so, admit his opponents, but the results are not photographs. Incidentally Mr. Demachy remarks that the "methods of art" are "incontestably superior to photography." To this Mr. Bernard Shaw, himself an amateur photographer, utters a denial *in toto*. Mr. Shaw, it is said, has frequently called painters "bunglers and muddlers." He has further asserted that "the clumsy hand of man is nowhere beside the record of a camera; and that Velasquez if he had been a photographer would have made a much finer thing of the head of Philip IV." *The Spectator* reminds Mr. Shaw that the camera can not eliminate any details in the object before it, neither can it reproduce that which has no physical existence. Upon this point it goes on to say:

"Since the camera can not invent, there is but one way possible for photography to represent things that are out of reach in respect to time and space, and that way is so paltry and cumbersome as to be in most cases not worth the trouble, even when it lends itself to the purpose. This one and only way is the way of the *mise-en-scène*, and its triumphs are the highest level of the cinematograph. Something of the sort has been attempted many times for the illustration of stories, but generally with dire artistic failure. Even show-cards and posters can not turn photography to pleasing account. All historical and reconstructive work must go by the board—all objects and places of the imagination, the characters of mythology, and the fancies due to poetic and religious fervor. Such subjects have often been attempted in the name of fine art, and with a sort of insistence that photography can be made to do more than imitate. As a matter of fact, it can not. Imitation is the one great and damning limitation separating photography irrevocably from the fine arts. The fine arts may be imitative at times, but never that alone. If they were, their title would be forfeit. Nevertheless photographers do argue that their craft is something more."

The Spectator goes on to cite another ground upon which the claims to the rank of fine art for photography can not be allowed. Thus:

"All the arguments of photographers deal with finished results; they do not apply at all to the growth and development, the means, the mastery, the how-it's-done charm, which in real works of art have almost a biographical interest for those who can follow the artist's purpose. This is the human note for which we love a work of art, wheher it be admired for beauties or not. But the photographer says, 'What does it matter how I get my result so long as it gives pleasure in the end?' The question at first may sound unanswerable; but there is an answer, and in it may be found the solution of the difficulty. The answer is this: If pleasure-giving is your only aim, it does not matter a scrap; but if upon this pleasure-giving result you are basing claims to a place among those who are practising the fine arts, it matters a great deal, for a thing that gives pleasure is not necessarily a work of art. That phrase implies a much more indispensable condition, which is, that the work must have been brought into being entirely by the hand of man, every action of which has been prompted by his mind. A gem may give pleasure; but it is not a work of art until it has been engraved by an artist. Neither gems, nor flowers, nor snow crystals, nor frost patterns, nor symmetries of the kaleidoscope, nor pictures in bubbles, nor those of the camera obscura, nor photographs are works of art; they are simply various beauties of natural phenomena. Fine art requires the effort, even the struggle, of the artist throughout all the stages of its production. The result, by reason of human shortcomings, may fall short of beauty; but the effort, by reason of human aspiration and the employment of faculties for form or color, remains art. The effort of a photographer is the admitting of light into a box and the manipulation of chemicals—processes which modern enterprise has rendered all but automatic. It may be asked, 'What of the selection of subject?' To which the reply is that the more artistic the photographer the better his selection. Who dare say more? If Raphael and Rembrandt had taken photographs, their prints would not have been works of art for this reason: that in the operations producing the pictures their artistic faculties would have 'stept out,' to borrow Mr. Demachy's phrase."

THE WRITER'S MINISTERING ANGELS.—A great charm about writing, says Mr. E. S. Martin, "is the possibility of writing better than you know." By this he means that mysterious gift from the ministering angels of the mind, or, as he puts it, that "hold of better thoughts than you are fairly entitled to think, or do think, as a rule, and putting them into words of unsuspected felicity." In a graceful essay in *Harper's* (January) we read this account of that copartnership to which he refers:

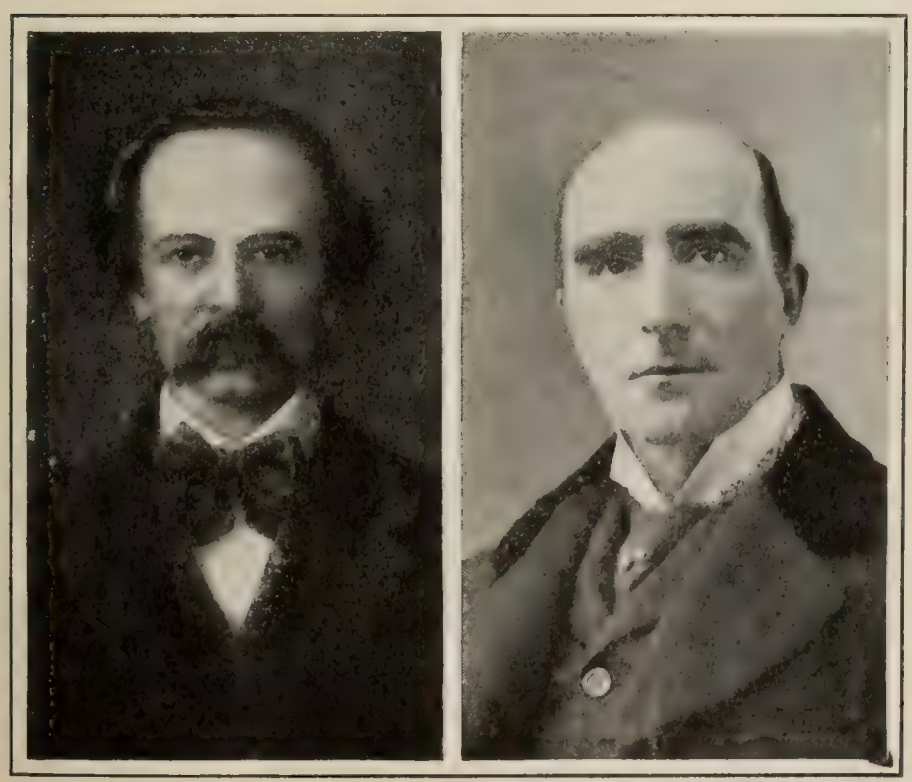
"Most of us are uneven in our mental processes. We don't think big thoughts all the time. We think them under pressure of strong emotions or of fortunate physical conditions. Even when there is no special occasion to inspire a thought that is better than common, it will often come as the result of concentration of the mind, conscious or unconscious, on some particular subject. The mind's automatic action is a very important phase of its activities. It keeps going all the time, and strikes a good many sparks on its own hook. Once a good mind has been headed on a certain course, it is apt to hold that course more or less closely, or at least to revert to it, until it arrives somewhere; and this it will often do whether its owner keeps his watch at the wheel or not. I think that most writers, when they have got some particularly good idea into some particularly lucid and effective form of words, often feel that the job is only partly of their doing, and that a good deal of it, and probably the very best of it, came to them by processes more or less independent of their volition. Nobody writes without putting his will into the work and making the indispensable effort; but what comes is partly what is in him, and partly what is given him to say, and which is which he may not know, nor whence came what was given. What we call literary talent, or, in its rarer and more remarkable form, genius, seems to be the gift of having extra good ideas come into the mind and clothe themselves with extra good language. Very young writers have sometimes powers of expression which persons less lucky never get. There is an ear for language like the ear for music, and akin to it.

Girls of the most limited experience and youths of inadequate education seem now and then to possess by instinct the faculty of expression; of putting their words where they ought to go, and doing the trick that makes literature."

UNSEEMLY BOOKS BY WOMEN

ENGLISH fiction of to-day has been publicly charged with pruriency by certain American publishers who have declined on that ground to handle these works. The English literary press is now taking a hand in the matter and excoriating what it calls "the fleshly school." The writers thus impeached are unnamed, but are said to be largely women. "Now that the feminine writer and feminine reader are in possession of the field of fiction, says Mr. Clarence Rook in *Black and White* (London), "literature—which is now mainly fiction—is being degraded, debased, reduced to its least common denominator, and that—to put it politely—is the relations of the sexes." Woman's preoccupation with this theme, the writer asserts, is seen in nearly all her novels. "and her incursion into fiction has meant that the animal side of the human being has become popular." Mr. Rook gives this statement of the situation:

"A few days ago I was confronted by the statement (in advertisement) 'the greatest novelist of the century.' It was the announcement of a book by a woman who has, apparently, never thought, or dreamt, of anything beyond the sexual relations of man and woman. Another book came upon my table—possibly my ill-luck—but it was another woman's book that followed the account of a girl who visited country houses, and—well, it was all dress and indecorum. But this book was simply the story of a three-weeks' orgy of sensualism. And as I turn over the other books that arrive, those of them with a woman's name on the title-page, I find that they are all concerned with this side of life. It is the side of life, you will remember, that such men as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, scarcely touched, and Stevenson—shall I continue?—they could write stories that gript the world without the lure of lust. But, 'the woman intervenes.' And the woman novelist, such as I am thinking of, reminds me of the nudge of a schoolfellow when



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THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON. ARTHUR W. PINERO.

Mr. Watts-Dunton thinks that cynicism is killing the literature of the Western world, and Mr. Pinero lays the prevalence of "fleshly" novels to "publishers without conscience and reviewers without honesty or brains."

I was fourteen. She turns the drawing-room into a smoking-room."

For three months the subject has been treated in *The Bookman* (London). It was begun by a writer signing himself "A Man of Letters." He speaks of the naturalization of "the horrible French thing." "Yesterday, Paris almost alone spread the plague," he says. "To-day it rages in London. Fashionable publishers keep it in stock; newspapers advertise it in spicy paragraphs; women's clubs and afternoon teas reek with its odors." The protests of this writer called forth, in succeeding numbers of this journal, letters of approval or of demurrer from leading members of the craft of literature. Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton professes not to know much about current fiction, but if the allegation that many novels

BEATRICE HARRADEN, MARIE CORELLI,

Women writers who protest against the "fleshly school of fiction."

of the present day are open to the charge of immorality is a fact, he says, he is not surprized. With this he goes on:

"Such a state of things would be the natural outcome—the inevitable outcome—of that cynical temper which is always the note of a decadent time like the present. In the literatures of all civilizations enthusiasm has meant life, while cynicism has meant corruption and death. It was the dry-rot of cynicism that invaded and killed at last the literatures of Greece and Rome. And it is the dry-rot of cynicism that, as the twentieth century opens, is killing the literature of the modern Western world. Of course, in talking thus of enthusiasm and cynicism I am saying nothing original. I am merely echoing what has been said by all great writers, notably by Goethe and Carlyle—the latter of whom remarks that, 'of unwise admiration much may be hoped, for much good is really in it; but unwise contempt is itself a negation; nothing comes of it, for it *is* nothing.'"

Robert S. Hitchins, the author of "The Garden of Allah," sees some exaggeration in the charge and writes:

"Among the authors whose works I know, I can only think of two, both of them women, who seem to me deliberately to appeal to the base instincts of readers. And one of these two writes so weakly and badly that I can hardly think she will do much harm."

Mr. Pinero, the dramatist, has this to say:

"I don't read much fiction nowadays, but I have made it my business to glance at some novels belonging to the fleshly school. One of these, written by a lady and put forward boldly as the work of the greatest living English novelist, would, in respect of its composition, reflect small credit upon a kitchen-maid. As to certain details of the story, few kitchen-maids, I trust, could be so depraved as to conceive them. Such productions are, in my opinion, most pernicious. They owe their vogue, which is unquestionable, to publishers without conscience and reviewers without honesty or without brains. Let intelligent and high-minded critics take a firm stand against this stuff; or, better still, let editors of first-class journals forbid all mention of it in the columns of their papers. Then it would be strangled at its birth."

From the women come some contributions to the discussion. Miss Corelli expresses sympathy with the protestor's "strong

feeling," and concurs with Mr. Pinero in her reason why the fleshly school flourishes:

"We are unhappily forced to realize that the 'Fleshly School of Fiction' has been for a long time, and still is, the school which receives the greatest support and chiefest encouragement of the literary critics, and one commonly sees the most enthusiastic praise awarded by reviewers to books which, plainly speaking, are not fit to be admitted into any decent household. If those who elect themselves as judges of literature thus applaud and admire the 'fleshly school,' it is perhaps not surprizing that such authors as are greedy of press eulogy should sink to the level which press eulogy seems to demand. At the same time I would venture to point out that the 'Fleshly School of Fiction' is mainly the reading of the wealthy and indolent members of the upper class, some of whom are dubbed 'the Smart Set.'"

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF,
Who advocates boycott as a means of ridding ourselves of the bill-board nuisance.

Miss Beatrice Harraden gives her "personal view" in these words:

"It is impossible for realistic writers to ignore the mysterious workings of nature, the claims of sex, the demands of passion. All one should ask of them is that they should be well enough equipped with a true knowledge of life and of the law of proportion to remember that these vital importances, vital tho they are, represent but one part of a complex whole, and should therefore not be allowed 'to sweep out landscape, ideas, humor, wit, playfulness.'"

ATTACKING THE BILL-BOARD

PITTSBURG has been known to the world outside its boundaries, it is said, as a city of bill-boards. That city itself, tho it does not believe it has a monopoly of the evil, has begun to take steps to curtail it. It endured the presence of a bill-board forty feet long and twenty feet high directly opposite its Carnegie Institute; but when La Fouche's canvas entitled "The Bath" which received the first prize at the International Art Exhibition last spring, was reproduced on a bill-board as a subject "to inspire enthusiasm in modern plumbing," Pittsburg began to rebel against the desecration. The example of this city is recommended to others by Clinton Rogers Woodruff in *The Craftsman* (January), where we read:

"How can we make our cities in themselves works of art, if we permit the profanation of the sky-line and the elimination of dignity through the unrestrained and unregulated use of bill-boards? Cities spend tens and hundreds of thousands for beautiful buildings, for parks and parkways and playgrounds, and then allow the bill-poster to use them as a background for his flaming advertisements. Is it right, is it fair, to those who get all their conceptions of beauty and art through public means, to have the poster placed on a parity with such undertakings? And yet, what other conclusion can the untutored mind reach than that both are equally artistic, both are equally desirable, or why should they be permitted to continue in this juxtaposition? Have we any right to talk of taking expensive measures to make our cities beautiful as long as we allow the unrestrained poster in our streets and suburbs?"

The blight attacks the country as well as the city, exclaims the writer indignantly. He goes on thus to survey the evil and to state some of the means taken to allay it:

"The bill-boards flaunt their loud color, their ugly vulgarity, their frequently suggestive or indecent pictures and stupid caricatures in the face of every passer-by on city street and country lane, and beside the railroad which skirts the substantial farm or lovely country seat.

"The bill-poster, to quote an indignant Cincinnati observer who has been aroused by the vigorous campaign inaugurated there by the wide-awake Business Men's Club, 'has disfigured and concealed the natural and the artificial beauty of the landscape—and there is no other landscape comparable with that which the bill-boarder is striving to hide from Cincinnati, with large degree of success. He has affixt his disfigurements on trees, fences, gateways, and walls so as to affect the amenities of public parks, promenades, streets, and avenues. He has sought the neighborhood of churches and of schoolhouses. He has scores of miles of disfigurement and blotches in Cincinnati, and he goes scot-free of taxation on his exceedingly remunerative investment in bill-boards.'

"In Great Britain, where the campaign against objectionable advertisements has been carried on for fifteen years, success is about to crown the patient efforts of a group of public-spirited men of which Mr. Richardson Evans has long been the leader. In the discussion of the bill now pending in the House of Commons, the Earl of Balcarres declared, while the measure was on passage through the House of Lords: 'What we claim is that the landscape does not belong to the man who chooses to pay a few shillings for it per annum, but is an asset of the people at large. The same principle applies to open spaces and places. The sky sign is a most objectionable form of advertising. There is the flash sky sign which dominates the whole of the Embankment. A well-known hotel has a big illuminated sign which flashes down the Mall into the very windows of the sovereign in his palace. Such advertisements are merely seizing the opportunities of the taxpayers' expenditure on space and utilizing it.'"

The writer advocates the boycott as a means of curing the evil. "Let every one who sees the boards or hears about them," he says, "register a vow never to patronize the advertiser who uses such means to give publicity to his wares." This remedy is effectively applied in Tacoma, Wash., while St. Paul, Minn., "by a vote of six to one in the local assembly has passed, at the request of the Park Board, an ordinance prohibiting the erection of any bill- or sign-boards within one hundred and fifty feet of any park or parkway."

UNPOPULARITY OF FRENCH OPERA—Will French opera prove Mr. Hammerstein's Waterloo? This question is suggested by recent developments at the Manhattan Opera House concerning which the New York *Sun* reminds the impresario that the public can not be coerced, wheedled, or reproached into "maintaining an artistic enterprise merely because it deserves the support of the people." Mr. Hammerstein recently complained in an open letter that the public were not supporting his operatic enterprises, particularly the French novelties which he was bringing forward. To this the *Sun* replies, speaking for the public:

"It never could be forced to take an interest in this play or that opera because such an attitude would do it credit. Neither critical propaganda nor the utmost managerial effort has ever been able to make the public accept any other form of entertainment than that which pleased it. Perhaps it would be better to listen to the words of those who have artistic good at heart. It is possible, on the other hand, that the public is incorrigible in the matter of its amusements.

"Mr. Hammerstein had to encounter this state of mind when he made French opera the most important feature of the season at the Manhattan. Charpentier and Debussy are names to fascinate the musician who has not had the opportunity to hear the works of these composers, but knows what an important influence they have exercised in Europe. The operas of Massenet, moreover, interest the public less than they do the musician. The admiration of New Yorkers for the French operatic school is now confined wholly or principally to Bizet's 'Carmen' and Gounod's 'Faust.'"

RALPH HENRY BARBOUR. KELLOGG DURLAND. ARTHUR GUITERMAN. WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE. EDWARD PENFIELD.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Tom, Dick and Harriet. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Beard, Dan. Dan Beard's Animal Book and Camp-Fire Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–538. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.60 net.

Calendars for 1908. With selections from the English Anthology and other sources. Illustrated in colors. In boxes at sundry prices. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Messrs. Dutton present an unusually extensive and varied list of calendars for 1908. Their art calendars, which are made for those who think a calendar should be something more than a mere colored picture, may be grouped into classes—as humorous, sentimental, ethical, religious, and purely seasonal. The "Owl Calendar" (60 cents) is a mechanical novelty which, on the pulling of a string, rolls its eyes and extends wings whereon the months of the year are printed. The "Don't Worry Calendar" ($1.25), with quotations by well-known authors, is specially suited to those excited by present financial conditions. "Pickwick Pictures" (50 cents) is a twelve-page calendar of characters from Dickens, humorously pictured in color. "Hunting Sketches" ($2.50) contains six colored plates after engravings by H. Aiken, showing the right and the wrong ways of riding a horse. "A Calendar of Old Songs" (75 cents) contains lines from twelve old English songs, illustrated in color, such as "Sally in our Alley," "Nancy Lee," etc. The leaves of the "Love Calendar" (50 cents) are decorated with flowers and sentiments.

The "Lincoln Calendar" (60 cents) bears a pad of twelve leaves, with quotations from the martyred President's letters and speeches, and a portrait. There are also helpful quotations from Bishop Brooks's sermons on the "Brooks Calendar" ($1.25), which is ecclesiastically artistic. Very elaborate are the colored reproductions of Raphael's Madonnas, six in all, in the large "Madonna Calendar" (60 cents). Among seasonal calendars are those entitled "Ye Olden Times" ($1.25), with very beautiful scenes of life in Merrie England; "New Home-Seekers" ($1.50), showing artistic types of American immigrants; and "Our Dogs" ($2.50), containing six fine drawings of dogs, printed in colors after the originals in pastel by L. J. Kipper.

Messrs. Paul Elder offer, among others, a calendar in six large brown vellum cards, called "Jolly Good Fellows" ($1.50). This series of witty designs in bright quadri-color, and illustrating quaint lines of doggerel, has been made by Albertine Randall Wheelan, and is suitable for hanging up in a den, and is diverting enough.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: John Lane Co. $1 net.

Cary, Elisabeth Luther. Honoré Daumier: A Collection of His Social and Political Caricatures. Together with an Introductory Essay on His Art. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. v–185. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75 net.

Castle, Agnes and Egerton. "My Merry Rockhurst." Being some Episodes in the Life of Viscount Rockhurst, a Friend of King Charles the Second, and at one time Constable of His Majesty's Tower of London. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix–383. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Clymer, Dr. R. Swinburne. Alchemy and the Alchemists: Giving the Secret of the Philosopher's Stone, the Elixir of Youth, and the Universal Solvent. Also showing that the TRUE Alchemists did not seek to Transmute Base Metals into Gold, but sought the Highest Imitation or the Development of the Spiritual Nature in Man, "Know Thyself." 3 vols. 12mo, pp. 266, 230, 243. Allentown, Pa.: The Philosophical Pub. Co.

Connolly, James Brendan. The Crested Seas. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This is a "knockabout" of a book on the sea of literature, and as one ups sail and away from the West Newfoundland coast to the Georges, and thence to Gloucester, he sniffs the salt air and sings with the sailors:

> "West half no'th and drive her; we're abreast now of Cape Sable.
> 'Tis an everlastin' hurricane, but here's the craft that's able—"

to the accompaniment of the spume and foam and a clawing sea.

Mr. Connolly has taken us on several such voyages, but he seems to have an inexhaustible supply of deep-sea adventures.

Crawford, Marion F. The Little City of Hope. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Downes, Alfred M. Fire Fighters and Their Pets. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–184. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Dunning, William Archibald. Reconstruction, Political and Economic. 1865–77. The American Nation Series. Volume 22. Small 8vo. pp. 378. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

No volume in this notable series has supplied a more distinct want than Professor Dunning's. We have had reminiscences and biographies setting forth many phases of an eventful era, which was probably more distressing to the general body politic in the Southern States than the Civil War itself; but there was real need of some dispassionate and judicial narrative of the whole melancholy, if not disgraceful, administration work in dealing with a fallen people. Probably writers in the North and South alike have unconsciously neglected the theme because of a sense of deep regret, if not actual shame, over the miserable bungling and distortion in the efforts made for a restoration of social order and industrial efficiency in the South.

Professor Dunning has approached this difficult theme with a mind which is not alone judicial and extremely well informed, but with gifts of expression in writing and a sense of values both personal and political which are remarkable. He has gotten entirely away, for example, from the attitude of reverential awe with which New England long regarded Sumner. He has also been able to estimate, with a considerable degree of justice, the limitations of Thaddeus Stephens. What is still more notable, he has done what we must call belated justice to the character and aims of Andrew Johnson. And yet Professor Dunning nowhere strikes the reader as a man with prejudices, being never a partizan, but rather a disinterested and calm historian always. He writes much as he might write of a period in our history through which he had not personally lived—say the administration of Andrew Jackson, or the years of the antebellum Compromise measures. He has produced an admirable volume.

Durland, Kellogg. The Red Reign: The True Story of an Adventurous Age in Russia. New York: The Century Co.

All Russia lies now in the Valley of Decision. The Gog and Magog of anarchy and order are contending for victory. Yet who is the arch-anarchist, and what are the forces making for freedom under law? This book, bound in appropriate color, is the story of a very recent eye-witness with uncommon power of seeing things. His verdict is that the arch-anarchist is no less a person than the Czar Nicholas of Russia, while Stolypine is his prime minister in encouraging outbreak and disorder. On the principle, suggested by the late Professor Drummond, that the most hypocritical Christian is always most active in keeping alive infidel clubs, so those in Russia who profess to represent God, truth, holiness, and order are really responsible for the carnival of terrorism and bloodshed.

The author is an American who has traveled from one end of European Russia to the other, fraternizing, sometimes in disguise, and among the highest in rank and office as well as with those in the huts. He gives a revelation of Russian affairs that in graphic vigor is not second to Kennan's. In the starving regions two families often crowd into one hut, use the wood of the other hut for fuel, and feed their animals on the thatch. The most awful revelation

of reality is in a study of the Douma, which the Czar himself, under pressure and fright, summoned, making the most solemn pledges of change for the better, and giving the guaranty of law through the National Assembly. It issued that the Czar, perjuring himself, called back his promises, and sent out the cannon and sabers for the slaughter of his people.

The author arraigns with a special detail of charges the clever, brave, and able Stolypine. He sees a terrible menace and grave danger in this prolonged struggle which is shaking all standards of private and public morality, because rulers and lawgivers have become such arch-law-breakers. He protests against the loaning of money by foreign bankers to Russia, for this but does maintain autocracy. He does not look for any voluntary grant of liberties or early freedom from czardom. There is no hope from Russia except through the destruction of the bureaucracy, which is a German importation. He sees that liberties will be obtained only through the people fighting for them, and he foresees a long struggle. Yet he would not underrate these short-lived parliaments, for through them the people are learning that Russia's blight is autocracy, which in its very nature is incompatible with modern civilization. Illustrated, indexed, written carefully, each sentence judicially weighed, this is the book of the hour about Russia.

Father and Son. Biographical Recollections. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The intense realism and earnestness of this work as professing to describe a personal experience does not oblige us to take too seriously the statement of the anonymous author that it is scrupulously true. It is as an interpretation of self that the work is valuable, and as a description of certain phases of domestic intercourse between a parent and a child. No autobiography, especially when it relates to infancy and childhood, can ever be true. In childhood a hillock is the Himalayas and a thicket the Black Forest. No child can understand his parent, especially his father. Nor can he estimate himself. Bunyan had a false idea of his own faults, Augustine's "Confessions" teem with exaggeration; some one has spoken of Rousseau's "Confessions" as a tissue of falsehoods, and even Newman's "Apologia" is said to be written with what the Germans call a *tendenz* (*i.e.*, with something like a bias, if not an object). As a matter of fact this anonymous author of the present volume, whether Edmund Gosse or not, has avowed the object of his work. It is intended to be the history of a mind brought up from tenderest years in one narrow way of puritanical piety and at last throwing off the yoke and following the humanistic theory of life.

The book is full of the sweetest and tenderest pathos, and not without flashes of the humorous looked for amid circumstances the most solemn. The father's sorrow in finding that his child on leaving home turned out, not a land-loving chicken, but an eagle or at least a duckling, is the climax and catastrophe of the narrative. If this is not an uncommon situation it certainly has never been treated so consistently and in so charming a style as in "Father and Son," which if it be not a "document," as the writer calls it, is, we admit, an extremely subtile and fascinating analysis of two human minds.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. John Smith—Gentleman Adventurer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Greenslet, Ferris. Arranged with an Introduction by. The Sonnets of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 16mo, pp. xvii-82. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Griggs, Edward Howard. The Use of the Margin. 12mo, pp. 64. New York B. W. Huebsch.

Guiterman, Arthur. Bebel Nuts Rhymed in English. What They Say in Hindustan. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 48. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Haines, Henry S. Railway Corporations as Public Servants. 12mo, pp. ix-233. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Hume, Martin. The Court of Philip IV—Spain in Decadence. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv-527. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4 net.

Kellogg, Vernon L. Darwinism To-day. Cloth. 8vo, pp. xii-403. Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

The balance-sheet of Darwinism is struck in this work. The author does not think we have come to the deathbed of Darwinian science, but he allows for the corrections that have been supplied during the years since Darwin's work was finished. It appears that Darwin did not settle the question whether variation, on which he based his "natural-selection" theory, is determinate or vagaristic. Darwin indicated a "law of error" or "law of chance," and regarded congenital and environmental variation as "fortuitous." He also spoke of variation as a phenomenon of slight, nearly imperceptible changes. Both these positions have been attacked. Modern paleontologists generally believe that variation has followed fixt lines; while the theory of "mutations" advocated by de Vries has been widely admitted as an explanation of at least some part of the process of variation. De Vries is rated as an observer of great patience and skill, but his actual instances of the formation of progressive elementary species by "mutation" are not enough to prove that all species are thus formed.

The attack and the defense of Darwinism, well summarized in this book, seem to have left organic evolution, the law of descent, established about as Darwin left it. But new observations and the patient discovery of facts have modified his doctrine of "the Origin of Species." The author thinks that the fruitful clue to the solution of this problem is an intensive study of variation. This advice may strike his readers as curious when they happen upon certain passages in which the author himself apparently has settled the question. If we understand him, the question is settled by the very nature of things. It would be settled, for instance, by the fact that two living germs can not be at once in the same place. Here is the cause of an inevitable variation—perhaps the simplest cause. Variation, that is, runs back into the metaphysics of time, space, matter, force, motion. The answer thus far given, beyond which Mr. Kellogg does not carry us, is that forms vary because they are different. The other question, which he emphasizes as a subject of study—the persistence of variation along certain lines, probably has a teleological explanation—or none.

The value of this book lies in its summing up of the Darwinian doctrines as they have been modified or verified down to date. References are quoted at the end of each chapter, and at the end of the book a bibliography of the subject is added.

Lefferts, Sara Tawney. Mr Cinnamon Bear. Pictures from Life by Louise Baqud. Small 4to, pp. 85. New York Cupples & Leon Company.

Le Gallienne, Richard Little Dinners with the Sphinx, and other Prose Fancies. 12mo, pp. 260. New York. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25 net.

Mallock, W. H. A Critical Examination of Socialism. 12mo, pp. vi-302. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

Miller, J. R. Glimpses of the Heavenly Life. 16mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cents net.

Nicholson, Meredith. Rosalind at Red Gate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 387. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Payne, William Morton, LL.D. The Greater English Poets of the Nineteenth Century. 12mo, pp. vi-388. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

Peabody, Francis Greenwood. Mornings in the College Chapel. Short Addresses to Young Men on Personal Religion. 12mo, pp. xi-233. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Penfield, Edward. Holland Sketches. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 147. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Phillips, David Graham. Light-Fingered Gentry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 45. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

It is to be questioned whether any of our novelists has so sincere a purpose to effect public good as well as popularity by his novels as David Graham Pnillips. His books seem to be written both to point a moral and to translate an actual drama into fiction. Yet his method is rather photographic than artistic. To be exact, it is the method of the art photographer, which, despite George Bernard Shaw's contention, remains deficient in comparison to that of the painter.

It is admirable to observe the ingenuity with which Mr. Phillips seizes the insurance companies' scandal as basic material for his new book. No person of the play is overlooked, no phase of situation slighted, no possibility of development is missed. His aim is not only to satirize the looser captains of industry, but also to expose the hollow sham of the social world of their wives.

With an impulse suggestive of Balzac, Mr. Phillips has essayed to make a fictional history of new-rich society in New York to-day. Yet the panorama is constantly illuminated with the sincere fire of the author's purpose. This purpose, edged with a warranted suspicion of certain social phenomena, gives the novels of Mr. Phillips's an import no mere best seller dare profess.

Powell, Lyman P. Christian Science—The Faith and Its Founder. 12mo, pp. xviii-261. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Pyle, Howard. The Story of Sir Launcelot and His Companions. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xviii-340. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Riley, James Whitcomb. The Boys of the Old Glee Club. Illustrated. 8vo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Robins, Elizabeth. The Convert. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Rose, Elise Whitlock. Cathedrals and Cloisters of Midland France. With illustrations from original photographs by Vida Hunt Francis. In two volumes. New York: G. P Putnam's Sons.

The cathedrals of France seem to be an inexhaustible source of study for travelers and bookmakers, but very few travelers leave the beaten track and cross the Loire southward of Touraine. While we have plenty of descriptions and pictures of the churches of Normandy, Isle-de-France, and Picardy the central district of the country has been sadly neglected. The pointed style never dominated Middle France, and the churches of Middle France, with their Oriental, Byzantine, or Romanesque character, differ from the churches of Provence. We are really refreshed on finding in this work a very interesting and well-informed account, among other catherdals, of romantic Le Puy. Angoulême and Perigueux also come in for a fair share of notice. Undoubtedly these volumes fill a gap in the series of works on French cathedrals which have recently appeared, and may induce travelers to leave the

(Continued on page 28)

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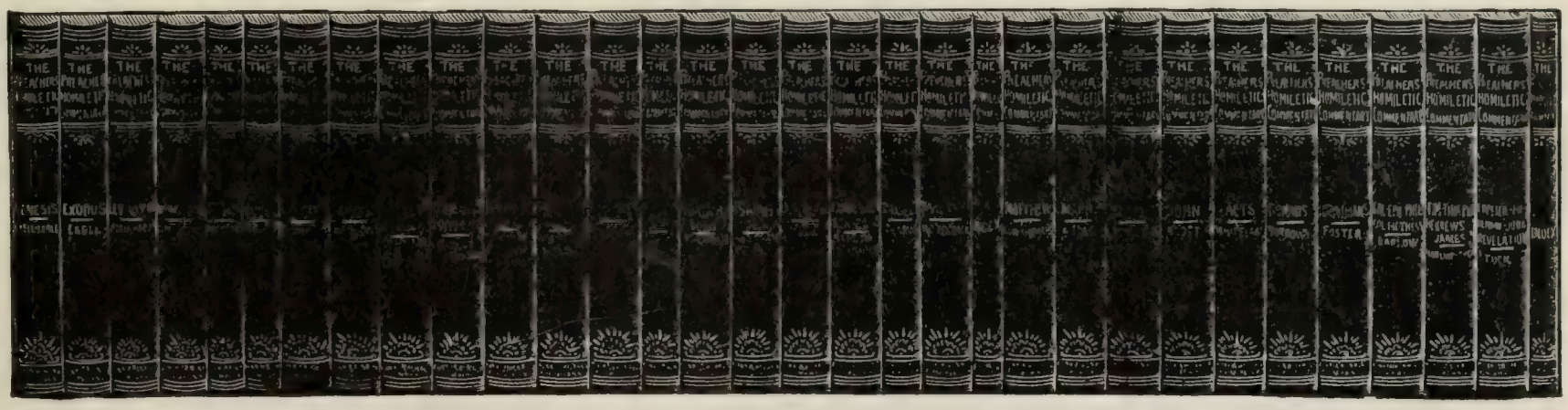

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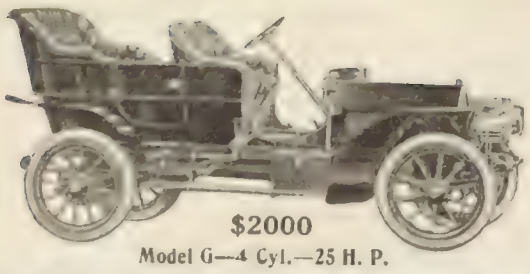

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latitude of Nice and Tours for an exploration of Central France. As in the time of Cæsar, France is still divided into three parts, at least architecturally, and, in the opinion of the reviewer, the central part is by no means the least interesting. There is an excellent map appended to these volumes in which the provinces explored, Savoy, Dauphiné, Burgundy, Auvergne, and Aquitaine, have the cathedral towns marked in red, a most useful addition to the work. The photographic reproductions, tho necessarily small in scale, are of the first quality, and the book is beautifully printed and bound. A more rational and readable account of one architectural section of France we have never seen.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. The Natural History of the Ten Commandments. 12mo, pp. 78. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Sherman, Ellen Burns. Words to the Wise—and Others. 12mo, pp. ix-301. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Smith, F. Hopkinson. The Romance of an Old-Fashioned Gentleman. Illustrated in colors by A. I. Keller. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In this instance, author, illustrator, and publisher have cooperated to produce an attractive little book to serve among gift-offerings. It is to be questioned whether they had any other intent. There is a handsomely colored cover; illustrations of rich tints; and the author's overture to his story riots pleasantly in the hue and scent of flowers and blossoms on an old Southern plantation in ante-bellum days.

Thither young Adam Gregg, a portrait painter from the North, goes to paint Olivia Colton, the young and beautiful wife of old Judge Colton. Soon the judge is called away on official duty, leaving at home his wife, his little son Philip, and the enthusiastic painter. High up in the romantic attic of the old mansion, amid a cluster of romantic accessories, such as discarded antiques, Adam Gregg paints Olivia Colton in an old-fashioned dress that made no secret of her shoulders.

Adam goes to Paris, becomes famous in two worlds of art, but never forgets his hopeless romance. And so he drifts into middle age, when he returns to America. He makes another journey to Virginia, to find the Colton mansion ruined by fire, and to learn that the judge and Olivia are both dead. Lonely, yet serene in his ideal of the love he knew yet lost, he finally settles in New York. Here, his reputation secure, his success flattering, he meets by a curious chance the one living person who could be of solace and interest in his declining days. In this, the latter half of the story, the movement is brisker, the incidents more plentiful, but over all is cast the sunset shadow of the romance of the old-fashioned gentleman.

Stevenson, Burton E. That Affair at Elizabeth. 12mo, pp. 307. New York. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Trent, W. P., and **Henneman,** John B. [Chosen with an introduction by]. The Best American Tales. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxiii-350. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. The Car of Destiny. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: The McClure Co.

Wister, Owen. The Seven Ages of Washington: A Biography. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv-203. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Woodrow, Mrs. Wilson. The New Missioner. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: The McClure Co.

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CURRENT POETRY

Morning in the Northwest.

By Arthur Stringer.

Gray countries and grim empires pass away
And all the pomp and glory of citied towers
Goes down to dust; and youth itself shall age.
But, oh, the splendor of this autumn dawn,
This passes not away! This dew-drenched range,
This infinite great width of open space,
This cool, keen wind that blows like God's own breath
On life's once drowsy coal, and thrills the blood,
This brooding sea of sun-washed solitude,
This virginal vast dome of open air—
These, these endure, and greater are than grief!
Still there is strength; and life, oh, life is good!
Still the horizon calls, the morrow lures;
Still hearts adventurous seek outward trails;
Still, still life holds its hope!
For here is air and God's good greenness spread!
Here youth audacious fronts the coming day!
Here are no huddled cities old in sin,
Where teem reptilious mirth and golden ease
And age on youth so mountainously lies!
Here life takes on a glory and a strength
Of things still primal, and goes plunging on!
And what care we for time-incrusted tombs?
What care we here for all the ceaseless drip
Of tears in countries old in tragedy?
What care we here for all earth's creeds outworn,
The dreams outlived, the hopes to ashes turned,
In that old East so dark with rain and doubt?
Here life swings glad and free and rude, and youth
Shall drink it to the full, and go content!

—*McClure's Magazine* (December).

Dark, Dark, the Seas and Lands.

By Herbert Trench.

Dark, dark the seas and lands
Between us lie!
And to taunt these banished hands
Hang mountains high;
Yet to-night your voice from home
Most strange, most clear,
Over the gulfs hath come
Gloriously near!

Long since, in the desert's heat
I swooned, I fell,
To find your love at my feet
Like the desert's well;
Now, loftier and more profound
Than the dawn at sea,
Your spirit, like heavenly sound,
Delivers me!

—*From "New Poems,"* (Methuen, London).

A Meadow Tragedy.

By Dora Sigerson Shorter.

Here's a meadow full of sunshine,
Ripe grasses lush and high;
There's a reaper on the roadway,
And a lark hangs in the sky.

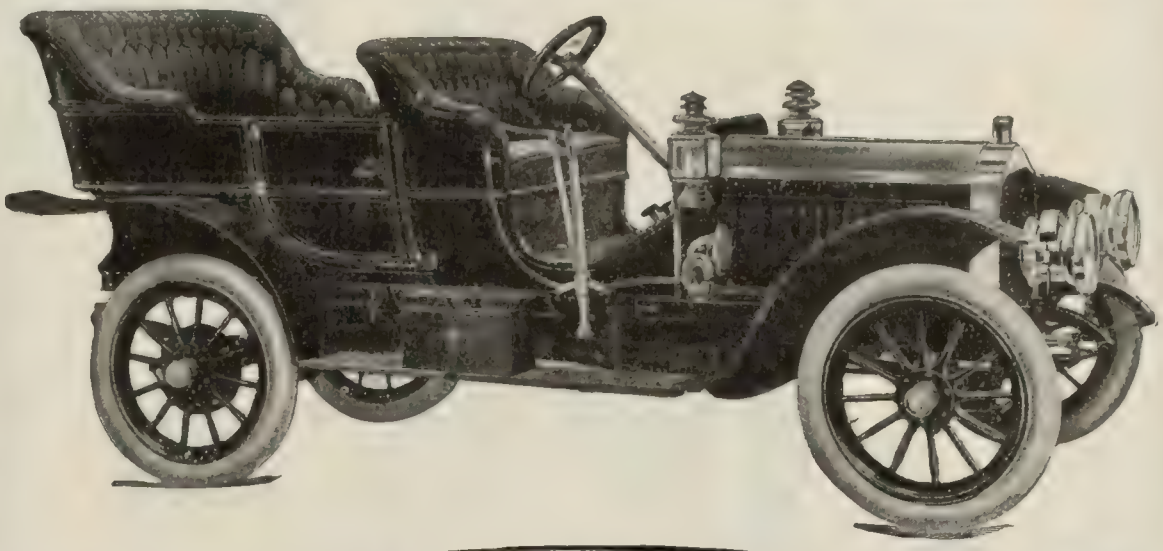
There's a nest of love enclosing
Three little beaks that cry;
The reaper's in the meadow
And a lark hangs in the sky.

Here's a mead all full of summer,
And tragedy goes by
With a knife among the grasses,
And a song up in the sky.

—*From "Collected Poems"* (Hodder and Stoughton, London).

TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By Hugo Hirsh. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

This year as in previous years the entire output of the Elmore factory is pledged and sold—with agents urging an increase of their allotment.



The Car That Has No Valves

1908 Elmore VALVELESS 2 CYCLE

Far and away the most active car in the American sales market today is the valveless two-cycle Elmore.

For five years it has been the steadiest selling car in this country.

These are positive effects due to a fixed and positive cause.

The stability and prosperity of the Elmore, past and present, has arisen primarily from the fact that it is a *two-cycle* and a *valveless* car.

The history of all four-cycle cars has been one of change and caprice in public choice—largely due to caprice and change and uncertainty in construction.

The history of the valveless two-cycle Elmore has been one of steady progression and steady popularity due to the gradual evolution of a fixed principle of whose correctness every Elmore owner has been enthusiastically convinced.

Thus, today—no Elmore owner can be coaxed or coerced away from the Elmore. This is due to the riding and operating results he gets *because* it is valveless; and *because* it is two-cycle.

Owners of four-cycle cars may and do waver in their allegiance, change cars, become discouraged and abandon any and all four-cycle cars—the Elmore owner will remain supremely loyal because he is supremely satisfied.

After the Elmore two-cycle engine was perfected and all valves eliminated, only one thing remained to emphasize and widen the gap between the Elmore and all other cars, to wit: the ignition system.

In the 1908 car has been installed an ignition system substantially as amazing in its results as the action of the two-cycle engine itself—a system, for instance, which will run the car 2,000 miles on one set of six-inch dry cells.

These paragraphs give you in the rough some idea why the sales of the Elmore are impervious to changing conditions which affect four-cycle cars—why we are inclined to bend a listening ear to the appeal of our agents that each and all of them be allotted more cars.

THE ELMORE MANUFACTURING CO., 1704 Amanda St., CLYDE, O.
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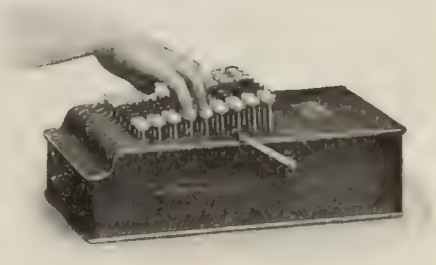

Isn't it drudgery? There is no reason why you should rack your brain or work overtime doing arithmetical work which should be done by machinery.

The Comptometer solves any arithmetical problem with the greatest ease and unfailing accuracy. Its speed is unlimited. The Comptometer makes knotty problems a pleasure. It is more helpful than an assistant. Saves two-thirds of the time.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo., saved the price of their ten Comptometers during the first ninety days.

What Will It Do in Your Office?

If you want to keep abreast your competitors you will have to adopt adding machines as you did typewriters. Thousands of Comptometers are being used by the $5,000 concerns to the great corporations and governments. Write for pamphlet and special trial offer. Comptometer sent, express prepaid, on trial to responsible parties in the U. S. or Canada.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 863 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

Special to Pipe Smokers

Will you invest a dollar in the best smoking tobacco ever blended?

The outgrowth of over one hundred years' experience in preparing smoking tobaccos is our new brand "Orchid." It is so different from any tobacco that you can buy from the usual dealer that we want to introduce it in a special way to smokers of discriminating tastes.

Orchid SMOKING TOBACCO

retails at $3 a pound. It's as high in quality as any tobacco that can be bought. To bring it to the attention of men who will appreciate its fine flavor and bouquet, we will fill all mail orders that are accompanied by this advertisement at the *special price of $1.00 per half-pound.*

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Write to-day—accompanying your order with cash, check or money order, and you will receive by return mail a full half-pound of the best tobacco you ever smoked. Address

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PERSONAL

Robley D. Evans, Sea-Dog.—When the President had determined to send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific, the important problem was to find the man who could successfully command such a gigantic undertaking. According to a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Roosevelt called for the long list of rear-admirals, and after carefully running his finger down the columns once or twice, finally come to the full stop opposite the name of Robley D. Evans. The Rear-Admiral was sent for immediately, and the following scene is reported to have taken place:

"Will you go to sea again?" they asked. "What for?" sparred Evans, for he had just returned from a tour of sea duty in the Far East, and was entitled to his round of after-dinner speeches. "To take the fleet to the Pacific." "How much of a fleet?" sparred Evans again. "Biggest ever. Sixteen battle-ships and all the minor ones that go with it."

"Sure," said Evans—"Sure. I'll take sixteen battle-ships across the Rocky Mountains if the going at sea isn't good. You bet your North American hoop-te-doodle, eternal, everlasting, and incandescent life I will," talking in his best sea-dog brand.

Everybody breathed a sigh of relief—everybody outside the Navy Department, that is. It was all right, the people thought, for Evans had consented to keep the scheme from going to smash.

The writer then continues:

They hadn't much doubt of what he would do in the Navy Department. They are cynical over there, and wise. The odds were a thousand to one that he would, no matter whether he had been to sea for one year or thirty-seven years just previously and out of sight of land all the time, just as the odds were a thousand and one, and no takers, that Kenesaw Landis would fine the Standard Oil Company the maximum limit of twenty-nine million dollars.

Go to sea with sixteen battle-ships? Biggest thing ever attempted by the Navy Department in the cruise line! He would have gone to sea if the sea had been frozen, and he had to put the ships on skates.

Being a bluff and hearty old sea-dog, Evans never had a thought about it except his was to do or die and get those ships around the Horn or through the Straits, as the case may be, altho he did remark, casually, at a dinner one night, that he didn't know whether it was to be a fight or a frolic, and didn't care. It is not too much to say that he did not project his mind's eye to the pages and pages of newspaper stories about Evans. He never gave a thought to that phase of it. Carpers have remarked that when it comes to getting notices about himself in print, the Admiral knows little dodges that make Anna Held's press agent look like a child whose idea of publicity does not extend further than spelling "C-A-T" with his building-blocks.

Carpers have remarked this, but carpers bear the same relation to the ever-living truth that the carp bears to real fish. There was that time when Evans was on the *Yorktown* down South America way, on one of those regular excursions this Government engages in whenever one of those give-me-liberty-but-I'll-never pay-my-debts republics needs chastising. Something happened ashore that roused all the dog in the old sea-dog's nature. He cabled frantically to Washington: "I demand permission to bombard at once." Those cynics in the Navy Department knew that the *Yorktown* is about as big as the captain's launch on a battle-ship, that there were three or four cruisers belonging to other countries in the harbor, and that, if Evans did any barking down there, the cruisers would put a tag and a muzzle on him so quickly he would think all the dog-catchers in the world were on the spot. So they wired to Evans to take a long, cooling drink, bind a little cracked ice on his head, and, if he must have carnage, fix up a prize-fight between a couple of stokers and referee that.

It was intimated Evans knew when he cabled that the Navy Department wouldn't let him bombard anything, and that he also knew that the demand would make good reading for the general public, as proof that long years of peace had not turned the red corpuscles of our fighting-men to white. Of course,

the papers did play it up, but was Evans responsible for that? How could he control the news editors of a country that was literally pining for gore?

He was—and is—only a bluff old sea-dog, and the idea that his mind ever reverts to anything so unsea-doggy as self-advertisement is preposterous and the carpingest kind of carp.

It has been the same for many years. Every time Evans has had a dilemma to face and has taken it by the throat or has gone to the mat with it, stranglehold not barred, and has told the reporters about what happened, in his simple and unaffected language, there have been people to say that the limelight does not have to chase him around, but that he is always ready to pose in the exact center of the stage, thus lightening the labors of the calcium man to a considerable degree. It has even happened that criticism has been leveled at the Admiral whenever he has, in that hearty way of his, explained what he would do to the white-livered, knock-kneed, rum-ti-tumty, hop-skip-and-jumps if they ever cross his path by the Mary-had-a-little-lambs. It has been said he realizes that the way to get into print is to use language with tar on it.

All this seems beside the mark. Can a leopard change his spots? Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans was born to be just what he is—an old sea-dog. He was an old sea-dog when he was eight years old, and he will be an old sea-dog when he gets to be eighty.

The Father of a Modern Type of Journalism.—People who have nothing but criticism for a paper like the New York *World* can hear "the other side" in an article in *The Broadway Magazine* by Mr. Hartley Davis, who is plainly a warm admirer of *The World* and its creator, Joseph Pulitzer. Mr. Davis declares Mr. Pulitzer to have had motives beyond criticism in his newspaper attacks, never to have fought in a questionable cause, or supported an unworthy candidate, and to have advocated with intense conviction every movement that was for the betterment of his community or country. Mr. Davis says in part:

For years and years Mr. Pulitzer was scornfully referred to as an adventurer, and the charge was true, in its fair sense, because he adventured in fields that no other journalist had even dreamed of entering.

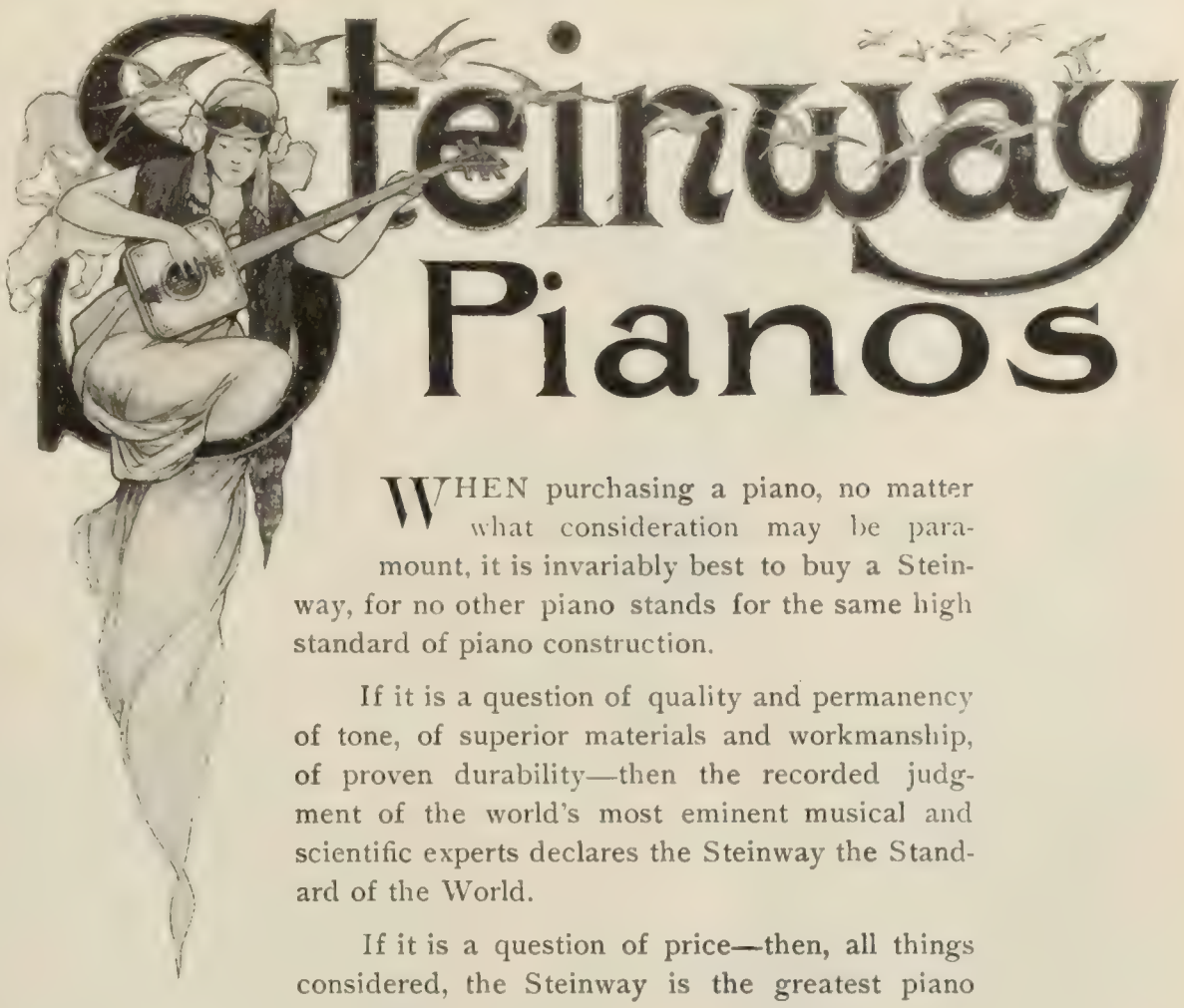
It gives an insight into the courage of the man, his belief in his work, to remember that, when his future and fortune seemed absolutely assured in St. Louis, he risked everything by buying the New York *World* and starting in to make it a real newspaper. Every penny that was risked was his own. The money has been returned a thousand fold, but he lost more than wealth; for his success cost him his eyesight and his health. . . . . .

His affliction makes it necessary for him to have a large personal staff. No man keeps more closely in touch with what is going on in the world, and all the information must come to him by word of mouth. He can not read; he can not distinguish the faces of those about him. He can only listen—and think.

Of his homes he likes Bar Harbor best, and often remains there long after the winter snow is on the ground. The bracing air is what appeals to him most, that and the quiet.

In summer-time he rises early, and, if the weather be fine, he breakfasts on his own private veranda with his physician and companion, who tells him the important events in the day's news. Then comes an exhausting business session with his private secretary, which usually lasts two hours. Then, becoming weary and needing the air and sunshine, which he can feel if not see, he goes forth to drive, or to ride in an electric launch, ever bidding the boatman to head into the breeze. He draws deep breaths and gives himself up to relaxation for perhaps ten minutes. Then he is ready to work with his newspaper secretary, who has been going over the newspapers since early morning, digesting not only *The World*, but its contemporaries. Sometimes he has a visitor from the office, maybe the chief editorial writer, or the managing editor, or a reporter.

This session usually lasts about two hours, and



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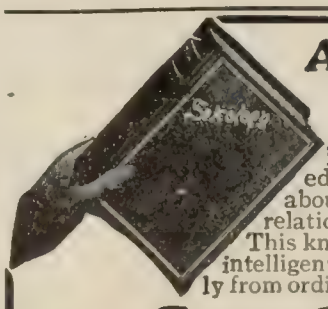

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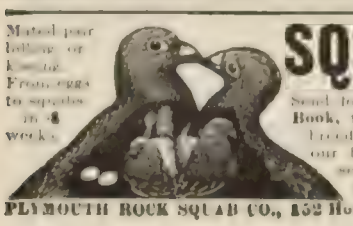

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then Mr. Pulitzer is ready for luncheon with the family. If the newspaper secretary or visitor from the office is new, feeling somewhat abashed by the score of people at table and being in the presence of his employer and is therefore inclined to observe the childish injunction about being seen rather than heard, Mr. Pulitzer will probably turn to him and say:

"Why don't you talk? I like people about me who talk a great deal, who laugh and are cheerful. I like them to chatter even if they can't be wise or witty." It is the cry of a man who lives in perpetual twilight.

It will be many years before Joseph Pulitzer's place in history is firmly fixt. Just as he has grown bigger and stronger during his lifetime, so, one believes, will his fame grow in the future.

He came of the people; he will be of the people until he dies. He has a love for liberty, for equality, as passionately savage as the oppression he endured in his youth. He is one of the few human beings who is proof against the adversities of riches. Neither wealth nor years have made him timid or conservative. He is keeping up the good fight now as vigorously as ever.

When Mr. Pulitzer has been criticized for the relentless, inhumanly cruel fights he has carried on in his newspaper, people have overlooked the fact that the attacks upon individuals were mere incidents in the battles he has waged against the privilege of caste and class, against crookedness in public office. His bitterest assailants were those who thought that their riches or their standing in the community should make them immune from newspaper publicity. His reply has always been unanswerable: "Anything that can not stand the white light of publicity deserves no consideration." No man ever had so clear and comprehensive an idea of the power of publicity as he; no man ever used the weapon so effectively, nor, in some ways, so impersonally, since he has never used his newspaper to carry on a personal fight, nor betrayed and delivered over his vast power to serve individual selfish ends.

A New King.—A new King has stepped into the affairs of men. The beloved and democratic Oscar II., King of Sweden, has been succeeded by his eldest son, Gustaf V. The new monarch, like his father, is fond of literature and art, and is of the same democratic spirit. A writer in *Human Life* (January) gives a brief sketch of the new monarch. To quote in part:

The new King inherits many of the old one's traits. With him, also, music, poetry, and books run nearer to the heart's desire than politics and the cares of the state. He is fifty years of age; entered the army in 1875, and in 1892 was given the rank of general lieutenant. In 1896 he served as inspector of the military schools, and 1898 was made a full general. Between the years of 1884 and 1891 he filled the office of vice-king of Norway. The separation of Sweden and Norway a few years ago found in him a persistent and strenuous opponent, but his influence was in vain. On account of his opposition, however, he got himself disliked by the radical majority in the Norwegian Parliament, with the result that they took away from him a yearly source of revenue amounting to $12,500.

King Gustaf was married to Princess Victoria of Baden, a cousin of the German Emperor, at Carlsruhe in 1881. She is a descendant of the banished Vasas, who, altho they were pretenders to the throne, were the pride of the peninsula in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they went by the title of "Starbeams of Sweden."

Largely on account of this sentimental reason, her marriage to the then Crown Prince was hailed with joy by the Swedish people. Her interests and sympathies being the same she was the favorite daughter-in-law of Sophia, the old Queen. Her love for the languages, for books, and for all charitable movements greatly endeared her to her mother-in-law.

By many of the foremost specialists of Europe, however, she is considered a hypochondriac. Without any real cause apparently, and contrary to all medical assurances, she believes herself to be afflicted with consumption in its earliest stages, and in consequence spends the greater part of the year in what

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she feels to be more beneficial climates. Altho married twenty-six years, it is doubtful if she has spent two years in Stockholm. The summer season invariably finds her at some of the famous continental Watering-places, while in the winter she is a constant habitué of the Riviera and other Mediterranean resorts.

The new royal couple have three children, all boys. Prince Eugen, the youngest, is one of the most talented landscape painters of Europe. His studio is in Paris, and at a recent Salon three pictures of his, exhibited under a *nom-de-plume*, won prizes. Gustaf Adolf, the oldest son, it will be remembered, married Margaret of Connaught, a niece of King Edward, in June of 1905. The third son, Wilhelm, Duke of Soedermanland, was in this country last summer on a visit.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Matter of Custom.—Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial.

"So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered."

"So glad; and how little changed you are. Why, how long is it since we met?"

"About ten years."

"And why have you never been to see me?"

"My dear, just look at the weather we have had."—*Tit-Bits.*

Notice in Advance.—CADDIE (to Foozle, who has slowly hacked his way to the first hole)—"Wull ye be goin' the whole round?"

FOOZLE—"Yes, of course. Why?"

"Only they'll be wantin' the links to-morrow; it's medal day."—*The Tatler.*

Far from It.—FORMER RESIDENT—"How things have changed here in twenty years! I wouldn't know the town. What has become of Floogus, who used to shave notes and lend money at two per cent a month?"

HOTEL CLERK—"He's gone to his reward."

FORMER RESIDENT—"What! Is he dead?"

HOTEL CLERK—"Dead? Not on your life! He's president of a trust company in New York."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Still Hope.—HORSE—"Oh, dear! Now that these motor-cars are coming so much into favor I'm afraid I shan't be wanted."

CAT—"Now, don't carry on so. The mouse-trap didn't do away with me, did it?"—*Chips.*

Cost of Fatted Calves.—"I want to tell you, sir, that this panic don't affect the farmers."

"Don't, eh? Well, you jest oughter see the prodigal sons thet's been thrown back on us."—*Judge.*

Their Designs.—BISHOP (kindly)—"And all these lovely young ladies whom I have just met in the guild-room have some common bond?"

CURATE (modestly)—"Yes. They all hope to marry me."—*Judge.*

Both of Them.—"Jimmie," said the merchant solemnly, at the eleventh hour, "we have forgotten to get a fresh supply of stamps."

And the office-boy, in his excitement, responded with "Goodness, sir, so we have! If we ain't a couple of blunder-headed idiots!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Extra.—MR. MICROBE—"Horrible catastrophe! Ten million lives lost!"

MRS.—"Good gracious, Mike! What happened?"

"The first National Bank, without a word of warning, sterilized a dollar bill."—*Independent.*

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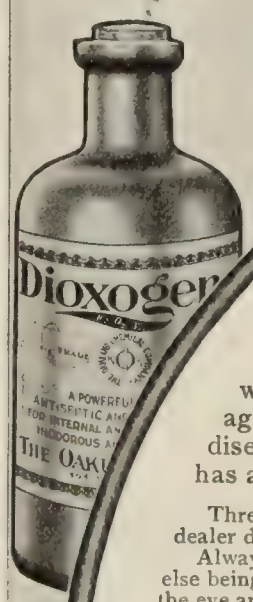

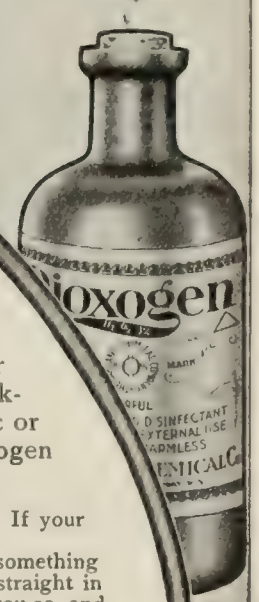

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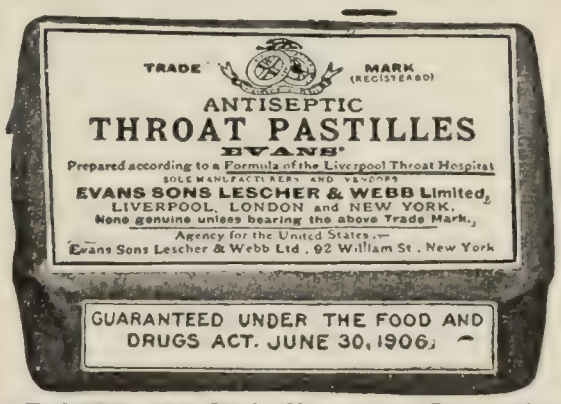

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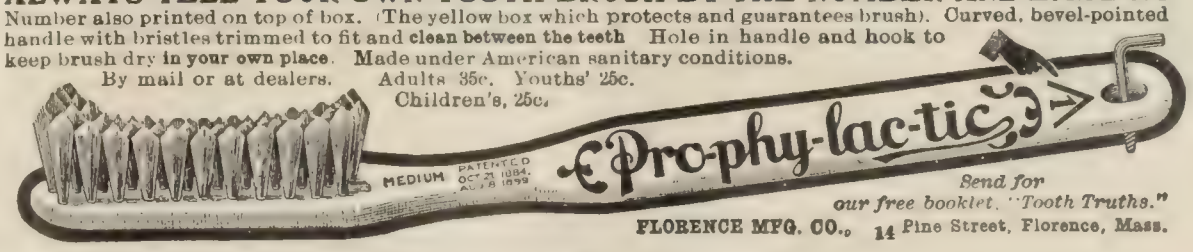

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"Yes, but if he wished to relieve the trouble any why did he wait so long?"

"Well, you see, he wanted to be sure the tide was coming in before casting his bread on the waters."—*Judge.*

A Confidence.—"Does your wife allow you to smoke in the house?"

"Yes; but she wouldn't if I smoked the cigars she gives me."—*Washington Star.*

Might Try Her.—A Kansas City man recently wrote to a lawyer in another town of the State asking for information touching the standing of a person there who had owed the Kansas City individual a considerable sum of money for a long time.

"What property has he that I could attach?" was one of the questions asked.

The lawyer's reply was to the point.

"The person to whom you refer," he wrote, "died a year ago. He has left nothing subject to attachment except a widow."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Trouble for the Editor.—"I can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy dejectedly. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say. I don't care if you check them, but I must have quietness."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady with hard features and an acid expression. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him!" she protested. "I'm his wife!"

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

That was why there is a new boy wanted there.—*Catholic Tribune.*

Knew His Business.—PATIENT—"Doctor, do you think that people are occasionally buried alive?"

DOCTOR (reassuringly)—"It never happens to my patients."—*Catholic Tribune.*

Danger of It.—"Mother, mother, mother, turn the hose on me!" sang little Willie, as his mama was dressing him this morning.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"You've put my stockin's on wrong side out," he said.

We fear Willie will grow up to be a newspaper humorist.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Good Start.—ISAACSTEIN—"I hear dot your son is goin' into peesness for himself."

COHENSTEIN—"Yes. He was t'inkin' of shtartin mit a glozing-oud sale."—*Home Herald.*

And Sometimes Mineral.—TEACHER—"Is there any connecting link between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms?"

PUPIL—"Yes, mum; there's hash."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Safe Move. Said a man who had been detected cheating at cards: "They threaten to kick me downstairs. What am I to do?"

The friend appealed to offered this timely counsel: "Play on the ground floor."—*Catholic Tribune.*

Generous. MR. MEANE—"I have nothing but praise for the new minister."

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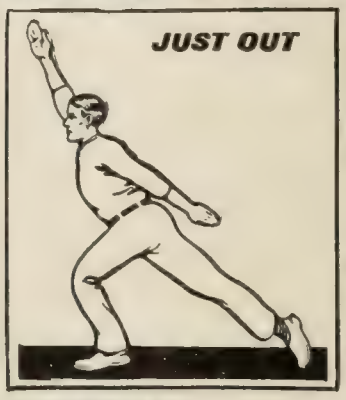

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He Knew.—A fellow was looking over a hedge, watching a maiden milk a cow in an open field, when suddenly he spied a young and excited bull, with his head lowered and tail cocked high in the air, rushing madly toward her. The fellow called out to warn her of the approaching danger, but she just glanced at the bull and then went on milking, calmly.

Still the infuriated animal rushed toward the dauntless maiden, and then when it was almost upon her, it stopt dead short, gave a loud, bellow and galloped away again to the farther side of the meadow.

The man now ventured to ask the girl how she knew the bull would not touch her.

"Oh," was the gentle reply, "this cow's his mother-in-law."—*Home Herald.*

The Lesser Evil.—"No," said Miss Gaddie, "I don't like her. She's forever talking about herself."

"But, really," put in Miss Pepprey, pointedly, "that's better than talking about some one else."—*Philadelphia Press.*

They Generally Do.—"Any bottles? Any rags?"

"Queer combination you deal in, my friend."

"Not so queer. People as has bottles generally has rags."—*Home Herald.*

Modern.—CONSTABLE—"Come along; you've got to have a bath."

TRAMP—"A barf! What, wiv water?"

CONSTABLE—"Yes, of course."

TRAMP—"Couldn't you manage it wiv one o' them vacuum cleaners."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not His Fault.—PA TWADDLES—"Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives me of your conduct to-day."

TOMMY TWADDLES—"I knowed you wouldn't be. an' I told her so. But she went right ahead an' made th' report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Bill's Signature.—MRS. VELLUM—"Oh, dear! I hardly know how to tell you, but the baby somehow got hold of a fountain pen and your First Folio——"

MR. VELLUM—"I see; but don't let it worry you. It really enhances the value of the book. I'll dispose of it as an autograph copy."—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 20.—The opposing armed factions in Teheran are dispersed for the second time, and the Persian capital is calm.

December 22.—The American torpedo-boat flotilla sails from Port of Spain for Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, and Herr Polonye, former Minister of Justice, fight a bloodless duel at Budapest.

December 26.—The Governor of Trinidad entertains the officers of the American fleet.

Kurdist raiders surround Murmiab, Persian Armenia, and complete anarchy prevails there.

Domestic.

December 20.—President Roosevelt orders the troops at Goldfield withdrawn Monday, December 30, and censures Governor Sparks of Nevada for failure to perform his whole duty.

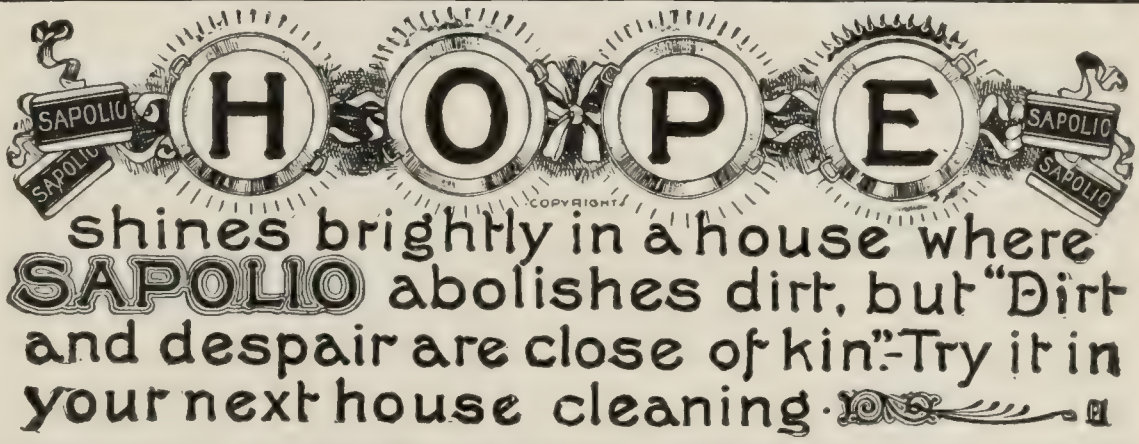
Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in a speech before the Kentucky Club in New York City, declares there is no danger to States' rights from alleged "centralization," and that the Constitution adequately protects the dual power system on which the nation's liberties are founded.

Rear-Admiral Brownson, retired, resigns as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

December 25.—Governor Broward, of Florida, appoints William James Bryan, of Jacksonville, United States Senator to succeed S. R. Mallory, whose death was announced last Monday.

December 26.—Admiral Dewey celebrates his seventieth birthday.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington buys, for $3,000, one-thousandth of a gram of radium which will be used in experiments in the Philippines.



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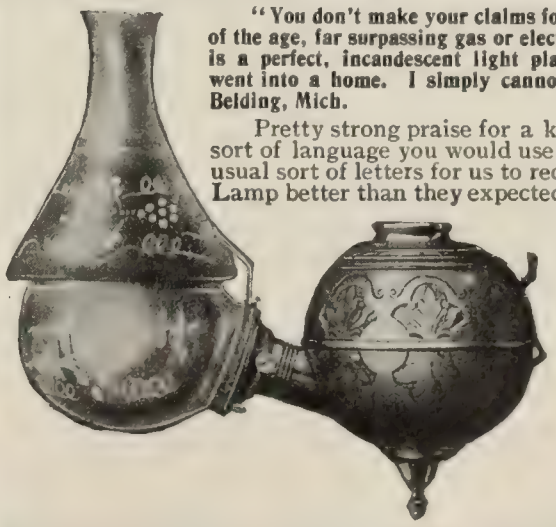

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"W. H. C.," Woodstown, N. J.—"Please give a succint explanation of the terms 'initiative' and 'referendum.'"

Initiative is the power of initiating; specifically it is the right to propose legislative projects. In the United States the initiative in legislation for raising revenue belongs to the House of Representatives. *Referendum* is the submission of a proposed public measure or law, which has been passed upon by the people's representatives in the legislature or a convention, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. In Switzerland the referendum is, under certain conditions, a constitutional right of the people in respect to acts of legislation.

CORRESPONDENT, Washington, D. C.—"Under the word *predicate*, in the Standard Dictionary, it is stated that in the sentence 'Life is short,' *short* is the predicate. I know of no authority for making a predicate that does not contain a verb. The grammars I have examined would make *is* the grammatical predicate here and *is short* the logical predicate,—by whatever names those relations may be designated. The question arises if *short* is the predicate, what is to be done with *is?*

Goold Brown (*Grammar of Grammars*, p. 470) says: "Sentences may be partially analyzed by a resolution into their subjects and their *predicates;* . . and the *finite verb*, which some call the *grammatical predicate*, being, with its subsequent case and the adjuncts of both, denominated the *predicate*, or the *logical predicate*." Bullions says: "The *logical predicate* is the *grammatical*, with all the words or phrases that modify it." However, Chandler (*Grammar* [1847], p. 110) writes: "Another question is whether the *copula* (*is, was*, or the like), which the logicians discriminate, should be included as part of the *logical predicate* when it occurs as a distinct word. The prevalent practise of the grammatical analyzers is so to include it—*a practise which in itself is not very 'logical.'* . . . In some grammars, the partition used in logic is copied without change except perhaps of words; as, 'There are, in sentences, a *subject*, a *predicate*, AND *a copula*.'" The sentence cited from the STANDARD DICTIONARY—"Life *is* short"—contains the copula *is*, and if, according to Chandler, a sentence consists of a *subject*, a *predicate, and a copula*, in the sentence cited "Life" is the subject, "is" is the copula, and "short" is the predicate.

The STANDARD defines "copula" as "the word or bond that unites, or *expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate* of a sentence or proposition." In English, the copula, according to the most common view, is always *the present tense indicative of the verb to be.*

"W. V. R." Seattle, Wash.—"(1) Can you give any rule for the correct use of the words 'amount' and 'quantity?' (2) May the sign of the infinitive 'to' be separated from its verb—*e.g.*, 'I ask you to *kindly* give us the rule?' (3) 'The boat could *only carry* 1,000 tons'—should not the adverb follow rather than precede the verb?

(1) *Amount* is a sum total of numbers or quantities, a quantity *viewed as a total*; aggregate; totality. *Quantity* is a certain determinable or estimated mass, volume, or number; sometimes a large or considerable amount. *Quantity* has been described as the abstract quality of amount; it is that attribute of a thing that makes it capable of measurement. *Amount*, however, is not always used to mean totality; for we have the expressions "the full amount," "the whole amount," and "the *total* amount."

(2) The sign of the infinitive "to" is often used separated from its verb but is a form of expression condemned by purists. The form, however, has sanction of literary usage, and is sometimes used very effectively, as in "He went abroad to quickly recover his health."

(3) The general rule, so far as any rule can be given, is to place the word "only" next to the word or phrase to be qualified. In the sentence cited the adverb should follow the verb.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT'S BOSTON SPEECH

"IF the panic becomes an issue in the campaign next year, we now have the Roosevelt answer," says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), commenting upon Secretary Taft's speech before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city; and other Republican papers seem to share *The Transcript's* opinion that this answer is such as to appeal to the sober sense of the country, and to "prevent any serious reaction against the party in power, even were the depression to prove much more serious than now seems likely." "The ablest and most persuasive vindication of the President's policies which has yet been made," is the Philadelphia *Press's* characterization of the Secretary's speech —a speech which had been looked forward to by the country with peculiar interest owing to rumors that in it he would "break away" from President Roosevelt and indicate a distinctive platform for his own candidacy. Altho these expectations were disappointed, his words are welcomed by the press of his party for their fearlessness, candor, and lucidity.

Taking as his subject the panic of 1907 and its relations to the policies of the National Administration, he riddles the claim of the reactionaries that President Roosevelt's policies are responsible for the sufferings and curtailments of the past three months. The great underlying cause of the panic, he says, was a world-wide strain upon capital which was greater in this country than elsewhere because business and financial methods have less stability here than in the older parts of the world. This strain was the result of a too rapid expansion of the world's industries, and the destruction of capital in three recent wars and in the Baltimore and San Francisco disasters, and the panic was precipitated by the methods of certain American railroad and insurance manipulators. Because the Government's revelations concerning these methods frightened investors and hastened a collapse that was already inevitable, the panic, as Mr. Taft remarks, "has been given a certain political bearing and importance." But the truth of the matter, as he sees it, is as follows:

"The world generally has a certain amount of loanable capital available for new enterprises or the enlargement of old ones. In periods of prosperity, this capital with the instrumentalities for enlarging it potentially by credits is put into new enterprises which are profitable, and the increase in free capital goes on almost in arithmetical progression. After a time, however, expenses of operation and wages increase and the profit from the new enterprises grows smaller. The loanable capital gradually changes its form into investments less and less convertible. Much of that which might be capital is wasted in unwise enterprises, in extravagance in living, in wars and absolute destruction of property, until the available free capital becomes well-nigh exhausted the world over, and the progress of new enterprises must await the savings of more. Men continue to embark in new enterprises, however, the capital fails them, and disaster comes.

"For eight or nine months last past there were many indications that the loanable capital of the world was near exhaustion. This result was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investment, which could not be readily converted, but also by the waste of capital in extravagance of living and by the Spanish War, the Boer War, and the Russian-Japanese War, and in such catastrophes as Baltimore and San Francisco. It became impossible for the soundest railroads and other enterprises to borrow money for new construction or reconstruction. The condition was not confined to this country, but extended the world over, and was made manifest in the countries of Europe even before it was felt here.

"Secondly, the conclusion can not be avoided that the revelations of irregularity, breaches of trust, stock-jobbing, overissue of stock, violations of law, and lack of rigid State and national supervision in the management of some of our largest insurance companies, railroad companies, traction companies, and financial corporations, shocked investors and made them withhold what little loanable capital remained available. Such disclosures had much more effect, probably, abroad than they had here, because here we were able to make distinctions, while there, at a remote distance, the revelations created distrust in our whole business fabric.

"When therefore two or three institutions, banks, and trust companies supposed to be solid were found to have their capital impaired by stock-jobbing of their officers, the public were easily frightened and the run upon banks began."

When Mr. Taft goes on to remind us that the economic and political history of the last four years is "that of a giant struggle between the National Administration and certain powerful combinations in the financial world," he recalls, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), the country's wandering attention to the main point. The agents and sympathizers of the trusts, he says, now rush forward to place the blame for present conditions upon the Administration, using the panic as an argument for giving up the moral victory that has been won; and "they rely upon the soreness and the mental strain and suffering through which all the honest business men of the community have had to pass as a golden opportunity for driving home their attacks upon the Administration, and for paralyzing the onward movement toward the supremacy of the law." But "no panic, however severe, can make wrong right," asserts Mr. Taft, who goes on to say:

"The business men in the past have sympathized with the effort to eradicate from the business system of this country the influence and control of those who have achieved success by illegal methods. Is all this to be changed by the panic? Is it proposed, because of it, to repeal the rate bill? Shall we dismiss the prosecutions for violations of the antitrust law? Shall we permit and encourage rebates and discriminations by railways?

"Is this the condition of sanity to which we are invited to

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UNDER THE YOKE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

return? Shall we join in the sneer at the fight of the Administration for honesty and legality in business as a youthful attempt at an alleged moral regeneration of our business system? . . . No man who sincerely believed the Administration right in its measures to punish violations of law can now be turned from the earnest support of that policy to-day.

"I believe myself to be as conservative as any one within this company. I believe that in connection with personal liberty, the right of personal property is the basis of all our material progress in the development of mankind, and that any change in our social and political system which impairs the right of private property and materially diminishes the motive for the accumulation of capital by the individual is a blow at our whole civilization.

"But no one can have been an observer of the operation of the exercise of the right of property and the accumulation of capital and its use in business by the individual, and the combination of capital by the combination of individuals, without seeing that there are certain limitations upon the methods in the use of capital, and the exercise of the right of property, that are indispensable to prevent the absolute control of the whole financial system of the country passing to a small oligarchy of individuals."

He warns the country, moreover, that the question which it has ultimately to meet is not whether we shall return to a condition of unregulated railways and unregulated trusts, but it is "whether we shall maintain a strict system of regulation of railways and trusts, or whether we shall turn the country over to the advocates of government ownership and state Socialism." To quote further:

"If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination can not be restrained; if the concentration of power made possible by such abuses continues and increases, and it is made manifest that under the system of individualism and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealth can not be avoided, then Socialism will triumph and the institution of private property will perish.

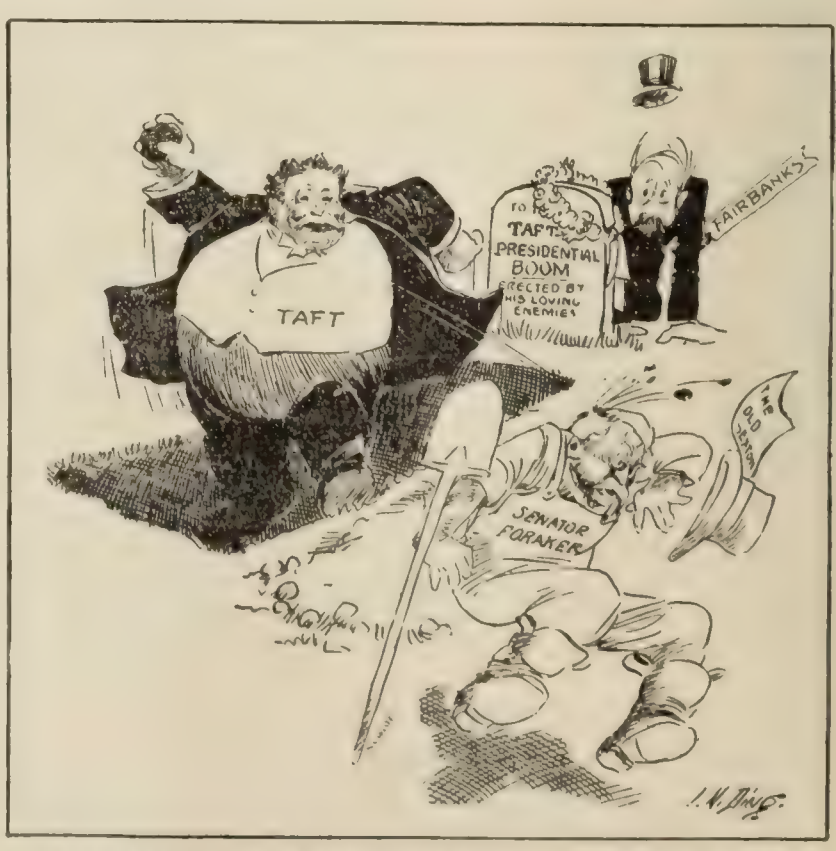
"The Administration has been thus far successful in showing that dangers from individualism can be effectively regulated and that abuses in the exercise of private property can be restrained. Thus a great conservative victory has been won and the coming of Socialism has been stayed."

The comment of the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) that "Mr. Taft has shown that he is no coward, and that he will not sacrifice his personal beliefs or his conscience for even so high a stake as the office of President of the United States," would seem to indicate that his speech, in spite of its cordial reception, is not universally regarded as of a nature to advance his Presidential boom. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) admires his courage in taking his stand frankly upon a Roosevelt platform at a moment when the anti-Roosevelt forces are so busily renewing their activities. "William H. Taft is not afraid of his principles or his opinions," exclaims the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), which predicts that his speech will have wide echoes and "will help to steady and hearten the American people." In reality his argument, says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), is "not so much in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt as in vindication of the judgment of the people at large who had approved the general policies of the Administration." The New York *Globe* (Rep.), on the other hand, thinks that "the main good of the Boston speech is its dissipation of the misty accusation that in some mysterious way Secretary Taft is dangerous and destructive—a foe to the doctrine that the right of property is the basis of all our national progress." The New York *Mail* (Rep.), while acknowledging that Secretary Taft would be a strong candidate on his own merits, asserts that "when the proposition before the voter is the War Secretary's popularity, plus the popularity and prestige of his chief, the plus becomes a minus." And *The Press* (Rep.) of the same city remarks that "candor will grant to him a gracious rôle of proxy." Says the same paper:

"But we take exceptions to Mr. Taft's assumption that President Roosevelt's method has been the right method. We believe it is clearly seen by all the American people to-day that putting in jail a single one of the great offenders, or even making a determined attempt to put one in jail, would have done more to end the evils against which Mr. Roosevelt has warred than all the prosecutions which he has started, not to punish individuals, but to fine and dissolve corporations mismanaged by individuals."

The attitude of the independent press is on the whole scarcely less cordial than that of the Republican papers, but they too show differences of opinion on the value of the President's support to Mr. Taft. "His Presidential boom suffers from the special patronage of Mr. Roosevelt," says the Springfield *Republican*, while the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* asserts that "his advocacy of the Roosevelt policies is his own most valuable political asset." The Democratic press also apparently find little to take exception to in the Boston speech. With the sentiments therein exprest, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "the country will almost unanimously agree."

Turning to other indications of his position in the field we read in the news columns that the Republican State Central Committee of Kansas has unanimously indorsed Mr. Taft, and that the simi-



THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN SOME MISTAKE AS TO THE DEGREE OF DEADNESS OF THE TAFT PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.
Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

lar body in his own State of Ohio has adopted a Taft program by a vote of 14 to 7—the seven dissentients representing the Foraker faction. In regard to the alleged opposition to his candidacy in the South, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) writes:

"The chances are that he will have the largest Southern following. The two largest delegations in the Southern group are Missouri and Texas. Missouri is already committed to Taft, and Texas is almost certain to give him its votes at Chicago. These two States have nearly one-fourth of the delegates from the South, and Alabama, Florida, and other States now known to be favorable to Taft start him with approximately one-half of the South assured."

The same correspondent says that Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, and South Dakota are conceded to Taft, as well as North Dakota; and another State that should be put in his column is Nebraska.

THE HELPLESSNESS OF NEVADA

PITYING remarks on the impotence of Nevada are now being heard from editorial observers in all parts of the country, as a result of its Governor's public admission that he can not preserve order without Federal aid. It is a "cry-baby State," says one paper, and a "rotten-borough State," say several others. "We have put a State on its legs that is apparently unable to stand alone," remarks the Philadelphia *Record;* and the New York *Globe* devotes a long editorial to an expression of regret that Nevada can not be relegated back to Territorial status. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* declares Nevada's position "disgraceful in the eyes of the country and the world," while the Buffalo *Express* observes:

"We are paying a heavy price for the mistake of having admitted to the Union a State which has neither the capacity nor the desire to govern itself, but permits itself to be dominated by rival armed camps of labor-unionists and mine-owners."

These acrid remarks are called out by the correspondence between Gov. John Sparks and President Roosevelt, in which the Governor asked the President to leave the Federal troops at Goldfield to guard against possible disorder in the mine strike there, and the President reminded the Governor that this would be illegal without a request from the legislature. In his reply to this admonition the Governor exhibited a distrust of his legislature that aroused the indignation of the President and the caustic press comment quoted above. Nevada is the only State without a militia, and the Governor said he "recommended a measure at the last session having for its object the establishment of a State constabularly along the lines of the Texas rangers, which was rejected by that body, the members thereof still being in office." The Lower House also passed "a resolution denouncing the injustice done Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone by the denial of a speedy trial," and, taking it all in all, the Governor deemed a special session of the legislature "highly inadvisable." His letter plainly shows that he thinks the legislature more in sympathy with the strikers than with the cause of law and order. The President replied by showing the Governor that "an application from the legislature of the State is an essential condition to the indefinite continuance of the troops at Goldfield," and warned him that if the legislature were not convened the troops would be withdrawn. It has accordingly been called to meet on January 14, and Senator Nixon, of Nevada, predicts that it will make the needed application for the Federal troops and provide for a State constabulary. "Of the thirty-nine members of the Assembly," he says, "only fifteen are at all affiliated with the miners, hence I do not look for any trouble."

Here is a case where the Administration, instead of trying to extend the Federal power over the States, declines to extend it even when requested, notes the Philadelphia *Press*. It says:

"Instead of being careless as to the constitutional rights of States, President Roosevelt has been more punctilious than his predecessors. Instead of widening Federal authority, he has sensibly diminished its application to the preservation of the peace of a State.

"In future it will be impossible, without protest, to keep Federal troops indefinitely in a State on the mere call of the Governor. In the past this has been repeatedly done. It has been the rule. Disorder appeared. The Governor asked for Federal troops. They were sent. As long as disorder continued they remained, without reference to any action by the State legislature or by the State authorities.

"This practise treated the aid of the Federal arm on the demand of the Governor as permanent and not, as the Constitution plainly intended, provisional, until the State, through its legislature, had acted and demanded Federal aid or provided the State with sufficient force to suppress 'domestic violence.' The change greatly increases the responsibility of the States for order within their limits. It lessens the possibility of a Governor alone securing permanent Federal aid in any local conflict. It emphasizes the necessity of a force within each State strong enough to meet an emergency. At least one-third of the States, perhaps half, are without such a force to-day."

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor of Nevada. The President reproves him for asking that Federal troops be allowed to remain indefinitely at Goldfield, saying: "You now request me to use the armed forces of the United States in violation of the Constitution because in your judgment the legislature would fail to perform its duty under the Constitution."

Nevada's unfitness for statehood is treated as follows by the Springfield *Republican:*

"If the Nevada legislature is really unwilling to provide an adequate peace force for the State, or to make the utmost provision within the limits of its resources, when such a force is imperatively required, the demonstration of the fact would tend to clear the air and show just what sort of a commonwealth Nevada is. The knowledge thus acquired would aid in the formation of an opinion whether Nevada deserves to stay in the Union. It would be constitutionally impossible, no doubt, to reduce the State to a Territory again, but no one can be sure what might happen some time to a commonwealth of the Union that had proved its unfitness to be any longer entrusted with the self-governing powers of an American State. At least its annexation to an adjoining State might be found to be possible both in law and fact, if the necessity for some action should arise.

"It can not be ignored that this Nevada case has a bearing upon the broad question of the relations between the Federal and State governments which has been so much under discussion the past two years. Secretary Root, in a celebrated speech, warned the States that, if they wished to prevent centralization of power in the National Government, they should not forget that they had duties under the Constitution as well as rights. The Nevada case is extreme, but it has the advantage of great clearness and perfect simplicity. Nevada's plain duty is to police its own territory; if it deliberately refuses to, for whatever cause, the State may easily imperil its rights and suffer itself to be absorbed into the Federal jurisdiction. For the attitude now adopted by the Washington Government might not be maintained indefinitely."

The trouble at Goldfield is a deadlock between the miners and operators over wages and the union. The operators have reduced

wages from $3 a day to $4, and refuse to employ any miner until he has renounced all allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners. "Just how many miners will leave the Federation and go to work can not be estimated," says the Goldfield correspondent of *Bradstreet's*, but "very few at this writing have done so." The correspondent describes it as virtually a "war on the Federation." There has been no disorder thus far, but when the operators begin to bring in non-union labor they expect trouble and want the troops for protection.

A BACKWARD GLANCE AT 1907

A YEAR of extremes, says *Bradstreet's Review*, was the business year of 1907 in the United States—in the beginning a year of "excessive, apparently insatiable demand," but later "of dulness unequaled for years"; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* comments on the peculiar fact that "while the pivotal event in the year's business record was the financial stringency and the reaction from the inflation of credits and values, its statistics of actual business and industry surpass all previous records." Statistics collected by the Chicago *Tribune* add yet another touch of paradox, showing that the gifts of philanthropy never reached such overwhelming totals in America as during the "panic year" 1907. According to these figures, which take account of only the largest public gifts, nearly $149,000,000 was given for education, art, libraries, charities, and other public objects—an advance of nearly 50 per cent. on the figures for 1906.

Owing in part to labor troubles in a number of the mining districts, the gold output of the country, it is estimated, will fall several millions below that of the preceding year. On the other hand, according to the editor of *The American Grocer*, the trade in food products has eclipsed the high mark of 1906. "The pure-food laws," says Mr. F. W. Hannah, president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York, "have not interfered with this increase of business," but, on the contrary, "have had a very beneficial effect." Another record is achieved in the value of our farm products, which the Secretary of Agriculture estimates at $7,412,000,000—an increase of more than $500,000,000 over the showing for any other year in our national history. Scarcely less striking, in the face of the uneasiness still prevailing in the industrial world, is the story of our foreign commerce during the year. According to a statement in the New York *Herald* by O. F. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, "the imports will show a growth of fully $150,000,000 over those of the preceding year, and the exports an increase of about $100,000,000." While the opportunities for precise measurement of the country's internal commerce are not equal to those afforded by the foreign trade, Mr. Austin finds evidences that it has been, as a whole, equally active and prosperous.

1907 was a bad year for the trusts, says Edward Sherwood Meade, professor of

THE FIRST BATTLE.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*.

THE MODERN AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.
—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

WHEN THE NAVY PUTS DOCTORS IN COMMAND OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

CARTOON COMMENT ON THE BATTLE OF THE BUREAUS.

THE NEW DAWNING.
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

finance in the University of Pennsylvania. In this connection he cites the $29,000,000 fine of the Standard Oil Company, the suit for the company's dissolution, and the proceedings inaugurated against the American Tobacco Company, the International Harvester Company, and the "Powder Trust." Writing in *The Herald* he points out that, as it was a year of severe stringency in the money markets and of pronounced weakness in security values, conditions were unfavorable to the formation of new combinations. Hence, aside from Mr. Morse's consolidated steamship lines (now dissolved), "the only important mergers of the year have been the formation of the American Silk Company —which acquired about thirty mills—and the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation."

The coal output in the United States also scored a new high record in the past year, exceeding, it is estimated, by many millions of tons the bumper yield of 1906. Altho it is said that no industry reflects more quickly the financial pulse than does the iron-making industry—as evidenced by the heavy falling-off in production during November and December—Mr. George W. Cope, editor of *The Iron Age*, thinks that the final figures will show an increase in the pig-iron output of more than half a million tons over the best previous year's record.

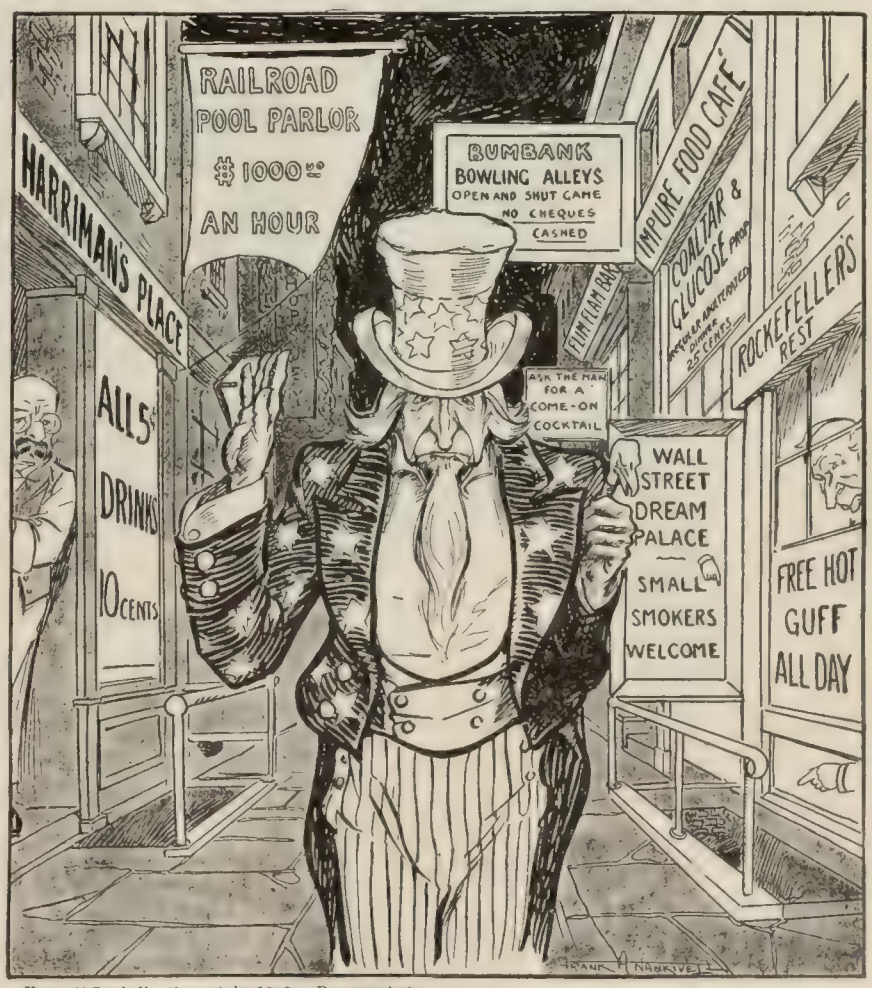
The story of the railways during the year is also one of progress, in spite of many alleged handicaps. According to *The Railway Age* a total of 5,874 miles was added to the trackage of the carrying systems of the United States, altho activity in construction was largely suspended during the last few months. *The Railway Age* shows that the largest addition of new mileage was made in the Northwestern group of States, the second largest in the Pacific group, and the third largest in the South Atlantic group. Texas, which led in the report for 1906, is third, with a total of 381 miles, and Louisiana has taken her place at the head of the column, with a record of 422 miles. South Dakota is second, with 385 miles of new track. The most radical railroad legislation of the year was enacted by State legislatures. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"Laws limiting the charge for the transportation of passengers to a maximum of two or two and a half cents a mile were passed in various States, among them New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, and Minnesota. Governor Hughes wisely vetoed the two-cent passenger rate act in this State. In Pennsylvania the lower State courts have held the two-cent rate confiscatory, and in all the other commonwealths the Federal courts have been invoked to set aside the new laws on the same ground. In no case has a final decision been reached. There has been, however, a decided reaction against the notion of imposing a flat maximum passenger rate, because in the larger States different railroads are operated under unequal and diverse conditions. New York has set an example which many other commonwealths are likely to imitate in creating a public-service commission, authorized to regulate the operation of railroads, gas companies, and electric-lighting companies, and to adjust the charges which they levy on the public. The passage of this act and its enforcement by the Hughes administration have made New York a leader in the state movement to increase the efficiency and distribute to better effect the benefits of public-service enterprises."

Insolvencies in the United States, according to preliminary returns published in *Dun's Review*, were not unusually numerous in 1907, despite some increase in the last quarter; but as the year advanced there were more defaults of exceptional size, and liabilities in the last quarter exceeded those of any three-month period since 1873. Destruction of property by fire, while again above the average—aggregating $215,671,250—was only half as great as during 1906, when the losses in San Francisco alone amounted to more than that sum. In transatlantic passenger traffic the year established new records. Commodity prices, as well as the cost of living, says *Bradstreet's*, generally struck new high levels. Both emigration and immigration surpassed all previous figures.

The cause of temperance, remarks the New York *World*, made notable progress, not only in the United States, but the world around. To quote:

"This was the year of the Chinese imperial edict against opium. Prohibition made great strides in the South, reclaiming the States of Georgia and Alabama and winning a hundred counties of Kentucky. It was seriously proposed as a Presidential issue for the Democratic party. Oklahoma entered the Union with a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The incident of the sewers of Oklahoma City flushed with 2,300 barrels of contraband beer was sufficiently novel. Two of the three counties of Delaware went 'dry' at the November election. The bishops'



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NEVER AGAIN.
His New Year resolution.
—Nankivell in *Puck*.

cise law was a leading issue in the New Jersey campaign. Chicago added a square mile to its prohibition territory. Yesterday thousands of employees of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 'took the pledge.' The consumption of strong liquors diminished in Great Britain.

"The Government of Rumania is planning drastic measures to check drunkenness. The new bill regulating drink in that country makes the sale of brandy and whisky a State monopoly and gives municipalities control of saloons. Barkeepers become municipal employees. Bars are limited as to number and may not remain open on Sundays or saints' days or after 8 at night. Intoxication is punished by fine for the first offense and by a prison term for the second. Habitual drunkards are registered, and barkeepers selling them liquor are subject to heavy fines."

The Chicago *Socialist*, looking back over 1907, sees it as a period of "sharpening class conflict," in which both sides have been organizing for more effective attack.

THE "RENT STRIKE" IN NEW YORK

ALTHO a "strike" against paying the amount of rent demanded by a landlord appears on the face of it an economic absurdity, such a movement is now in progress among the tenement-dwellers of New York's East Side, and at the time of writing has scored a measure of success. Already the movement has involved more than a thousand tenement-houses, and the landlords have felt the pressure to such an extent that they have formed a protective association and raised an "eviction fund." It seems that both sides have scored points, some four hundred families having been conceded rent reductions of from $1 to $2 per month, while on the other hand at least six hundred dispossess orders have been taken out by landlords. At present most of the striking tenants are Jews, but their example has not been wasted on the Italians of the upper East Side and the poor residents of the lower West Side; and it is reported that in Chicago tenants are adopting the same tactics—tactics, according to the New York *Mail*, "impossible of success."

A rent strike, remarks the Grand Rapids *Press*, is "a novel proposition," as "the owner of a house has the sole right to say how much he will rent it for or sell it for." Yet "here are tenants by the thousand insisting that they be allowed to occupy houses on their own terms." To quote further from the same paper:

"As the law is all on the side of the landlord, wholesale evictions are imminent. As fast as a family is evicted, however, the other tenants take it in, and the apartment from which it is evicted is left empty. The tenants have also adopted aggressive tactics. New York has some rather stringent laws designed to secure sanitary conditions in tenement-houses, and there are few tenements in which there is not some violation of legal rules sufficient to bring upon the landlord a legal penalty. The tenants are looking up these violations and making complaints, and in a number of instances landlords have surrendered their claims for higher rents rather than encounter the trouble these complaints occasion."

The advance in property values in New York, carrying with it an advance in rents, "is, of course, the cause of all the trouble," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which thinks that it will be a difficult matter to adjust "in view of the fact that New York City has grown extravagant and finds it impossible to live on less than a hundred and twenty million dollars a year and can not afford to reduce assessments from the excessive high value to which they have recently been forced."

Some good may result from the movement, says the Pittsburg *Times*. Thus:

"If nothing else is secured, the awakening of public sentiment upon the subject of tenement abuses eventually ought to yield substantial benefits to the victims of the existing system. The typical tenement-house owner gives less for the money and reaps a larger return for this outlay than any other class of landlord. New York is not alone among American towns in respect to the vicious practises upon which this system fattens, but in the metropolis that species of wrong assumes its most cruel and shameful form. It

FIRST THRILLING PESTLE OF THE SEASON.
But the important question is, Can they thaw him out?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

DISCOVERY, NOT OF THE NORTH POLE, BUT OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

THE FRIGID CANDIDATE.

seems a ridiculous thing to say, yet the owner of a modern skyscraper like the Frick Building, with all its elegance of equipment and convenience of arrangement and the necessarily heavy rentals, does not begin to receive the percentage of return on his investment that comes to the landlord of the miserable shacks which in these days rank as tenement-houses in Pittsburg, New York, and other large cities."

The difficulty, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is largely due to a system which has grown up in the great tenement-house section of the East Side, under which the owner of a large building leases it as a whole, and the lessee sublets to the tenants. We read:

"Cases are cited in which the lessee is said to make a profit of as much as 50 per cent. upon the rent he pays. There is a transfer of obligation and responsibility here that may become oppressive, and the lessee landlord may apply a kind of sweatshop principle to extorting the utmost profit for himself. . . . There seems to be something wrong in this renting system which is perverting the minds of those who suffer from it and making them an easy prey to Socialist agitators. It is liable to breed serious trouble and it may be something for legal authority to look into for the remedy of an evil."

ON BEING AN EX-PRESIDENT

THAT "something has been overlooked by the American people in the adjustment of the accounts between them and their ex-Presidents" is the opinion of Grover Cleveland, who, as our only living ex-President, speaks with unique authority on this subject. Being himself in no need of aid from the public treasury, Mr. Cleveland is in a position to discuss the whole question with the utmost freedom, without a suggestion of personal interest in so doing. While not entirely agreeing with the biographer who speaks of "that melancholy product of the American governmental system—an ex-President," he nevertheless admits that there are certain anomalies in the relationship between the American people on the one side and their ex-Presidents on the other. It is an account, he suggests, that has never been exactly balanced.

It is in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, says Mr. Cleveland—writing in *The Youth's Companion* of January 2—that the President, who "represents more nearly than any other governmental agency the sovereignty and will of the American people," should, at the termination of his public service, take up again the relationship which he as a private citizen owes to the affairs of American life. But this he is allowed to do only under certain vague but imperative restrictions. To quote the writer at greater length on this point:

"The truth is, that our people, so far from treating their ex-Presidents simply as relics of past honors, seem disposed not only to bestow upon them honor and respect, but to continue them in service so far as to interfere seriously with their untrammeled return to private citizenship and their unrestrained resumption of the occupations of every-day life.

"There is a sort of vague but none the less imperative feeling abroad in the land that one who has occupied the great office of President holds in trust for his fellow-citizens a certain dignity, which in his conduct and manner of life he is bound to protect against loss or deterioration.

"Obedience to this obligation, which can hardly be avoided, limits the ex-President in his choice of an occupation and means of livelihood, and prescribes for him only such work as in popular judgment is not undignified; and it also enforces a scale of living on his part frequently less in keeping with his financial ability than with popular conceptions of ex-Presidential propriety."

Mr. Cleveland gives an amusing account of the way an ex-President is deluged with newly written books, is made a target for all manner of pecuniary solicitations, and is called upon to make addresses "on topics and for purposes that are bewildering, and at times and places that are impossible."

But "does the honor and respect or even the personal affection generously accorded by his countrymen, to one who has retired from their highest office, serve the purpose of complete acquittance on the people's side of the account?" From a sentimental point of view, he admits, this honor, respect, and affection "are of infinitely more value than any service that can be performed by an ex-President, and abundantly compensate for any restraint exacted from him at their behest." But the question remains, "How stands the account in the light of the necessities of the work-a-day world?" There is clearly "a reciprocal connection between the curtailment of opportunities of livelihood on one side and a reasonable obligation of indemnification on the other." We are reminded that the Republic of France pays its President an annual salary amounting to $120,000, together with $60,000 for the maintenance of his official residence and a like sum to cover the expenses of travel and entertainment—a total which is "decidedly in the direction of securing a dignified and unperplexed future support to its ex-President."

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THE EX-PRESIDENT AT HOME.

Mr. Cleveland, his eldest son, Richard Folsom, and his favorite setter, on the porch of the Cleveland mansion at Princeton, N. J.

Among our ex-Presidents who have suffered more or less embarrassment of a pecuniary nature Mr. Cleveland mentions Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Pierce. He says in conclusion:

"Whatever omission there may be of fair and considerate conduct on the part of our people in their relations with their ex-Presidents ought to be made good by a definite and generous provision for all cases alike, based upon motives of justice and fairness, and adequate to the situation.

"The condition is by no means met by the meager and spasmodic relief occasionally furnished under the guise of a military pension or some other pretext; nor would it be best met by making compensations already accrued or accruing, dependent upon the discharge of Senatorial or other official duty."

The press comment on Mr. Cleveland's suggestions with a good

deal of interest, but few papers seem to think the problem of our ex-Presidents a very urgent one. The Baltimore *News* is convinced that "the young and robust Mr. Roosevelt couldn't think of relying on anything except his own right arm"; and the Providence *Journal* remarks that "there is undoubtedly a strong feeling against any pension system for civil officials from the highest down." The subject deserves more consideration than it has received from the people generally, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and the Washington *Star* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* agree that the dignity of the nation demands that the man who has once filled our highest office should never after leaving it know want.

GOVERNOR HUGHES AND RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

THE most sensational because the most unexpected part of Governor Hughes's message to the legislature, think some observers, is that in which he urges the abolition of race-track gambling. The great obstacle in the way of this reform is the Percy-Gray law—a law which has so far proved invulnerable in the face of almost annual onslaughts ever since its passage in 1895. Last year the question was fought to a standstill at Albany, and once more the race-track interests were triumphant. Now the Governor again reminds the legislature that the Constitution of the State of New York forbids "pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling" within its borders; and that the Penal Code makes it a felony to engage in pool-selling or book-making at any time or place, or to record bets, or to keep or occupy any place or stand for such purpose. The code makes an exception, however, of cases where an exclusive penalty was otherwise provided, and because of this exception the Percy-Gray law has been pronounced constitutional by the Court of Appeals. By this law a different and exclusive penalty is fixt for book-making and pool-selling on authorized race-tracks, provided that no memorandum or token of the bet is delivered—this exclusive penalty being the forfeiture of the amount wagered, to be recovered in a civil action.

While the question as passed upon by the Court of Appeals was simply one of legislative power, the question that Governor Hughes calls to the attention of the legislature is "a question of legislative policy, and of a substantial, and not a mere technical, compliance with the explicit constitutional provision." To quote further on this point from the Governor's message:

"The Constitution makes it the duty of the legislature to enact appropriate laws to prevent pool-selling, book-making, and other kinds of gambling. Experience has shown that the laws enacted have not accomplished the purpose which the Constitution defines. The evils and demoralizing influences, and, it may be added, the economic waste, at which the Constitution aimed, exist under the law, and in fact are stimulated and increased through its provisions. The discrimination in penalties now existing rests on no distinction that is justified to the popular mind. Public sentiment is against such arbitrary distinctions, with the result that the laws against gambling outside of race-tracks have been defied and the administration of the law has been brought into contempt.

"The Constitution makes no exception of race tracks. I recommend that the legislature carry out the clear direction of the people without discrimination. In connection with the repeal of the existing exception, I recommend that the offenses described in Section 351 of the Penal Code should be punished by imprisonment, and that the alternative of fines should be abolished.

"The racing law provides for a tax of 5 per centum upon the gross receipts at trotting and running race meetings, which under the agricultural law becomes part of a fund for distribution each year among various agricultural societies in prescribed proportions. In order that there may be no diminution of the support upon which these societies largely rely, appropriations may be made for their benefit to the extent necessary to secure to them amounts substantially equivalent to the sums they hitherto have received. It is better that they should be supported directly than that the State should derive a revenue for this purpose through an indefensible partiality in the enforcement of the fundamental law."

Altho, as *The Times* admits, "in logic and in morals there can be no answer to the Governor's argument," it is generally predicted that he will not find the legislature amenable in the matter. "He will have a harder fight on his hands to abolish race-track gambling than he had last year to obtain the passage of the public-service bill," predicts an Albany correspondent of *The Tribune*, while *The Herald* thinks that his efforts will even lack the support of public opinion. According to the latter paper agitation against the Percy-Gray law is fomented chiefly by "gamblers and keepers of poolrooms suppresst under law." Thus we read:

"If they were not permitted to book the purely gambling bets of a horde of men and boys enticed into their vile resorts miles away from any track, they declared that the crowd of recreation-seekers at a race-course should not be permitted to add to the zest of the sport by making an incidental wager on a favorite horse.

"Counsel employed by the poolroom interests argued that it was unconstitutional to discriminate between an always-open resort maintained solely for gambling purposes and the making of a casual bet in the open air and sunshine on the turf during the brief periods in which the horses were racing. 'How can an act be lawful in one place that is unlawful in another?' they asked, 'or be lawful on one side of a board fence and unlawful on the other?' Such discriminations are common. For instance, many things can be done behind a board fence that would be unlawful in a public street, and the sale of liquor, permitted outside a line drawn around church or public school, is prohibited inside the line. . . . .

"The long and the short of the matter is that the Governor's suggestion would mean the abolition of racing, take away from the people a wholesome recreation, ruin an important industry, and deprive the State of an important source of revenue. Is it necessary to have this matter brought up in Albany and threshed out afresh every year? The legislature should let it alone."

The other side of the case is well exprest by Dr. Walter H. Laidlaw, secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations, who is quoted as follows in the New York *Evening Mail*:

"In old Israel there were cities of refuge where the criminal had protection; the Percy-Gray law erects them all over the State in the form of favored race-track enclosures. Outside their gates the gambler is a felon who loses citizenship; inside he is a mean fellow liable only to the loss of his unearned cash.

"The Percy-Gray law virtually compounds a felony. Gambling anywhere and everywhere is explicitly forbidden by the State Constitution as amended in 1894, but the Percy-Gray law penalizes the loser of a wager by making him confess, in instituting action to recover his loss, that he, too, is a gambler.

"The man who bets and does not win is so unlikely to sue to recover his money that the law is an immunity bath for a nefarious business."

We have looked in vain, however, for an indorsement of the Governor's suggestion that the loss to the farmers caused by the proposed reform should be made good by legislative appropriations. *The Sun* regards the suggestion as "immoral and offensive," and says:

"If the police of this town derive a rich revenue from vice, ought they, vice being abolished by law, to be reimbursed by the taxpayers for their loss of revenue?

"The existing relation beween the State and the race gamblers, under what is known as the Percy-Gray law, is in some wise the compounding of a felony. . . . . .

"But the idea of feeding and maintaining a lot of hungry blackmailers, sturdy voters tho they be, out of the public treasury is intolerable and impossible."

And *The Times* asks: "If farmers are to be helped out in this way, then why not manufacturers, dog-fanciers, automobile men, and the cat and poultry shows?"

FOREIGN COMMENT

WISDOM OF THE THIRD-TERM REFUSAL

THE British papers, unhampered by any inherited prejudice against a third term, view President Roosevelt's renunciation solely in its relation to present-day affairs. Some think that a President who has put his hand to the plow of commercial reform should not abandon it till he has finished his furrow; while others believe he has done better to redeem his election-night pledge, and will be in a position to respond to his country's call if he is needed at some future time. Thus the London *Times* thinks that "he is wise in deferring scrupulously to American prejudices on this point, and will gain by it should the interests of the country require him to stand again at some future date." Moreover, "the bitter feeling in the ranks of his party" raised by his crusade against the trusts shows that it may be the part of wisdom to adhere to his original statement, and it credits to his opponents all insinuations "that, should he be prest with sufficient urgency, he will certainly yield to the wishes of his devoted and collusive admirers." The same paper adds:

"Most people on this side of the Atlantic will assume that the President means what he now says, and always did mean it. Mr. Roosevelt has acquired a reputation for straightforwardness and courage to an extent greater than most statesmen. It has not appeared to us probable that he would go back on his words. There is no reason to suppose that he did not utter them with due consideration of what they implied; and neither they nor his present announcement can be taken to mean that he withdraws from politics altogether. He is a young man, as politicians go."

The London *Standard*, however, declares it a mistake for him to have raised a spirit that he will not or can not control. He should continue and complete the work. Thus we read:

"The only doubt remaining is whether, having all along been resolved not to consider a third term, Mr. Roosevelt was justified in starting on the large and disturbing projects associated with his policy. To bring the railway corporations under control, and to fight the gigantic trade combinations which have sprung up in the States, was an undertaking which, if commenced at all, should have been initiated in the first, not the last, year of a Presidential quadrennium. Clearly, Mr. Roosevelt would fail, even perhaps he will not attempt, to give effect to the most drastic of the schemes outlined in his recent message to Congress. Technically, his powers toward the end of his term will remain unimpaired, but they will lack the driving force required to defeat the intrigues and stolid resistance of the 'kings' and 'bosses' against whom he declared war. Never having intended, so he said yesterday, to waver in his original self-abnegation he might have done better not to stir up a trouble which he can not go through with."

Perhaps even now, declares *The Statist* (London), the castigator of the trusts may find himself forced on "moral" grounds to accept the next Republican nomination, if it should be offered him, and thus carry on to a finish the reforms he has so vehemently advocated. *The Statist* has followed with frequent comment President Roosevelt's career as a reformer and thinks that he is the only Moses appointed to lead his people into the Promised Land of prosperity. "This second formal assurance of his has not settled the question," we are told. The editorial continues as follows:

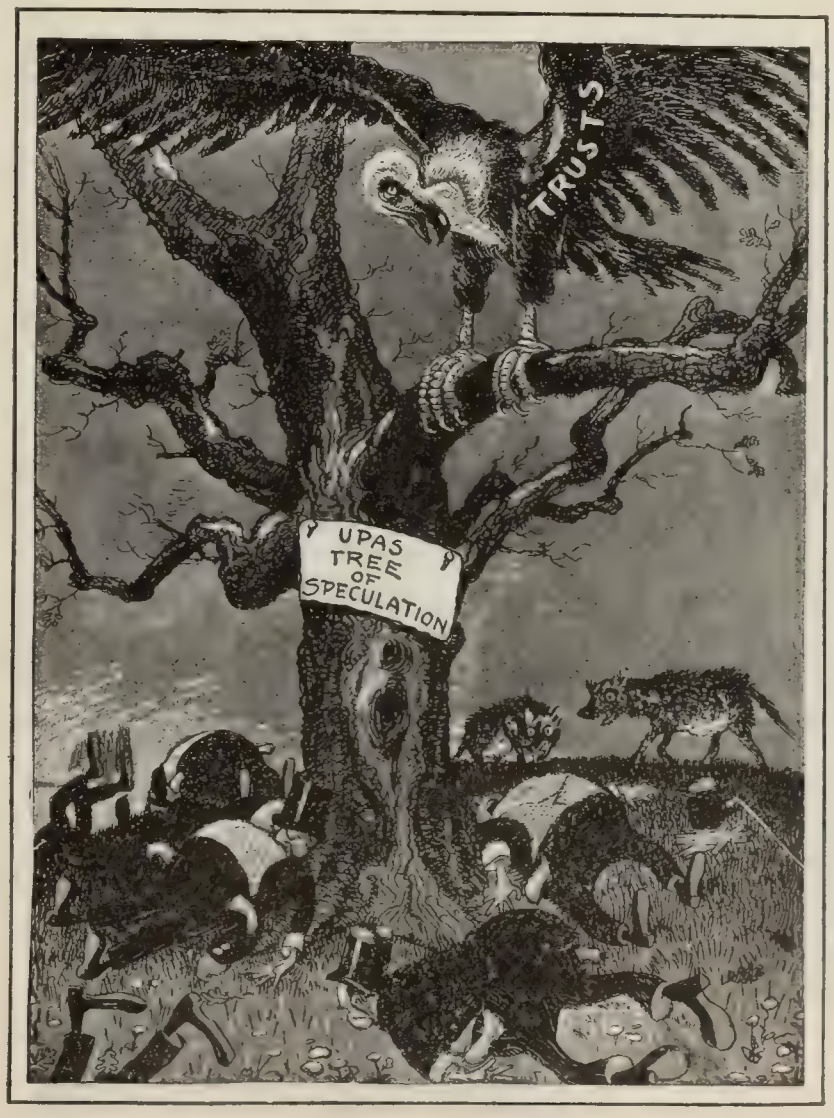
"The truth appears to be that his popularity is so great that a very large part, at all events, of the people desire to give him a third term of office. Apparently he is believed to be the only public man likely to be able to carry through the legislation which is strongly desired by those who wish to put a curb upon the great accumulations of capital in few hands which have taken place in the United States of recent years. Whether those who desire that the President should continue in office for another four years will succeed it is altogether too early to judge. . . . . .

"It is to be borne in mind that if those who desire to continue the President in office should be able to get so nearly universal a vote of the Convention that it would impose a moral duty upon the President, it still is not certain that he would consent. Many think, however, that as depression is sure to follow the great crisis through which the United States is passing, the popularity of the President will diminish. That, of course, may be, but it is also possible that his popularity may increase. All that, however, will depend upon the view the great bulk of the American people take of the real causes of the panic."

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The Americans kick the Japanese out of California, and the Japanese retaliate by kicking the Chinese out of Manchuria.

—*Shinkoron* (Tokyo).



THE PANIC BIRD.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PANIC EAST AND WEST.

TRYING TO MAKE THE POLES SPEAK GERMAN

ANOTHER step toward establishing German predominance in all the states, and among all the nationalities, Poles, Danes, French, Wends, Lithuanians, and Masovians who constitute the German Empire, has been made by a measure regulating public meetings which is now under discussion in the Reichstag. The bill was introduced by the Secretary of State for the Interior, Mr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. It will be remembered that the holding of public meetings has hitherto been controlled by the diets of the different states. The Secretary of the Interior proposes to put this control in the hands of the Imperial Chancellor.

By far the most important clause in the new measure is that which prescribes the use of German, and of German alone, in all public assemblies; and this clause is most vehemently opposed by the Poles. In the newspaper reports of Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech we learn that the speaker was frequently and noisily interrupted by the Polish deputies. Indeed, the Poles of Austria, as we learn from the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), the Austrian government organ, made an interpellation or appeal to the Austrian Prime Minister, Mr. Beck, asking for his Government's intervention and protest against the abolition of the Polish language in public meetings in Posen. Mr. Beck declared in the Reichsrath that this "meddling in the domestic affairs of a foreign Power was quite out of the question for his Government," and the course he has taken meets with the approval even of the Liberal *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). But the subject is being widely discust not only in the Polish province of Posen, but throughout the Empire, and, indeed, seems to have opened up once more the whole burning question of Polish nationalism, and it is in this connection that it is treated by Mr. von Witten in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart). He states his case as follows:

"The language of Germany must be one, and one only. Let the Polish Prussian use his own language in his own home to his heart's content. In all public life, however, the German language must be the sole language of the country. The two nations are not really separated; there is nothing, in fact, to distinguish the Poles; the only proof of their Slav origin that survives being their name. And how often does it happen that pure German blood flows in the veins of those who boast of being Polish Prussians. How many of the Polish family names, which they are constantly dinning into our ears, are anything more than Polish corruptions—made within the last decade and never earlier than the sixteenth or seventeenth century—of pure German patronymics.

"The real obstacle that rises up between us two peoples, German and Polish, and with the sneering laughter of Mephistopheles crushes between its eager fingers every budding promise of international understanding, is the fantom of a future Slavic state, of a new-born Polish empire. Are the Polish Prussians prepared to sacrifice to this fantom the flourishing present and a still more flourishing future of their race? There is still time for the establishing of a complete reconciliation."

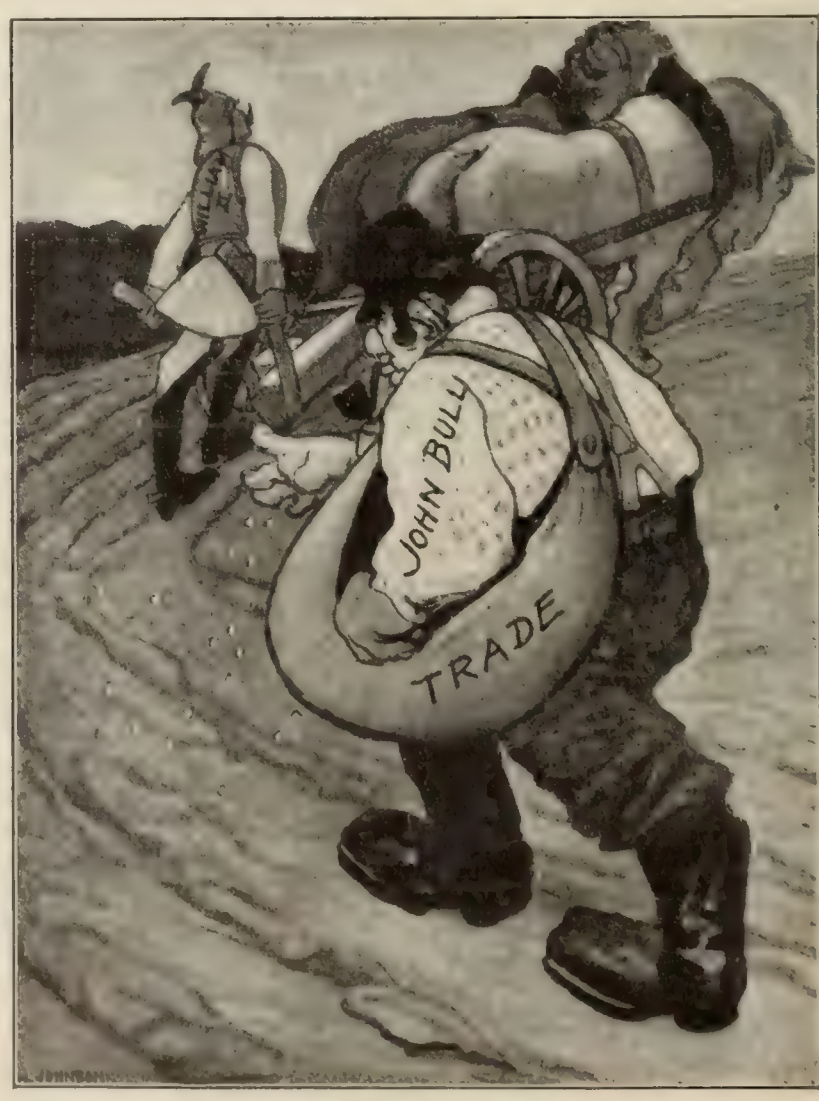
The writer declares that the Germans have always treated the Poles well, and their position as German citizens is better than it would be in the utopian kingdom of their dreams. They ought to try to break down barriers instead of raising the bar of language between themselves and the sons of their adoptive country. Then he asks:

"What is the fault with which the Polish Prussians charge us? There is none. Their feelings toward us are dictated by blind, unreasoning hate, the hate which they cherish among themselves toward us and which every Pole considers as a positive element in our feelings toward them. It is this unworthy and unrighteous hatred of theirs which deprives them of all clear and unbiased judgment, which hinders all such mutual understanding as they believe would throw obstacles in the way of obtaining their one object, the destruction of Germany and raising up of a new Polish monarchy."

A much wider view of the question is taken by a writer, evidently a Pole, who signs himself "K——i," in the *Neue Zeit* (Stutt-

A TICKLISH SITUATION.

Look out, Dom Carlos, remember you are on the verge of the continent. You are not in a position to invite revolutionary earthquakes. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

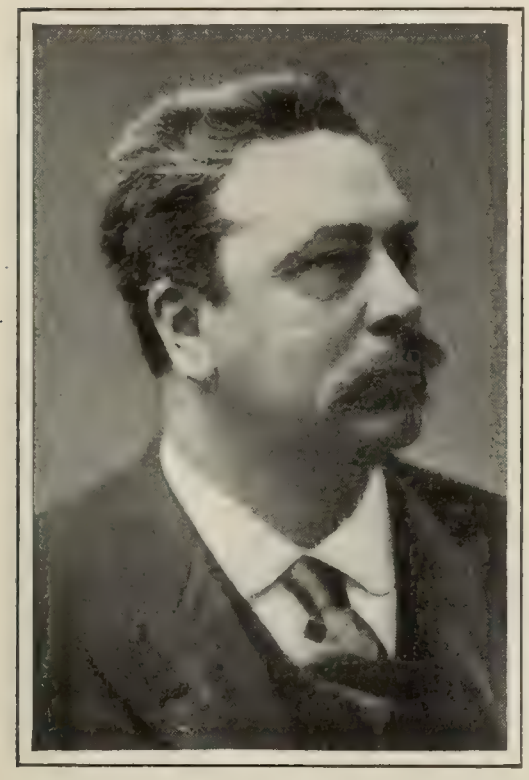


WORKING FOR THE PEACE HARVEST.

JOHN BULL—"I don't care who does the plowing, so long as the crop is mine." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

TWO PEACE ADVOCATES.

gart). He blames the reactionary Poles who are aiming at a revived national monarchy. They can never establish their rights or retain their national individuality, he believes, in a struggle in which they are outnumbered by the Germans. They can only obtain liberty as members of a Social Democracy in which the German proletariat will stand shoulder to shoulder with them. Speaking of the Polish laborer, crusht by the greed of capitalism, by the intrigues of a land-grabbing government, by the overlordship of brutal Germany, he remarks:



MR. THOMSON,

French Minister of Marine, who declares that French naval inferiority "is beginning to be serious."

"There are a hundred reasons why Poland should fight for the Social Democracy. All her interest lies in taking such an attitude. It is as plain as day that between the Prussian monarchy of today, the ruling power in the Empire, and the powerful majority of the Polish reactionaries in Poland, there is no solution of the difficulty to be found. The Empire will not leave off its Germanizing policy, and the more it carries on that policy the deeper become the suffering of the Pole and the gulf of separation. But there is one way out of the difficulty. In its conflict with German imperialism the Polish people and proletariat may make one cause with that overwhelming majority of the German people which constitute the Social Democracy. It is in this course that a guaranty of final victory is to be found."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PESSIMISM IN FRANCE

LAST year pessimism was a word constantly on the lips of William II. and Chancellor Buelow, while they condemned those who slighted Germany policy in Africa or opposed the expansion of the fleet. These people, said the Kaiser, saw all things black. But in Germany these "black seers" merely represented political parties—the Center and the Social Democrats. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that in France of the present day most of the political parties are seeing black. The *Soleil*, which represents monarchism; the *Croix*, which is an Ultramontane organ of the Catholics; the *Liberté*, which professes to be independent; and the *Libre Parole*, whose name indicates its profession, all of them Parisian journals, are predicting black days for France. The country is going to the dogs, we are told. Disintegration is setting in. It is natural enough for the *Soleil* to proclaim: "Royalty is not a party cry; it is indeed the very spirit of beautiful France, the glorious France of yesterday, she who stood at the head of the nations and shall be the France of to-morrow if"—etc., etc. It is natural for the *Croix* to call upon "fathers of families, teachers, publicists, to employ what shreds of liberty are left them under a godless republic in defense of the true and the good." Nor are we surprized when the *Figaro* (Paris) talks of the "subjugation of the people" and declares that "it is impossible for any fraction of the people to avoid being driven along the course prescribed by the Government, and taking the attitude prescribed by the Government, and by the laws, manners, and teaching which it enforces." It adds gloomily: "Even those who display open hostility to the Government become contaminated by the influences shed around them. So changed has the mind of France become by thirty years of anti-Christian domination."

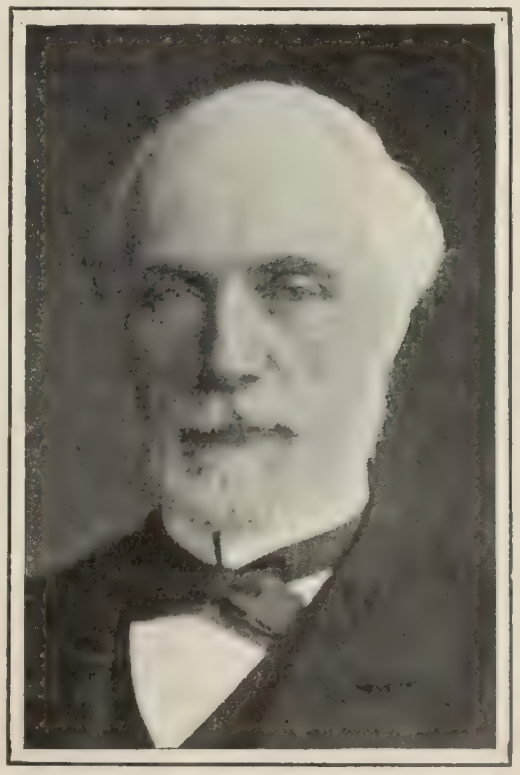
The following bitter lamentation we find written by Mr. Edouard Drumont in the *Libre Parole*:

"That which at this moment distinguishes French decadence from that of other people is the morbid frenzy for proselytism which leads men who are evidently demented, altho gifted with method in their madness, to labor deliberately for the destruction of their country, and for the destruction of all upon which the reason of their own existence is based. . . . I have never yet found an explanation of the strange mental disposition of very many Frenchmen who seem busily engaged in pulling down their own house, who seem to hanker after death, and to consider as a desirable thing the utter disappearance from the roll of great nations of that country which they call their own."

This pessimism, however, takes a more serious and a more practical form when we find that it actually expresses itself in words and deeds which indicate a want of confidence in France as a powerful and warlike nation. The most sober and judicial of Parisian dailies, the *Temps*, has made itself the organ of such pessimistic views. It has at least opened its columns to Mr. De Freycinet, whose recent retirement from the presidency of the Army Board in the Senate was considered significant, and to General Langlois, both of whom unite in the complaint that the Army and Navy of France are falling into ruin. This circumstance, they tell us, exposes France to subjugation or annexation by any Power strong and enterprising enough to cross her frontiers. Mr. De Freycinet, formerly Minister of War and colleague of Gambetta in 1870, and now member of the Senate, writes recently in the *Temps*:

"What shall I say of our Navy? What shall I say of the continual accidents, the failure of discipline among the mechanicians, the committees of inquiry, the results of whose investigations are buried in the necropolis of ministerial blue books? It is only necessary to remark that altho our budget has increased in ten years more than that of any other Power, our naval outlay has developed less than that of any of our rivals. We are now in the third rank of naval Powers, to-morrow we shall sink to the fourth or fifth, and nobody seems to care anything about it."

The French Minister of Marine, Mr. Gaston Thomson, in vain pleaded with the Assembly for an augmented navy, and declared that "already the difference between the naval force of foreign maritime Powers and that of France is beginning to be serious." He explains his meaning in the following remarks to a representative of the Paris *Figaro*:



MR. DE FREYCINET,

Who recently retired in disgust from the Army Committee of the French Senate.

"We will not compare ourselves with the English Navy, for the fleet of England has no equal, that is, it claims to be superior to any two foreign fleets. We will confine ourselves to comparing our force with that of Germany, which has like us the heavy burden of maintaining a formidable army. Thus we see the German Navy includes 24 modern ironclads, 8 first-class cruisers, 9 of the second class, and 6 other vessels in course of construction. We are therefore in comparison with Germany eight ironclads short. Now the ironclad

is the decisive weapon in a modern sea-fight, so that our inferiority has become flagrant."

The moral and material decadence of the French Army was recently pointed out by General Canongé in the Paris *Gaulois* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 21, 1907, p. 402) and by General Langlois in the *Temps*, who declared that, by reducing the time of service to two years, military training, prestige, and morale became impossible.

The Liberal English papers do not like to say much in criticism of an ally which the Bannerman Government conciliated, but the Conservative *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) remarks with just a spice of malignity:

"Englishmen find it difficult to follow the various processes by which the substantial French Army is being shaved down, but they can perceive clearly enough that a majority of French Deputies and Senators seem to be anxious to accelerate the progress of the Army in the direction of the 'demnition bow-wows.' A patriot in a letter to the *Temps*, distinguished by cold clear logic, shows how his country is disarming herself, while across the Rhine her hereditary enemy is continually adding to his armory of weapons. The skin of your French Socialist Radical or Radical Socialist is a tough one, and this home-thrust, piercing as it seems to us, may have little effect. Far more telling is the resignation of Mr. De Freycinet of the presidency of the Army Committee in the Senate. He 'has seen war,' and refuses to wrap himself up in the snug rug of satisfaction and belief in the imminent arrival of the millennium, which seems to be the favorite garment of his countrymen. Strange stories have come from some of the frontier fortresses. Stranger things have happened in the Navy and at the arsenals, yet France shuts her eyes and trusts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOMESTIC DISCOMFORTS OF NICHOLAS II.

THE Czar of Russia is generally regarded as a gentleman who lives in a palace, wearing robes of state and uniforms *ad libitum*, crowned with a Byzantine tiara, and dining off gold in luxurious plenty. Or he is represented as associated with the knout and the gibbet, as acting with duplicity toward his Parliament, as alternately a truculent tyrant and the puppet of ministers and bureaucrats. No one has ever dreamed that he has, like ordinary

THE RUSSIAN SCHOOLMASTER.

CZAR: "I have here, gentlemen of the Douma, the most modern method of teaching you political science."

Fischietto (Turin).

men, suffered from bad housekeeping, indigestible food, or that when he paid for Chambertin he was deceived into drinking Zinfandel, and altogether led the life of a man completely hocus-pocused, hoodwinked, robbed, made uncomfortable by poor cookery and the utter neglect of those who should have guarded him and his family from disease, shipwreck, and domestic wrongs of every sort. Yet the Czar is in fact the victim of an ill-kept household, thievish servants, and neglectful personal attendants, says "Prince S. R. G." writing in the *Revue* (Paris). The editor of that journal introduces the somewhat gossipy article by saying that "people often think that happiness goes with wealth, that comfort and the enjoyments of life accompany power. The pages which this intimate of the Czar writes concerning Nicholas II. and his close surroundings are stamped with the affection of a faithful subject for his Emperor. Uttered, as it were on the spur of the moment, these details are both historically and psychologically interesting."

The main conclusion which "Prince S. R. G." comes to with regard to the intimate life of the Czar and his family is that "the Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias is the man who meets with the worst personal service of all the rich men of his empire."

This writer goes into many details on this subject. When the yacht *Standart* struck on a rock, the position of that rock was known to the whole Russian Navy and was set down on every chart excepting that of the imperial ship of state. The prince calls this an "omission," but adds, "the Czar and his family are continually exposed to a series of 'omissions' of this sort, which are much more dangerous than the bomb of revolutionaries."

Yes, bombs, he observes, can be avoided by staying at home, or by shunning places where they are likely to be run up against. But how was it that the brother of the Czar, the Grand Duke George, died of tuberculosis in the Caucasus, altho there is no consumption in the Russian royal family? Prince S. R. G. finds the reason in the fact that a man suffering for a long time with tuberculosis had been the head *valet de chambre* of the Grand Duke, had slept in the room adjoining his master's, and was continually in attendance upon him. Grand dukes and emperors evidently need a great deal of looking after and can not take care of themselves. When the Czar in the autumn of 1900 was traveling in his own special train he was attacked with typhoid fever. A lady who was going over the train with the wife of the chief engineer declared that she was not astonished at the Czar's sickness, after visiting the kitchen of the imperial special, where the simplest rules of cleanliness seemed unknown. And as if this were not enough, the under-cooks of the Czar's train and even those of the palace in St. Petersburg are often men who could not pass quarantine at any American port.

But the Czar's dinners and collations are as little to the taste of his guests as Smollett's classic banquet was to Tom Jones. Those invited eat little, but take care "to fortify themselves beforehand." "It is well known that the cookery at the table of the Russian Czar has an execrable reputation."

The Czar and his household are not only poisoned by bad cookery, but robbed by the head cook. Imperial servants of this kind quickly retire after making millions. The Prince goes into the following details of this roguery:

"For grand dinners and receptions special preparations are made. Suppose there is to be a dinner for five hundred guests. A bill of fare is drawn up and approved. It contains, among other things, lobsters, Rouen ducks, and some fine champagne and other vintages. Well, that makes five hundred lobsters, at $2 apiece; five hundred ducks, five hundred bottles of wine at $5 a bottle, and so on. All comes from Paris. The banquet is reckoned at $20 a head at the lowest—a total of $10,000, which is paid by the minister of the court to the head cook. 'But,' you will say, 'who will eat and drink all that?' I admire your simplicity. It is not a question of eating or drinking, but of paying."

The wine is stolen, or replaced at the banquet by inferior brands. The same choice vintages appear at table over and over again, and the same bottles are paid for ten times over. Even the jewelry, the pictures, the ornaments of the palace disappear, and are sold and scattered. All in the imperial palace is discomfort, dishonesty, and an utter lack of regard for the health or happiness of the imperial family.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE NEW THEORIES OF MATTER

THE last few years have been epoch-making in science, in that they have witnessed the formulation, and the acceptance, by a large number of reputable scientific men, of a new theory, or set of theories, of the constitution of matter and its relation to heat, light, and electricity. These theories are so radical that they amount to a revolution in physics. Ostensibly put forth to account for a group of remarkable phenomena discovered within recent years, their origin is really deeper than this, and seems to depend on a change in the way of looking at things. The men of the older school hesitate to accept them, but the younger physicists embrace them with enthusiasm, and unless these men become more conservative with advancing years we may be sure that the New Idea in physics embodies the orthodox physical theory of the future. This theory is well set forth in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, November 2) by B. Latour. Says this writer:

"Not long since, matter—the chemical atom—appeared as a somewhat complicated structure, of variable form according to the chemical elements under consideration—the carbon atom was different from that of hydrogen, that of gold, etc.; and these structural differences of the atomic elements corresponded to differences in their physical and chemical properties. Side by side with matter, all physicists agreed in recognizing the existence of a medium having special properties—the ether—in which ordinary matter is plunged. This etheric medium is indispensable to explain the propagation of the vibratory movements that constitute light, radiant heat, and electric waves. Matter and ether were supposed to be indissolubly linked together, and mutually interpenetrable, but while they entered in common into divers physical phenomena, their natures remained completely distinct and they seemed irreducible, the one to the other.

"To-day the position of science is changed—another step has been made toward unity. Matter and ether are no longer two distinct constituents of things, and, paradoxical as it may seem, matter has given place to ether. Matter, which for the purposes of our common and gross experimentation, appears to be in some sort the sole fundamental physical reality, is now only a modification of the ether. Regarding the nature of the ether, on the other hand, there continues to be deep mystery, and even its more important and primordial properties are the subject of discussion among scientific men, some attributing to it extreme tenuity, others regarding it as the densest of all known substances."

How did this change of front occur? The author proceeds to analyze its progress, relying largely on a recent inaugural dissertation of Prof. August Righi, of Bologna, Italy. On the old theory of atomic structure the number of molecules in a given volume of gas could be calculated, and was found to be incredibly large. These molecules were supposed to be in continual rapid movement so that each had in every second a billion collisions with other molecules. Collisions with the walls of the containing vessel gave rise to the phenomena of gaseous pressure. Solids also were made up of molecules, but with less freedom of motion than in gases. The molecule itself was a structure composed of atoms in movement, their energy constituting that of heat. The fact that an electric current causes chemical decomposition long ago showed that a close connection existed between matter and electricity. In 1896 was discovered the Zeeman effect—the widening and doubling of lines in the spectra of gases under the influence of magnets. This was explained by Lorentz by supposing the existence of electrons, or electric particles smaller than atoms and entering closely into their constitution. The vibrations of these he regarded as generating the waves of light and radiant heat. Both experience and theory lead to the conclusion that these vibrating particles carry a charge of negative electricity, and it has been possible to calculate their mass, which is found to be about one-thousandth of that of a hydrogen atom. Contrary to the long-established doctrine of the invariability of mass, that of the electron seems to increase or diminish in connection with electromagnetic phenomena. The writer goes on:

"Modern physicists have gone still further in the path of unification; they tend to consider the electron itself as a local modification or deformation of the ether. . . . On this theory the forces that manifest themselves between electrons are attributable to a sort of elasticity in the ether, of which their very existence is a proof. . . . . .

"Thus, owing to this last hypothesis of the constitution of the electron, the ether, that was devised to explain certain phenomena of heat, light, and electricity, becomes in addition the unifying element in molecular and electromagnetic theories. So, also, in all the phenomena of the physical world we meet electrons. . . . .

"When the electrons are in motion, we have an electric current. There are certain free electrons that move from atom to atom; this is the case of a current in the interior of a metallic conductor, and self-induction, that important phenomenon that appears at every alteration of current, is nothing but the electromagnetic inertia of the electrons. In electrolysis, or chemical decomposition by electricity, we have a different kind of current, due to the movement of the ions into which the substance is decomposed. An ion, on the new theory, is a chemical atom or group of atoms having electrons in excess (in which case it is electrically negative) or in deficiency (when it is positive). These electrified particles are set in motion in an electric field, and move toward the electrodes plunged in the fluid to be decomposed.

"When the electrons vibrate, they generate in the surrounding ether electromagnetic waves, which include those of light and radiant heat. If an electron is suddenly arrested in its movement, there is an electric shock that travels through the ether like an explosive wave through air; this gives rise to the x-rays."

Such hypotheses as these, the author admits in conclusion, may seem bold. They are offered by modern scientists only as a system of unification and synthesis and not as an objective, fixt, and definite interpretation of natural phenomena. They mark an interesting stage in the unification of knowledge, and, says Mr. Latour:

"In this bold and triumphant flight of science toward a larger and more comprehensive synthesis, we may detect a homage—perhaps too unconscious—to the unity of divine truth and to the simplicity of that eternal wisdom which, at the basis of the created universe, has disposed all things regularly, in number, weight, and measure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"CORN SIRUP"

THE appeal of the producers of glucose to be permitted to call it "corn sirup" is commented upon unfavorably by *The Louisiana Planter* (New Orleans, December 14), which notes in the first place that modern glucose is made by boiling starch in a weak solution of sulfuric acid. This use of the acid seems to have given a bad reputation to the product, which accounts for the desire to change the name. The proposed designation, "corn sirup," says the writer, is a misnomer, as the production of this sirup is not possible by ordinary evaporation, which produces sugar-cane sirup, sugar-beet sirup, sorghum sirup, and maple sirup. He goes on:

"The use of injurious and in fact of dangerous chemicals in the manufacture of food-stuffs was practised more than half a century ago. It is well known that the sugar of lead is probably the best clarifying agent known for refining sugar. Dr. Evans refers to it in his 'Sugar Planters' Manual,' published in about 1845, and says that it became necessary to prohibit by law the use of lead in sugar-refining owing to the dangers to human health and life incident to that process. In the earlier history of the glucose industry it was a notable fact that one of the chief difficulties connected with it was that of entirely eliminating the free sulfuric acid in the

concentrated sirups. In order to do this it was necessary to use considerable lime, and this, combining with the free sulfuric acid, produced gypsum, or land plaster, which floated like clouds throughout the liquid mass and was very difficult of removal, even by filter-press filtration. Liquid glucose manufactured from corn starch by the sulfuric-acid process is now turned out apparently as clear as crystal, but the central fact remains, that is, its manufacture with that very dangerous agent, sulfuric acid, and that free sulfuric acid has very frequently been present in samples of glucose offered for sale. The word corn, if utilized in labeling glucose, will be so utilized in order to conceal some of the features of its objectionable origin. The label should properly read 'corn and sulfuric acid for table use.'"

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME

CAN an innocent man be forced to commit a crime by a villain who has hypnotized him? Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard, who writes on the subject in *McClure's Magazine* (New York, January), believes this to be much more unlikely than is generally supposed; and he adduces plausible reasons for his belief. In the first place, he assures us, a person can be hypnotized only through his own imagination—never at a distance and without his knowledge. He says:

"All the stories of a secret influence by which one man's will gets hold of another man's mind are remains of the mesmeric theories of the past. To-day we know that everything depends upon the attention and imagination of the hypnotized, and that no mysterious fluid can flow over from the mind of the hypnotist to the mind of the subject. The old mystical view of unscientific superstition reached its climax in the prevalent belief that a man could exert secret influence from a distance, without the victim's knowledge of the source of the uncanny distortion of his mind. According to this belief, every heinous crime might be committed under that cover; the distant hypnotizer could inflict pain and suffering on his enemy, and could misuse the innocent as instruments of his criminal schemes. . . . . .

"Of course, there is no reason to deny that a person may fall into the hypnotic state while the hypnotizer is in another place. The only condition is that he must have been hypnotized by him before and that his own imagination must have been captured by the thought of the absent hypnotizer. I myself have repeatedly hynotized by telephone, or even by mail. For instance, I treated a morphinist who at first came daily to my laboratory to be hypnotized; later it was sufficient to tell him over the telephone, 'Take out your watch; in two minutes you will fall asleep'; or to write to him, 'As soon as you have read this note you will be in the hypnotic state.' I thus had the 'malicious' influence, even at a distance, but it was not by will power; it was by the power of his own imagination; at the time when he read my note in his suburb, and fell asleep, I was not thinking of him at all. As a matter of course, such influence by correspondence would have been impossible had not repeated hypnotization in personal contact preceded. . . . . .

"The chief factor is confidence. Any one who saw the hypnotic effects when the greatest master of hypnotism, Professor Bernheim, of Nancy, in France, went from bed to bed in the clinics, simply saying, 'Sleep, sleep,' felt that, indeed, no one else could have attained that influence. But it was not because he had a special power; the chief point was that the whole population about Nancy went to him with an exaggerated tension of expectancy and confidence."

To what degree, then, is criminal action possible as the result of hypnotism? A villain often gains control of the mind of a weak person by methods that are akin to the hypnotic. This sort of influence, Professor Münsterberg acknowledges, is pregnant with social danger, but it requires long and persistent work and is probably effective only with neurotic persons who are specially disposed to it. It always falls short of complete hypnotism. But can not a person be hypnotized in the ordinary way and then ordered to commit crime? This sort of thing has been many times imitated in the laboratory, yet the imitation crimes of the laboratory are not the real thing, after all. Professor Münsterberg says:

"I have seen men killing with paper daggers and poisoning with white flour and shooting with empty revolvers in the libraries of nerve specialists or in laboratory rooms, with doctors sitting by and watching the performance; but I have never become convinced that there did not remain in the mind of the hypnotized a background idea of artificiality, and that this idea overcame the resistance which would be prohibitive in actual life. To bring absolute proof of this conviction is hardly possible, since we can not really kill for the sake of experiment."

There is, however, a kind of hypnotic crime in whose possibility Professor Münsterberg believes—that where the hypnotized person can be made to believe that the act he commits is innocent or trivial. Says the writer:

"You can not make an honest man steal and kill, but you can make him perform many other actions which are not immoral so far as the action is concerned and which yet have criminal character. A scoundrel, perhaps, gives the post-hypnotic suggestion that his subject call at a lawyer's and deposit with him a last will leaving all his property to the hypnotizer. Here no resistance from moral principle is involved; the man who throws away all he owns acts in accordance with the order because here the impulse is not checked by the habits of a trained conscience. We can add one more step which is entirely possible: the hypnotizer may see an opportunity to give the further post-hypnotic suggestion of suicide. The next day the victim is found dead in his room. Everything indicates that he took his own life; there is not the least suspicion; and the hypnotizer is his heir in consequence of the spurious last will. Similar cases have been reported, and this explanation of them is not impossible. The ease with which any hypnotizer can cover the traces of his crime by special suggestions makes the situation the more dangerous.

"In this group belong also the post-hypnotic perjuries. Of course, if the man on the witness-stand knew that he swore falsely, his moral convictions would rebel, as in the case of theft and murder. But he believes what he swears; on his side there is no crime, but merely confusion of ideas and falsified memory; the crime belongs entirely to the one who fabricated the artificial delusion. Other cases refer to simple fraud. The post-hypnotic suggestion may force one man to pay the price of real pearls for glass pearls, and may induce another man to buy a house which is useless to him. The physician who is a trained psychologist will have no difficulty in assisting the court in such situations and in making the right diagnosis; on the other hand, without thorough experience in scientific psychology, no one will be able to disentangle such cases, be he physician or not."

USE AND ABUSE OF TEXT-BOOKS

WHY is it that so many students, apparently well prepared and of high standing at a preparatory school, fail to do well at college? The blame is laid at the door of the average textbook and on its mechanical use by too many teachers, in a paper by Prof. D. N. Lehmer, of the Univeristy of California, published in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, January). Says Professor Lehmer:

"At the end of say two months of the fall term I usually have a number of students come to me with this story: 'I don't know how it is, but I don't seem to be able to get the hang of the work here. I was the best in my class in the high school, and mathematics was always easy for me.' I have taken occasion to find out the methods of work in use in the schools where these individuals were the bright, particular stars. I have found usually that such students have done a great amount of work of a certain sort. They have covered so many chapters of such and such an algebra, working all the examples. They have covered so many books of such and such a geometry, working all the 'originals.' But the whole has been served to them on a dead level. They have about as much of an idea of the mathematical landscape as the mole that has spent the summer trying to spoil my lawn. The important things to them, if there are any, are those things that 'stumped' the class. They have been nosing about on the sides of the great mountain ranges of mathematics, and have not caught one glimpse of the glorious peaks. So far as mathematics is concerned, they might as well have spent their time working out the acrostics and word-squares on the puzzle page of the *Youth's Companion*.

"Some time ago I was asked by a young high-school boy to help him with a problem in geometry. It was one that had floored the whole class, I believe, and the teacher too, I hope. On looking the matter over it seemed to me that the most hopeful opening was in using certain two triangles that were equal in area. The student objected that the class had not had areas of triangles. 'Well,' I remarked, 'let us try the properties of similar triangles.' Alas, he had never studied similar triangles! He would not even let me use circles! In desperation, I finally took a few minutes to furnish him with a few tools. He protested that it would be a labor of love, inasmuch as he would not be allowed to use any of them in class. The poor fellow's idea of mathematics was that it was a kind of sack race, in which one tried to run with one's legs tied! . . .

"Taking everything into consideration, I am inclined to believe that there are teachers, even now, that divide the total number of theorems and problems by the total number of available days in the term, assigning exactly so much for each day; teachers whose greatest anxiety is to cover the ground, even if they have to cover the ground with the class; who would as soon think of going outside of the text-book for anything as a San Franciscan would think of going shopping to some little inland town; who are afraid to omit the smallest detail of the book, not so much for fear of violating logical order as because, on account of their limited outlook, they are unable to distinguish between this fussy little theorem and that fundamental principle.

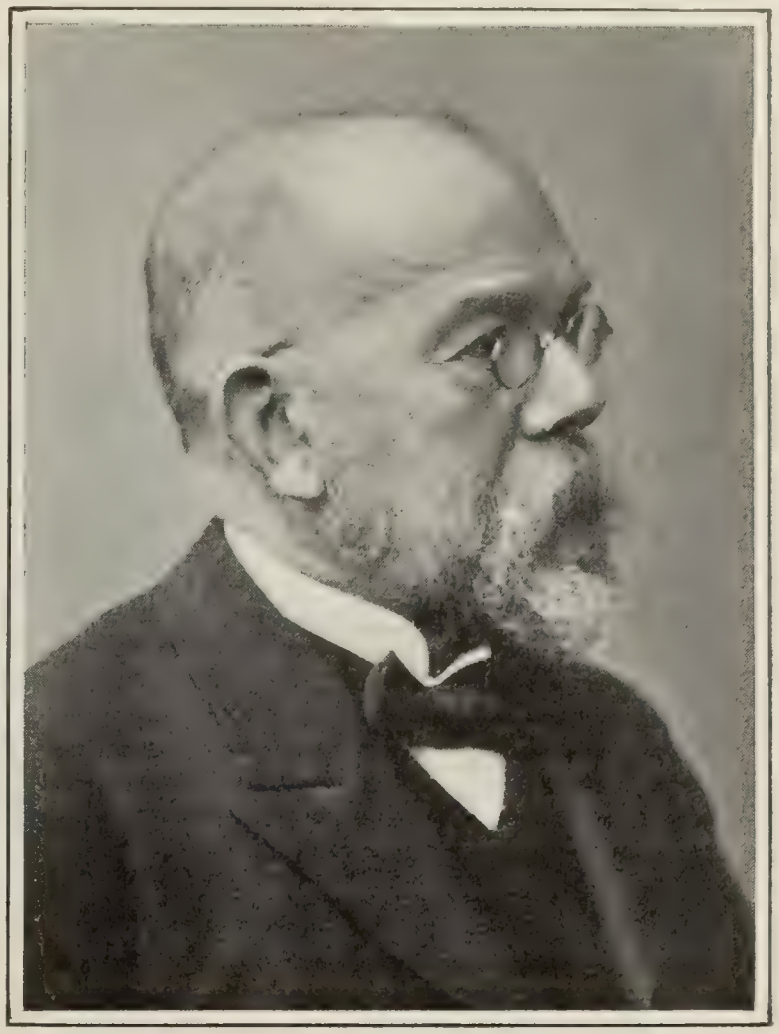
"A text-book is like a patent medicine; it is constructed for the average class. The teacher should be like the family physician. The teacher that prescribes nothing outside the text-book is like the physician that prescribes nothing but proprietary medicines, or rather is like the quack that prescribes one medicine for all ills. The book is to him a creed. Everything in it is accepted without question and everything outside is viewed with suspicion and impatience. To such a teacher it is rank heresy for a student to offer a proof of a theorem that differs in any particular from the one given or suggested in the book. The book is an iron bed upon which the short students are stretched out and the long ones cut off. The stretching is not so objectionable, of course, as the cutting off, but the whole thing is wretchedly bad management."

Professor Lehmer is not inclined to acknowledge that the fault is chiefly that of the text-book itself. A poor carpenter, he says, will never admit that his tools are sharp. Used reasonably, the poorest book is robbed of half its terrors. The right and reasonable use of the book, he says, is simply as a storehouse, from which to select material to be brought before the class. Selection, exclusion, and the order of presentation should be left to the teacher. If he follows the book slavishly, he can give no "perspective" to his subject. What is important for one class may not be so for another. One may object to this method, Professor Lehmer thinks, on the ground that it almost requires of the teacher ability to write a text-book himself. The Professor admits this and justifies it. The time has gone by, he says, when a person should be permitted to teach elementary mathematics who has not had a thorough training in more advanced work. In conclusion, the writer has a word to say from the point of view of the man who is sending his boy to the high school, but does not expect him to go to the university. We read:

"Something is certainly due him in our deliberations, tho we too often ignore his existence. Does he want his boy ground through exactly so many theorems and problems, with never a glimpse of what lies beyond? Is it fair to him, is it fair to the subject, to put such tools into his hand and give him so narrow and circumscribed a field to work in? If high-school teachers improved their opportunities, it seems to me, their graduates could not be prevented from pushing the subject further, either at home or at the university. Your students may be able to work every problem in the book and pass with an amazing average in all their examinations, but if none of them have any curiosity as to what may lie outside of the book, your work as a teacher of mathematics is a failure, and the sooner you sharpen up your tools the better. If, on the other hand, a student should come to you, along toward the end of the course, and ask you if the square root of a negative quantity is the same sort of an imaginary as the logarithm of a negative quantity, thank God and take courage! You are not dead yet, and that student is not far from the kingdom!"

THE CROCODILE AND THE "SLEEPING-SICKNESS"

THAT the terrible "sleeping-sickness," or "African lethargy," that is devastating parts of Central Africa, is due to the bite of a fly, *Glossina palpalis*, which transmits the germs of the disease, has been known for several years. Recent newspaper dispatches assert that Dr. Robert Koch, the German bacteriologist, has now established a distinct connection between crocodiles and the disease, and that he is advocating the extermination of these



DR. ROBERT KOCH,

Who has been living a year and a half on a desert island in Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, studying the causes of the pestilential "sleeping-sickness."

reptiles as a remedial measure. The blood of crocodiles, Koch says, forms the main nourishment of the *glossina*, which sucks it between the plates of the creature's hide. An editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, December 21) receives these reports with some caution. He says:

"The eminent German scientist has had, undoubtedly, ample and favorable opportunities of studying the disease and its means of propagation, for he has been isolated for eighteen months on a desolate island, belonging to the Sesse group, in the middle of Lake Victoria Nyanza, where the affection is remarkably prevalent. Despite these facts, presuming that the accounts of the newspaper interviews are authentic, it seems that Koch has hardly given the credit which is due to several other men who have made investigations previously into the problem of sleeping-sickness.

"For instance, Mr. Sheffield Neave, who was attached to the Gordon Memorial, Khartum, in the capacity of traveling pathologist and naturalist, in a report published in 1906, and the Acting Commissioner for the British Central Africa Protectorate in his report, made remarks concerning the habits of *Glossina palpalis* very similar to those of Koch. Moreover, Dr. Daniell, the medical officer in charge of the London School of Tropical Medicine, a man who has made careful researches into the whole subject of fly-borne diseases, has referred to Koch's alleged discoveries in a very guarded manner. Speaking to a representative of the London *Standard*, he pointed out that, whereas crocodiles are common all along the banks of the Nile, sleeping-sickness is confined to the upper reaches; the animals are plentiful on the

Zambesi, on Lake Nyassa, and on the river Shire, localities which up to the present have been free from the malady."

Of course, the writer goes on to say, these circumstances do not absolve the crocodile, but they render it improbable that he should play a leading rôle in the spread of the infection. Certainty in the diagnosis of the malady is not due to Koch, but rather to Dutton and Castellane; and the subcutaneous injection of arsenic, said also to be his suggestion, goes back to the French Jesuits, more than one hundred years ago, while it was first put to practical use in 1905 at the London Tropical School of Medicine. The writer concludes:

"Undoubtedly, sleeping-sickness is a veritable pestilence in some parts of Africa. It has been stated authoritatively than unless means can be devised to rid Uganda of this plague it will be impossible as a place of residence, and consequently of no value to white or black man. The Kongo district, again, is devastated in parts by the ravages of the disease, and many other localities are in a similar plight. It matters little to the world, even to the African world, who may have discovered the mode of dissemination of sleeping-sickness or the most efficient measures to be adopted to extirpate it, or even to check its spread; it concerns us, indeed, not at all, except from a humanitarian and scientific standpoint. Still, 'fair play is a jewel,' and if the facts narrated by Koch have already been published by other men, there is every reason that to them should be accorded the honor. It may be and probably is the case, that Koch has confirmed and amplified the discoveries of previous investigators, and for this he deserves his meed of praise. This is, however, not the first time that he has announced as his own the results obtained by the labors of other observers—his theatric announcement of the non-identity of human and bovine tuberculosis, based upon the work of Theobald Smith and others, which he proclaimed his own, is still remembered. He is a brilliant, patient, and accurate investigator, and in these respects is surpassed by no man, but he does not add to the luster of his great name by appropriating, or rather ignoring, the results of the researches of former investigators."

TRYING TO SELL GOODS TO TURKEY—The Turk is pictured by the *Moniteur Industriel* (Paris) as a man on whom every one is trying to palm off "left-over" goods. As abstracted by *Engineering* (London, December 13) this paper says:

"All nations in turn and under various pretexts have attacked the Turk. Not content with this, they have given him the reputation of being a 'sick man,' and have approached him with financial aid. But the more money is lent him, the less he has, and, notwithstanding this fact, lenders continue to approach him and assure him of their good services. The Turk has so many friends of this class that they become, in his sight, obtrusive and domineering. They all vie with each other to convince him that what he wants are guns, rifles, and war-ships, and, as he can not buy from all at one and the same time, he can not arrive at a decision; he fears to displease those whom he does not favor with an order, and who would, perhaps, cause him to meet with trouble of some sort. The situation is a most curious one, for this customer, who has the reputation of being sick and ever without funds, is nevertheless considered a good customer, whose orders are wrangled for. Matters have reached such a pass that the largest contractors in the world have in his domains not only traveling representatives, but also fixt agencies and complete administrative committees, whose duty it is to institute and follow up negotiations with a view to secure business, and who are backed by the diplomatic representatives of their several countries. There are also, and among the most energetic, the representatives of Continental gun-makers and builders of war-ships; the former are vigorously seeking to sell to Turkey guns for which the market elsewhere is just now very slack; and the latter endeavoring to burden the Sultan with a stock of battle-ships, torpedo-boats, cruisers, and scouts, for which he has no use. The agents of these firms attract notice by their insistence. Whether Turkey requires guns and armored cruisers, or not, is not the question; the agents are in the country to secure orders, and orders are what they must secure. All this is sorrowfully beheld by the patriotic and enlightened Turks who have at heart the development of their country."

TO CONTROL DISTANT OPERATIONS BY SOUND

AN ingenious system in which sound takes the place of the ether-waves used in wireless telegraphy, in the control of simple electric apparatus at a distant point, is described by the inventor, John Gardner, in *The Electrical Review* (London, December 13). The system would evidently be of no value in telegraphy, since its radius of action is no greater than that of the transmitting sound; but it apparently will be a valuable means of calling attention to a sound-signal by means of an electric bell, or of recording it on a printing telegraph or otherwise; and the inventor states that the human voice may even be used to control the motions of an automobile torpedo, which would thus be made to start, stop, or turn about at call, like a dog. Says the writer:

"The conducting medium which is preferred, and in the employment of which the new system is likely to find its chief uses, is water, which is extremely susceptible to sound vibrations both in accepting such impulses from a generator, and in providing a path for their ready transmission. . . . But where shorter distances are to be covered, or where a more powerful generator of sound is available, air is a practical medium for the purpose in view. . . . . .

"The present system does not require that the sounds destined to bring about the desired operation shall be originated in any particular manner, but it is essential that, however caused, they shall have a definite and constant musical pitch, duration, and interval. Moreover, it is necessary in some cases to provide that several sounds of differing pitch shall be simultaneously generated, and shall act at the same time upon the receiving apparatus, before a single circuit can be affected.

"The apparatus at a sound-receiving station essential to the attainment of the required result—the governance of an electric circuit—has proved to be of a simple character, consisting primarily of a vibrator, preferably in the form of a strip of steel tape mounted by one or both ends upon a part, such as the plating of a vessel, which is exposed to the arriving sound. The vibrator partakes in this way of all the impulses reaching the ship's skin, but it being tuned to the distant sound, only the desired component is amplified by the sympathetic vibrations of the free portion of the strip to such a degree as to bring about the initial electrical action upon which all further effects at the receiving station depend. Even after amplification the disturbance of the strip is extremely small, no change of condition being perceptible with a strong magnifying glass."

It might be supposed that this vibrator could be directly utilized as in the tongue of a telegraph relay. A relay may act when the tongue travels so minute a distance as $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch, but the vibrator in this case has a much smaller movement still—so minute that special devices are necessary to utilize it. Says the inventor:

"The plan adopted is to mount a carbon-pencil microphone upon the sound-receiving vibrator, and to give the pencil such weight and dimensions as will permit it to vibrate with the strip upon the reception of any note not corresponding with the natural period of the strip, but to remain stationary relatively to the vibrator when this is affected by a sound which it is prepared to amplify by resonance. With silence, or with an unsuitable note, the pressure of the pencil is therefore constant, but upon the arrival of a sound in agreement with the pitch of the vibrator, amplification follows, and the intimacy of contact between pencil and vibrator is diminished. Both these parts are in electrical circuit with a source of current of very low voltage and with the winding of the magnets of a relay, preferably polarized, of very high resistance, the relay being so adjusted that the full or normal current flowing during quiescence of the microphone is just sufficient to hold the tongue in the position in which, in ordinary telegraph work, the local circuit governed by the relay would be closed. A disturbance at the microphonic contact, due to the arrival of the proper sounds, increases the resistance at that point, and the diminished current flowing through the winding of the relay is then unable to hold the tongue, which is released, and by moving to the opposite contact, closes the local circuit, which remains completed so long as the

proper sound reaches the vibrator, and the disturbance at the microphone continues."

Regarding the possible uses of the system, the inventor writes:

"In its application to that branch of submarine signaling which consists of warning vessels of their position in relation to fixt points, such as lightships fitted with submerged bells, the system described should be useful in rendering the reception of the warning automatic, and thus further reducing the risk of accidents, as it will be practicable to sound a trembler bell on the bridge of a vessel, or even to blow the whistle, to inform the officer in charge that, notwithstanding any opinion he may have formed as to his position, his ship is in the neighborhood of a danger point.

"In finding the direction of a lightship, accurate comparison of the intensity of different sounds is also facilitated by the manual introduction of resistance in one or other of the circuits connecting the sound-receiving portion of the vessel with the pilot-house, while the current passing in one or both circuits is an indication of the distance from a sound-generating station at the moment the apparatus ceases to act.

"The operation of a printing telegraph instrument by sound transmitted from a distance will enable the officer in charge of a submarine to receive a message printed in dots and dashes from a surface vessel better able to look out than himself.

"By the employment of a step-by-step motion subsidiary to the initial circuit-opening, several distinct operations may be controlled at the receiving station. An automobile mine or torpedo can be governed in this manner, and a model has been made in which the propeller is started and stopt, the rudder is put in any position, and an explosive charge is fired, any or all of these effects being obtained by the voice, singing the appropriate note in little more than a whisper, the operator standing some yards from the apparatus. It is literally true that the machine does what it is told. With a powerful generator of sound a distance of several miles is expected to be reached."

A COLD-STORAGE CONGRESS—The French Government is organizing an International Congress of the Refrigerating Industries, which it is proposed to hold in Paris, early in July. In a report on the subject, printed in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, December 21), Consul-General Frank H. Mason writes:

"The purpose of the congress is to bring together leading experts and representatives of the principal industries and enterprises of all countries in which refrigeration is used as an agent for facilitating the preservation and transportation of food materials by land or sea. Through such a conference of practical and scientific men it is hoped to improve and perfect and on certain lines to standardize the industries of cold storage and transportation by the study and adoption of the most advanced methods and appliances which experience has thus far developed, and thereby to extend the range and promote the efficiency of refrigeration as a factor in international commerce. . . . . .

"The United States is recognized as the pioneer in the application of cold storage on a large scale to food preservation and transportation, and, as the work of the congress will be along lines in which a vast number of American citizens—growers of fruits, vegetables, and meat-producing animals, packers and shippers of a wide range of food products, railway and steamship managers, and the owners of cold-storage plants throughout our country—are more or less directly interested, it is to be hoped that the American delegation and its work during the congress will be representative and worthy of the importance of the occasion. America is the natural source of supply of many food materials for densely populated Europe, and the influence of the coming congress, if rightly directed, will be to break down technical barriers and smooth the way for mutual understanding and for an enlarged trade."

THE VICTORY OF STEAM

THE wreck of the seven-masted American schooner *Thomas W. Lawson*, on Friday, the 13th of December, which is reported from England by the daily press, is made by *Engineering News* (New York, December 19) the occasion for pointing out that the recent attempts to revive transportation by sailing vessels, in competition with steam, have not been successful. The *Lawson* was an example of what may be done in this direction, and her wreck, says the writer of the editorial from which we quote, "brings to an unfortunate end the most interesting experiment in ocean transportation by sail-power that has been undertaken for many years." He goes on:

THE ILL-FATED "LAWSON,"
The world's largest sailing vessel, lost on Scilly Islands. Her spread of canvas was 43,000 square feet.

"It has long been believed that the sailing vessel is doomed to extinction as a competitor for ocean freight transportation. In fact, it has already been beaten by the steam-vessel in almost every trade, except a few very long voyages, where the coal consumption becomes so great as to seriously cut down the steam vessel's carrying capacity, and in the coasting trade between ports too small to support regular steamer lines or to attract tramp vessels.

"It is in this latter trade on the Atlantic coast that the schooner has been developed from a small fisherman's craft to a vessel of large commercial importance. Several six-masted schooners have been built and are claimed to be commercially successful. The *Lawson* represented an attempt to carry the same idea still further, and a vessel was produced so large that it had to enter into direct competition with steam-vessels to secure business.

"While direct information is lacking, it is generally understood that the *Lawson* has not been profitable to her owners. Perhaps the attempt to restore the sailing vessel is doomed to failure, anyway. It seems to us, however, that the *Lawson's* record might have been different had she been equipped with auxiliary power.

"In the five years since the *Lawson* was built much progress has been made in the application of the internal-combustion engine to marine use. It would to-day be possible, we judge, to equip a vessel like the *Lawson* with an oil-engine of, say, 250 to 400 horse-power, sufficient to propel her at proper speed in harbors and other contracted waterways where the maneuvering of a large sailing vessel is difficult and dangerous. Such an equipment would save much expense in tug fees, much time in entering and leaving ports, and would be a great safeguard in the handling of the vessel in storms. The fuel consumption of such a power equipment, used for such purposes only, would be a very small item of expense, and the cost of attendance and repairs would also be small.

"If the *Lawson* has been unsuccessful, therefore, it merely shows that sails alone can not compete with steam, notwithstanding the advantage of the schooner rig over square sails. It still remains possible that the sailing vessel with an auxiliary internal-combustion engine can beat the steamship; if not now, then in the future, when the inevitable advance occurs in the cost of coal."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MODERNISM IN THE UNITED STATES

THE taint of "Modernism" has been thought to exist in but a sparing degree in the United States. Such has been the expresson of opinion even in Catholic journals, tho Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, has issued a pastoral letter on the subject which was treated in our issue of December 21. *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Rom. Cath., Philadelphia, January), however, declares that "it is our frank opinion that the evils of which the pontiff chiefly complains exist to a very large and dangerous extent in the United States." They are not so concentrated or pronounced, this journal remarks, "as we find them exprest in the Italian 'Program of the Modernists' or in the pronunciamentos of certain German professors," but it "does not follow that we have been impervious to its noxious influence, or that we have failed to absorb it in a measure that renders some of the streams, at which our children are bound to drink eternal knowledge, open to the danger of corruption." *The Independent* (New York), referred to as "one of our rather anti-Catholic journals of high literary order," is quoted as not doubting the existence of Modernists in America. The character of its information indicates "clearly enough" to *The Ecclesiastical Review* "some clerical informer in high places." *The Review* adds:

"The cry, therefore, that there is in America no perceptible adherence to Modernist professions of faith must be taken as a protest without much truth, in so far as it may imply a tendency to disguise erroneous tenets and thereby not only propagate them more effectively, but also escape the consequences which deviation from the Church's teaching implies."

If we want to know how much of the Modernist teaching has filtered into the minds of our population, the journal continues, we need only question the average young American Catholic, man or woman. Further:

"Those among them who have a strong and clearly defined notion of the principles of their faith owe it almost entirely to Irish traditions, or the habits of their parents to whom their religion is dear on many accounts; and it is this element among our priesthood that, in our estimation, saves us from a more outspoken profession of Modernist propagandism at our institutions of learning. Among the Germans it is the parish school, where the old thoroughness has had a chance to enter into the teaching of the catechism as well as of other things, which preserves a certain robustness of the faith among the clergy and people, who receive further encouragement from the noble conduct of their Catholic brethren of the Center party in the old land.

"What saves our American Catholic youth, beyond the abovementioned influences, from falling in with the Modernist speculations is their absorption in the pursuit of material advancement. For the rest, they are well disposed toward Modernism. And the reason is to be found in the existence, to a very large extent, of the causes which the encyclical on Modernist speculations points out.

"These causes are: first, a wide-spread desire for novelties; secondly, a lack of thorough training and knowledge of the positive elements in apologetics and religion, and a consequent superficiality which is apt to accept as true whatever is plausible; thirdly, a disdain for tradition, and in certain circles, where speculative science is being taught on modern lines, a depreciation of the scholastic philosophy by one whose knowledge of it is only superficial. That these conditions exist in the United States can hardly be gainsaid, nor is this surprizing when we make due allowance for the brief growth of our intellectual opportunities and training. But the results remain. They show themselves in the more or less open criticisms of the Pope's methods, in certain assumptions of sympathy with the position of an Italian ruler of the Church who does not know what goes on in the world of science, and in an atmosphere of free thought such as we find in America."

Having analyzed the conditions which this journal believes to exist among the Catholics of America, it goes on to draw attention to the "very definite severity with which the censure of the Pope falls upon those who consciously and carelessly foster or tolerate the spread of these evils among our Catholic people." Reference is here made to the pronouncement issued by the Pope on December 18 last, reciting such measures against the Modernists "as were necessary, striving particularly to save young clergymen." This document, called the "*Motu proprio*," pronounces the penalty of excommunication against those who "endeavor to detract from the force and efficacy" of his mandates. Further, as the later measures recite, "should any one, which God forbid, be so bold as to defend any of the propositions, opinions, and teachings condemned in those [the pontifical] documents, he falls, *ipso facto*, under the censure contained in the chapter '*Docentes*' of the constitution '*Apostolicæ Sedis*.'" *The Ecclesiastical Review* quotes in conclusion the following passage from the "*Motu proprio*" making appeal to the active vigilance and sense of responsibility of the Catholic bishops:

"Once more and most earnestly we exhort the ordinaries of the dioceses and the heads of religious congregations to use the utmost vigilance over teachers, and first of all in the seminaries; and should they find any of them imbued with the errors of the Modernists, and eager for what is new and noxious, or lacking in docility to the prescriptions of the Apostolic See, no matter how these may be published, let them absolutely forbid the teaching office to such; so, too, let them exclude from sacred orders those young men who give the very faintest reason for doubt that they hold the condemned doctrines and the pernicious novelties. We exhort them also to take diligent care to put an end to those books and other writings, now growing exceedingly numerous, which contain opinions or tendencies of the kind condemned in the encyclical letters and decree above mentioned; let them see to it that these publications are removed from Catholic publishing-houses, and especially from the hands of students and the clergy. By doing this they will at the same time be promoting real and solid education, which should always be a subject of the greatest solicitude for those who exercise sacred authority."

NEW RELIGIOUS IDEAS AMONG THE LAITY—The past year has been marked by a great increase of intellectual activity among ordinary Christian people in connection with the changes now in progress in Christian thought. To what these changes may lead, says an editorial writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), we are not now attempting to predict. "Incident after incident might be recounted to show how the new religious ideas have been spread among the laity during the past twelve months;" but two events of the year especially "have drawn the attention of the theological world." They are these:

"In a little church in Connecticut, a young graduate of Yale this year started a Bible class connected with the church Sunday-school, where men who were fitted to do so took up in succession the nebular hypothesis, the evolutionary theory of the origin of man, the apparently Egyptian origin of monotheism, the late codification of the law, and so on.

"In one of the suburbs of Philadelphia was held a conference this summer for young women college students, addrest by professors from Union and other theological seminaries, where in the Bible study such topics as the Christian message in the synoptic gospels, the message of St. Paul, and the Christian message in the Johannine writings were taken up and discust in a historical spirit such as is never thought of at Northfield or Silver Bay.

"At the Congregational Council at Cleveland the new feeling appeared, unwisely outspoken in one instance. At the recent Baptist conference at Baltimore the delegates heard a discussion of the question of the virgin birth, a thing impossible among the Baptists ten years ago. In the same communion the publishers have recently sent forth from their presses the first book which reflects the changing thought."

"GRATUITOUS PROFANITY"

A MOVEMENT is on foot, as noted by *The Canadian Churchman* (Toronto), against the "purposeless profanity" which, it alleges, is characteristic of America. In Great Britain people "swear under the pressure of provocation or of great excitement"; but "in this country"—meaning Canada—and including that territory vaguely designated as "to the south of the lines"—doubtless meaning the United States—"people swear, apparently as often as not, for the pure fun of the thing." Women as well as men are touched with the "national failing." This journal of the Canadian Protestant Episcopal Church proceeds:

"You hear men ripping out horrible oaths, and calling blood-curdling maledictions down upon the heads of others in perfectly cold blood and in their natural tone of voice, as if they were making a remark upon the weather. This evil practise is one of the worst blots upon a state of things otherwise free from many serious blemishes. We are a sober, law-abiding, and in some other respects an exemplary, but we are a swearing, people. Profanity is everywhere in evidence where men congregate. Walk down the street of almost any of our villages and country towns of an evening, sit for half an hour in a railway smoking-car, listen to the conversation that goes on among gangs of workingmen, and your ears sooner or later in nine hundred and ninety times out of a thousand will be assailed with 'chunks of profanity,' flung about nearly always in apparent perfect good humor, and absolutely gratuitously and aimlessly. Little wonder then is it that our boys catch on to the habit and follow suit."

The style of American profanity is "peculiarly offensive," says *The Churchman*. It has "a character of its own that renders it specially trying and revolting to people who retain their reverence for sacred things in any measurable or appreciable or conscious degree." Further:

"There is a sort of incisiveness about American profanity. It cuts and wounds. It shocks as well as disgusts. It does the work, so to speak, of a bludgeon and a knife. Especially abominable and hateful is the habit of blaspheming the name of our Blessed Savior, which, unless things have greatly changed during the past seven or eight years, is practically unknown in England. With a fairly wide knowledge of Great Britain, and especially of England, we can not recall at this moment one single instance of the use of this particularly revolting oath, which one, alas, hears in this country at almost every turn. This cold-blooded swearing for swearing's sake seems to us to be one of our distinctive national failings, *i.e.*, this unprovoked profanity. We have no intention of attempting to claim that provocation excuses, or even materially palliates, the sin of profanity. But, to speak after the manner of men, it is undeniable that an especial heinousness does attach to profanity that instead of being 'dragged' out of a man, is deliberately manufactured for the occasion. Opinions, we know, do vary on this head. There are people who would relegate this practise of unprovoked and aimless swearing to the category of a mere weakness for overemphatic statements. There is nothing vindictive or malicious, they contend, about profanity of this kind, whereas the man who swears in anger is seriously blameworthy. One man means what he says, the other does not. He is merely relieving his mind by the use of what used politely to be called 'expletives.' For our own part, if any distinction is to be made, we would feel inclined to pass the lighter sentence on the swearer betrayed under the stress of great provocation into momentary forgetfulness of the proprieties, rather than upon him who deliberately chooses this method of emphasizing his statements. And it is just this disgusting and abominable practise that is so common among us, this swearing for swearing's sake, which is indulged in without the slightest sense of shame, that needs to be so earnestly and uncompromisingly combated. It is also said that this evil habit is becoming wide-spread among women and girls. We are not in a position at present to verify or deny this. If it be true, then the outlook is, indeed, dark, for to women we all naturally look for support in a movement of this kind."

AFTER PROTESTANTISM, WHAT?

THE signs of a passing Protestantism are read by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, pastor of the First Congregational Church, New Haven. What may be expected to follow is something that he calls a New Catholicism. His analytic and prophetic utterances were contained in his Christmas sermon, a report of which we find in the New York *Evening Post* (December 28). "We have no reason to regard Protestantism as necessarily a final period of Christianity," he says. Two distinct ages are to be found in its history: that of Luther's reformation, and second, "the time of the reconstruction of new churches and creeds—the centuries in which most of our existing churches were formed and our creeds were defined." For a hundred years now we have, he says, been breaking up creeds rather than making them, and "the whole period may prove to be a transitional era in the history of Christianity." He continues:

REV. NEWMAN SMYTH, D.D.,

Who thinks that Protestantism is passing, and making way for a coming Catholicism within the Protestant world.

"There are signs of the passing of this Protestant age. They are to be discerned alike in the success and in the failure of Protestantism. I need not linger to record its splendid successes; Protestantism has its triumphant arch. Its crowning achievement is that it has won the victory forever for the spiritual liberty of the individual man. Henceforth the right of private judgment, which the age of Protestant Christianity has won, can never be abolished or destroyed. But when one success in history has been achieved, another task is at the door. Another age is at hand. The signs of it are written also across the failure of this Protestant age. I am not saying that its failures in any direction are complete. They may be summed up in this judgment that the Protestant faith is losing mastery over the controlling forces of modern life. This is apparent to some extent in all the spheres of life. For one thing Protestantism has lost the old authority of the church. It has lost it in its own families. Romanism has authority in the family from birth to death; from baptism to extreme unction. Protestantism has lost the voice of authority also in the state; our churches, as churches, are not accounted to be political powers. More than this, Protestantism as organized, or, rather, as it is disorganized in our churches, has lost control over large areas of religious thought. It is not merely that worldliness is coming in, but much religion is withdrawing itself from our churches.

"Protestantism has lost power to give to the people a good religious education. It is not meeting much religious thought and questioning among its own children. There are many of our best young men who religiously to-day are very much in the position in which, when in Constantinople, I heard a traveler was left. After the arrival of his vessel he was put in a boat and sent ashore. But the Turkish officials at the landing found something wrong in his papers and sent him back to the ship. The officials of the ship refused to receive him because he had not papers authorizing him to embark. And the story left him passing to and fro between the ship and the shore, with no power to rest either on land or in the ship. Such is the religious state of many minds. Protestantism does not attract them, and Rome repels them.

"With all this, Protestantism has utterly lost the unity of the church. The Roman Church once was as a strong cable, one end of which was bound to the Eternal Power, and the other end of which was fastened firmly to the whole mechanism of human life. It controlled the world, and moved it whither it would. In

Protestantism, the rope on its human end has frayed out into so many threads. No single strand of it is strong enough to move the whole social mechanism; it is like so many ramblings; at best, one thread may move a few wheels. I am not speaking of the causes for this; I am facing the facts. What do they mean? What is the significance of the failure of the ages of Protestantism but this—the new age is coming? 'I see,' said the last Bampton lecturer in the pulpit of St. Mary's, at Oxford, 'the signs of a new religious order, the greatest that the world has known, drawn from all the nations and all classes, and, what seems stranger yet, from all churches.' Is that true?"

In both folds of the Christian church, Dr. Smyth points out, "signs of a coming Catholicism" are to be seen, which is "to fulfil alike the ages of Roman absolutism and of Protestant individualism." Papal absolutism, he recalls, culminated in 1870, in the decrees of infallibility. "That produced a small reaction in the old Catholic Church; but the papacy went on undisturbed. The Modernists "are wrestling as loyal Catholics with the problems of modern life." By them Dr. Smyth finds his "religious thoughts and tendency truly represented."

Signs of a coming Catholicism within the Protestant world are indicated in these words:

"One is the growth of a common Christian consciousness. For us now no one church, no single church in existence is big enough to hold a big Christian man. Another sign of the coming Protestant Catholicism is the recovery among us of the truth of the Christian society, the one, continuous Christian society. This is the real apostolic succession, that of the one unbroken life through all the years of the Christian society which the Lord first gathered around himself.

"With this recovery of the sense of the unity of the one historic and continuous Christian communion may be recognized likewise a greater spiritual authority and working control of the forces of life. Growing out of this there is an increasing and often eager readiness for larger reconstruction of our churches. These two movements within the Roman Church, and among the Protestant churches, have a vast deal in common—they may in the new order meet and match and complete each other; then the ages of papal absolutism and of Protestant individualism shall end in the new order in which Christianity shall find still greater fulfilment. We ought to live and work in the expectation of the Christ; we should hold our own fidelities in the larger loyalty of the greater faith. Our children shall see a greater realization of the life of the Christ on the earth than our eyes may be permitted to behold."

INHARMONY OF SOCIALISM AND RELIGION

THE difficulty of combining Socialism with religion is that Socialism often becomes the whole religion. So says the Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, of Hackney College, London, one of the foremost opponents in Congregationalism of the Rev. R. J. Campbell. Dr. Forsyth expresses his willingness to aid social reform as a part of his religion. But, he declares, addressing the Socialist, "your social ideals are not the principle of my religion," "they are among its fruits." "My whole religion is not Socialism, but Christ." The difficulty, he says, "which the church feels in contact with most of the Socialists of the day, with many, indeed, of the workingmen even when they are not Socialists," is that "they are ruled by certain social ideals, concerned especially, tho not exclusively, with the exaltation of their own class." He continues, in *The British Congregationalist* (London):

"These ideals practically become their religion. They will listen readily to anything the minister of Christ has to say which serves or promotes them. They will willingly utilize the church in this way. They will listen to the tale of a Christ who sympathizes with these aspirations and contributes to them. But when the church or its minister claims a hearing for a message which every man and every society must absolutely obey and serve; when we preach a Christ who not only serves man, but by right of that service claims the total surrender and service of every man and race; when we pass, as we must, from the gift of Christ to the demand of Christ, the responsibility to Christ, the total humiliated, unconditional, worshipful, triumphant surrender of self to Christ, then the social idealists have no use for us. They talk angry claptrap about the church's lust of dominion, the aloofness of the preachers, their hanging back, their cowardice, self-seeking, pietism, and all the rest of it.

"But it is not a question of the church's dominion, far less, with us Free churchmen, of the minister's. It is a question of the rule of Christ, of the sovereignty of God in him, of the submission of every ideal and interest to his gospel, of a new humanity in the cross, its repentance and its faith. It is a question not of the kingdom of God as a social program, but of the rule of God in our will, in our spiritual personal allegiance. The church is only there to serve its message, to preach a gospel which judges the whole world as profoundly as it saves it, which judges and condemns it, in the very act that saves it. But, as that message is not merely, or primarily, a social evangel, how can the church consent to be exploited, message and all, in the interest of such an evangel alone? If you were to listen to me when I spoke of Christ as the champion of the poor, but moved away as soon as I spoke of Christ the savior of poor and rich, and the king and the judge of them all by virtue of his very salvation, how could I be of use to you except by being silent about the one thing which is my business, and the Church's charge, above all? If you should listen while I spoke to you of Christ your brother, and gave me up as soon as I spoke of Christ your king and your redeemer, a Christ who humiliates you in repentance on the way to making men of you by faith and love, I say if that is the relation between us it makes a great difficulty.

"I must not hide from you that my faith in such a Christ and his message takes with me the same place that your social ideals take with you, only far more searchingly. You say everything, even Christ and his church, must be made to serve the great social ideal. I say everything, every social ideal, must be made to serve Jesus Christ, his cross, his gospel, his meaning of the kingdom of God. You are not enthusiastic about me because I do not bring my gospel to serve yours. And can any enthusiasm on my part please you when I am enthusiastic about your gospel serving the purposes of mine? You have one gospel, I have another. Yours is ideal humanity with Christ as its champion and servant. Mine is the Christ of God with humanity as his witness and servant. I can do much to serve your ideal. You can do much to serve my Lord. But how can I do much for your ideal if you turn away impatient the moment I really claim that he is Lord, your Lord, and Lord of the race, and not merely the champion of a cause, the king, and not the representative of the race? Of course, it is not really a case between you and me, between you and the church. You don't want to aggrandize yourself. I don't. You contend for your ideas, I for your Lord. It is between you and him, you and the Gospel, on the one hand, you and your egoist conscience, on the other, that the issue lies."

Dr. Forsyth admits that he might "be a Socialist, with all the program, while believing in Christ," or even because he believed in Christ; but it would be because he "believed in him and his gospel as my suzerain, and not simply in human nature." This, he thinks, "makes all the difference." We read this in conclusion:

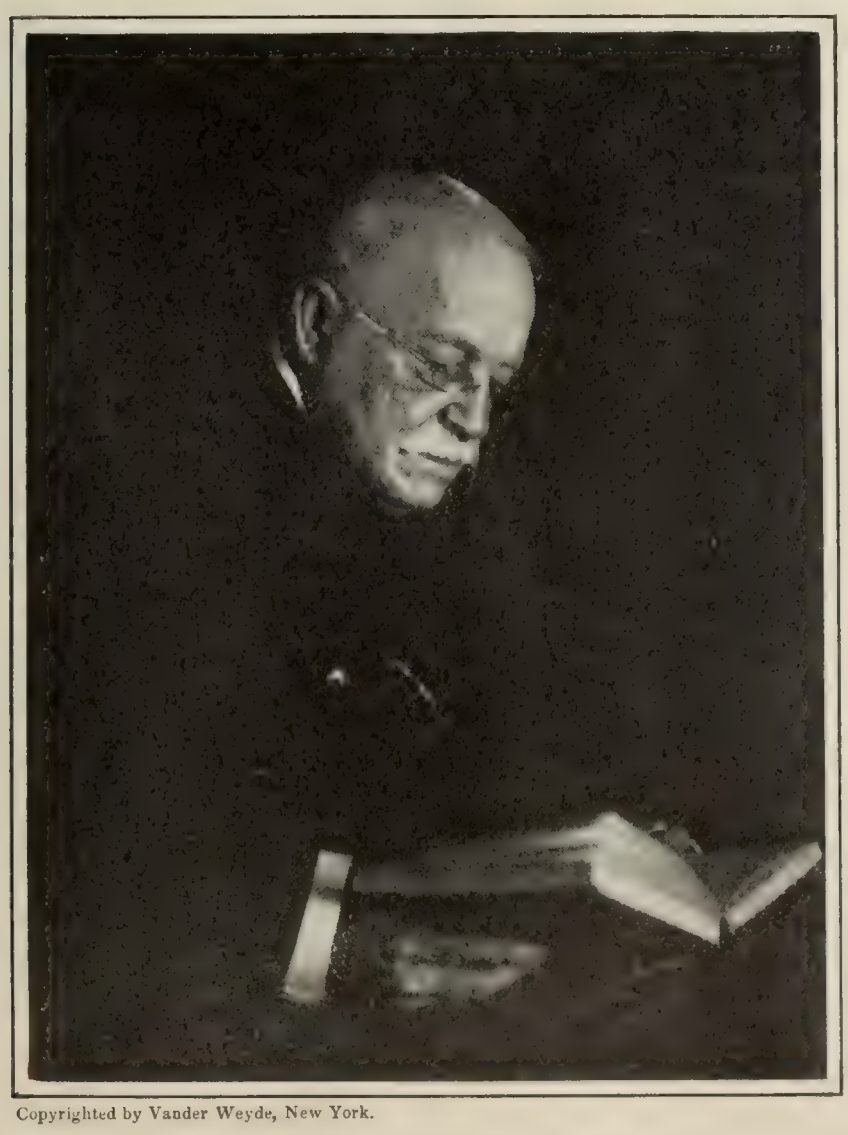
"I should also have to admit that many who oppose Socialism strongly are, equally with me, believers in Christ, experts of his gospel, and, likely enough, better trophies of his gospel, even while we differed about the manner of its social application. But you will never capture the whole moral resources of the gospel to drive what is mainly an economic program. The redistribution of the race's wealth and comfort can never engross a gospel whose task and victory are the regeneration of the race's soul. Christianity does not make man's happiness its first concern, but God's glory, in which alone man finds himself and his joy. Society, we all feel, must be slowly reorganized so as to provide scope for moral manhood. But we need something more than that. Society can not create moral manhood, can not provide the dynamic which demands the scope. And it is my religion that Christ can, and that Christ alone can. And I would like to close on this note. I would like to say that the true church of Christ is worth more than any scheme of social order. And there is in the Gospel of Christ that which must produce such a change in society as will leave the Socialist program far behind and far below, and bring to pass, even in history, things that it has not entered the heart of man to conceive."

LETTERS AND ART

OUR LITERARY TYRANT

THE charge of a "secret tyranny," so often brought against the world of American politics, is now imputed also to American letters. Writers, it is said, are forced against their wills or the impulse of the Muse to write, not what they wish, but what the "tyrant" wishes. Hence results "in great part the lack of originality, of virility, of elemental fire in the books that make up our annual contribution to literature." This Parthian shaft was launched by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton as she took ship for her winter home in Munich. The distinguished author of "Ancestors" even went further and practically accused the dean of American letters, Mr. Howells, of being the arch-tyrant, or if not that, of fomenting, through his own practise, the tyranny that is blighting all our younger novelists. To a representative of the New York *Times*, in whose paper we read her views, she is reported to have said:

"I think the main trouble with American letters to-day is due to the literary supremacy of Mr. Howells. Some years ago—oh, a good many, when one comes to reckon them up—Mr. Howells showed us the way to write 'American literature,' so called. He obtained a following which has gradually increased until it has developed into a school of writers—'The Magazine School,' I call it—which has taken to itself the office of literary censor. One must not blame Mr. Howells personally for the existence of this tyranny, for it is nothing else; but it does emanate, unconsciously,



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A NEW PICTURE OF WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

His standard of art, says Mrs. Atherton, has imprest itself upon a large body of writers. This standard, she thinks, is "hopelessly narrow, finicky, commonplace in its conception and treatment of things."

from him. His standard of art has imprest itself upon a large body of writers, who follow faithfully in his footsteps, and who exact of others who aspire to tread the paths of literature the tribute of doing and writing as that standard indicates should be done.

"It is a good enough standard in its way; but it is hopelessly narrow, finicky, commonplace in its conception and treatment of things. There is no originality to it. Mr. Howells, you know, denounces originality. He tells us to stick to the small things of life in fiction, to shun the big things. He has produced, and his followers maintain, a literary style that is all *l*'s and *n*'s and *r*'s. It is the cultivation of a perfectly flat, even surface. It is afraid of rough surfaces, of mountain peaks, and deep valleys. It exalts

Courtesy of Harper and Brothers.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON,

Who alleges that a "secret tyranny" rules in American letters, destroying "originality," "virility," and "elemental fire."

the miniature and condemns the broad sweep of impressionism in art. Faultless, in one sense, it may be; but, as it is repressive of anything partaking of the fire of genius—which must be original in form and substance or cease to exist altogether—it is somewhat of an incubus to the artistic expression of truth. Those who follow this school are agreeably imprest with the idea that they belong to a sort of literary aristocracy—but really it is the dreary, unimaginative middle class that is cultivated and voiced by it.

"Undoubtedly this Magazine School has taught some people how to write who, possibly, never would have developed into anything otherwise, but that is rather a negative virtue after all."

Mrs. Atherton absolves "the literary powers that be" from intentional narrowness. Mr. Howells's followers, she thinks, "go to greater extremes oftentimes than he would personally care to lead them." She cites an instance of what she calls "a sameness of style that adheres quite remarkably to the Howells canon." It is this:

"The *Harper's Bazar*, as you probably know, is just at present getting up a composite novel, an undertaking originating with Mr. Howells, to be completed in twelve parts. Each of the parts is to be written by a different author, whose name is not signed to the particular thing that he or she writes. Among these authors, according to the list already published, are Mr. Howells, Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman, John Kendrick Bangs, Henry Van Dyke, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Well, I was asked to contribute a part, and for this purpose I was sent the first five or six instalments that had been written. I read them over. Absolutely, I could not distinguish one style from another, they were so beautifully alike, such faultless specimens of our American Magazine School. Who the authors were I could not imagine, since their work appeared to be

all from one hand. And so, as I never could make a good showing with this Magazine School, and feared to be a discordant note, I thought it would be safer for me to decline to contribute to the development of 'The Whole Family,' as this composite novel is called."

Mrs. Wharton may be considered, remarks Mrs. Atherton, "a thoroughly acceptable writer, judged by the Howells standard"; and Robert Chambers, by the same impliedly innocuous standard, "is at present the writer of our best light novel." The tyranny of which Mrs. Atherton complains makes ours, in her phrase, "the day of small things."

The New York *Sun* comments editorially upon this interview and fears that Mrs. Atherton pays too high a compliment to the majority of our contemporary writers when she accuses them of being dominated by the 'Howells canon.'" It furthermore wishes there "were more evident traces of a tyranny exercised by the 'Howells canon' over contemporary authors," saying—

"We are unable to distinguish it from the canon of all genuine art—that the artist should sincerely reproduce life as he sees it, or as he divines it by his imaginative sympathy with it, to the exclusion of that reality-shunning false 'imagination' which Ruskin called 'the faculty of degrading God's works,' and the conquest of which Daudet alleged as the chief triumph of his career."

Upon that phase of the subject which is called "persecution," *The Sun* remarks:

"The fancy of persecution is a well-defined form of paranœa with a technical name of its own, but like many other insanities it

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A VIRGIN.

By Abbott H. Thayer.

One of his subjects suggesting action coupled with a feeling of repose.

differs only in degree from the common human tendency, especially rife among imaginative people, to project one's inner limitations and mistake them for external repressions. Such language as this of Mrs. Atherton's was constantly indulged in by the late popular English novelist, Grant Allen, for instance. He complained so often and so loudly that he was being debarred by tyranny from the free expression of his genius that at last the public begged him on its knees, as it were, and with every pledge of indemnity, to withhold the implied masterpiece no longer. The novelist rashly yielded and published 'The Woman Who Did'; whereupon the public discovered that he suffered from inner limitations so 'narrow and hard and fast' that the supposition of any external tyranny was at all events superfluous."

EUROPE'S VERDICT ON KIPLING'S PRIZE

WHILE the English press have hailed with enthusiastic approbation the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to the author of "Barrack-room Ballads," the Continental newspapers (like some of the American papers that we quoted recently) are not so unreserved in their approval, and some of them seem even puzzled. The editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* actually sent round to certain well-known literary men to ask for their opinion in the matter, and their answers are interesting, if sometimes odd. Mr. Anatole France, for instance, declines to criticize the award, but thinks that it ought to have been made to Mr. Jaurès, the Socialist editor of the *Humanité*, as an earnest advocate of peace. Mr. Octave Mirbeau, a writer who has recently come much to the front, agrees with Anatole France as to the claims of Jaurès, but is of opinion that the proper person to have carried off the international prize for literature is Tolstoy. Jules Claretie gives a somewhat cold assent to the award, declaring that as France had so many laureates it is time some Englishmen receive acknowledgments for their work.

Mr. Jaurès in his *Humanité* (Paris) expresses his opinion as a pacifist and internationalist as follows:

"Mr. Rudyard Kipling is distinguished above all things for his imperialistic views. Altho he has literary qualifications of the highest merit, it is to be regretted that he has devoted them to the propagation of warlike ideas and exhibited a most barbarous spirit of chauvinism during the Boer War. Violent criticisms, if not protests, have been uttered against the award, which was somewhat unexpected, altho greeted with unanimous joy, by England."

On the other hand, the *Independance Belge* (Brussels) approves of the decision of the Norwegian and Swedish Academy. "Rudyard Kipling is a writer universally known for his remarkable romances, novels, and poems." Just as strong are the discriminating terms in which the *Gaulois* (Paris) expresses its accord. Nothing indeed can be more emphatic than the following criticism:

"I do not believe that the Nobel Prize, which has been awarded to Rudyard Kipling, can add anything to the glory of this spirited and magnificent writer, this incomparable wizard of the imagination, this strong yet delicate artist. Born under the burning sky of India, subsequently acclimatized to the fogs of the Thames, he is thoroughly Anglo-Saxon in the enthusiasm with which he extols in all his works the power of will, the energy, the physical virtues of man. But it is the soul of the Latin which we perceive in the glowing poetry of his descriptions, in the palpitating and picturesque life of his tales, in the subtile and profound art, the serious pathos, the penetrating wit with which his stories and romances abound. He is at once Flaubert in the originality and richness of his verbal expression; Maupassant in his directness of style and realistic accuracy; Jules Renard in his biting irony and fantastic imagination."

With equally warm appreciation speaks Mr. Ernest Judet, in the *Matin*, one of the most important of Parisian journals. To quote this writer's words:

"Rudyard Kipling has obtained from the Swedish judges who award the Nobel prizes, that of literature. I do not like this banal term 'literature.' which can not well be applied to the work of the writer crowned. We *littérateurs*, more or less distinguished, have nothing in common with the great lyric poet, who, both in verse and in prose, has celebrated the unbridled ambition of England and the tragic manifestations of universal imperialism. In him is incarnated the reckless energy of that Anglo-Saxon race which have founded the most powerful empire known to history since the fall of Rome."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PAINTER OF FEELING

WHEN Abbott H. Thayer, the American painter, was a student in Paris "he cared nothing for the pictures in the Louvre. He ignored the Italian Renaissance. He enthused somewhat over Velasquez, but he failed to muster ambition to travel to Spain or any other country." So we are told by Homer Saint-Gaudens in a study of this painter. Naturally we look for something individual from a man who, amid such potent influences as Paris reeked with, should remain "a philistine" to the French point of view. Thayer returned to America, and in a decoration he executed for Bowdoin College, called "Florence," initiated his "series of imaginative figures—creatures, not simply animals the color of flowers, but conceptions filled with souls to keep them sweet—that from time to time through later years have imprest his public as exhalations of deep memory." In the January *International Studio* (New York), Mr. Saint-Gaudens continues his appreciation thus:

"In posing these forms tuned to profound happiness, to pathos, and to life, he never declines into the easy vein of the theatrical or the sensational. Rather in them he masters the suggestiveness of repose; for even with compositions of movement, such as that which exhibits the fluttering garments of the walking figure in 'A Virgin,' he avoids all suggestion of straining for action.

ABBOTT H. THAYER,

Who paints pictures that "impress his public as exhalations of deep memory."

"Quibbles and the vagaries of daily whims never interfere with Thayer's eclectic thoughts. So, without consulting passing tastes, he produces results which always appear as portraits of entirely visible beings on certain of whom he places wings from an undissected but nevertheless distinct sense that wings form the proper setting. Perhaps for one reason he follows this course because a figure unrelieved by accessories, full front, square in the middle of the canvas, offers a knotty problem of composition and of execution. And why should a sculptor have all the wings? But to a degree harder to define, yet more definitely coupled to Thayer's mental attitude, the wings represent a sentiment antithetical to that of many Germans who when they paint a Greek figure, erect behind it a German-Greek background, as if their temple or altar offered the necessary or sufficient excuse for the figure's existence. For Thayer by adding wings indicates simply that his figure presents no claim to be regarded as realistic, but rather stands as one neither Greek, heathen, nor Christian, which unfolds its own intangible, unthought message."

Subsequent journeys to Europe brought this painter under the spell of the early Italians, "especially that of Tintoretto, the Siennese, and the Florentines," and in Haarlem he enjoyed the Guild pictures of Franz Hals more than those of Rembrandt. All of this is appreciable in his later output. We read further:

"As a result, Thayer's freedom of action and clarity of mind expanded, tho his method of production in no wise altered until he painted his most superb canvas, the 'Winged Figure,' on the rock above the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson. Here, by force of trained and sympathetic intellectuality, he turns toward the world a truly human face, now softly bright, now subdued as in twilight; a face wistful, placid, with eyes shining with unshed tears, tears

WINGED FIGURE.

By Abbott H. Thayer.

This picture, regarded as the painter's masterpiece, represents an angel sitting upon the rock above the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson at Vaea, Samoa.

in no sense the tears of sorrow; by vital intuition he conveys to the onlooker the perception of ethereal, but unmatched strength latent in the sweep of wings and arms and limbs and white drapery.

"Yet the 'Winged Figure' will not suffer a critical attitude on the part of a spectator. To allure with all its magnetism, it must charm without the let of stricture. Persons often mention the 'call of nature' who never attempt to analyze what that much-bedeviled phrase means. As a matter of fact, 'the call of nature' fails to mean, it only feels. So with Thayer's productions here and elsewhere, tho the visitor catalogs one of Thayer's figures as 'Charity' or 'An Angel' or anything else he will, he should remember that the intended result of the canvas lies not in the meaning, but in the feeling conveyed.

"In the ordinary course of events, however, the visitor forgets that 'Charity' represents simply the verbal sign for the thought which the picture awakens in the visitor's mind. Moreover, he never pauses to consider that perhaps 'Charity,' if coined by himself, bespeaks not at all the picture's meaning, but remains only the visitor's name for the visitor's own emotion inspired by the picture. But if he does hesitate, he will also realize that, as he is an amateur in labeling feeling, his emotion, far from being ticketed by 'Charity,' falls under another definition, not to be set down in black and white, yet quite as real as intangible. There lies the danger. The visitor who would enjoy Thayer's fascination must halt before he becomes hypnotized first into erecting his own symbol for Thayer's idea as exprest on the canvas, then into assuming that his own symbol denotes exactly his own emotion, and finally into basing his criticism upon this twice faulty symbol instead of

directly upon Thayer's painting. In other words, such a visitor, when he cleverly examines Thayer's 'Winged Figure' will say: 'Oh, there sits an angel.' And a little later he will say: 'Who ever saw an angel with a sunburnt face? Who ever saw an angel with its hands clasped about its knees? That is very undignified for an angel. The man who painted such an angel must be a very foolish man, with very little knowledge of angels.' But, unfortunately for the visitor's criticism and peace of mind, the painter never called the picture 'An Angel.' If any tag at all hangs on the frame, the dealer forced the artist to place it there. And the artist, not posing as a gentleman of unusual literary merit, only fails to express the same ideas in words that he signifies in paint."

AMERICANIZED ENGLISH

AN English traveler in America declares that the language he hears spoken about him is "at once a puzzle and a surprize." A puzzle because he can not fathom its meaning, and a surprize because while he hears sounds that are familiar, "such as he might hear in a land of dreams," the speech remains "a caricature of English." The small change of language, says Mr. Charles Whibley in *The Bookman* (New York, January)—"the adverbs and prepositions—tho sometimes strangely used in America, are not strange to an English ear. And there the precise resemblance ends." "The vocabulary of America, like the country itself, is a strange medley," and upon this theme he goes on as follows:

"All the languages of Europe, besides Yiddish, have been pilfered for its composition. Some words it has assimilated into itself, others it holds, as it were, by a temporary loan. And in its choice or invention it follows two divergent, even opposite paths. On the one hand it pursues and gathers to itself barbarous, inexpressive Latinisms; on the other, it is eager in its quest after a free and living slang. That a country which makes a constant boast of its practical intelligence should delight in long, flat, cumbrous collections of syllables, such as 'locate,' 'operate,' 'antagonize,' 'transportation,' 'commutation,' and 'proposition,' is an irony of civilization. These words, if words they may be called, are hideous to the eye, offensive to the ear, and meaningless to the brain. They are the base coins of language. They bear upon their face no decent superscription. They are put upon the street, fresh from some smasher's den, and not even the newspapers, contemptuous as they are of style, have reason to be proud of them. Nor is there any clear link between them and the work thrust upon them. Why should the poor holder of a season-ticket have the grim word 'commutation' hung about his neck? Why should the simple business of going from one place to another be labeled 'transportation'? And these words are apt and lucid compared with 'proposition.' Now 'proposition' is America's maid of all work. It means everything or nothing. It may be masculine, feminine, neuter—he, she, it. It is tough or firm, cold or warm, according to circumstances. But it has not more sense than an expletive, and its popularity is a clear proof of a starved imagination."

While the American language is collecting these dried and shriveled specimens of verbiage, Mr. Whibley continues, "it does not disdain the many-colored flowers of lively speech." The following shows how the writer regards the vocabulary in which the literary productions of Mr. George Ade are given to the world:

"It gives as ready a welcome to the last experiment in slang as to its false and pompous Latinisms. Nor is the welcome given in vain. Never before in the world's history has slang flourished as it has flourished in America, and its triumph is not surprizing. It is more than any artifice of speech the mark of a young and changing people. Youth has a natural love of metaphor and imagery; its pride delights in the mysteries of a technical vocabulary; it is happiest when it can fence itself about by the privilege of an exclusive and obscure tongue. And what is slang but metaphor? There is no class, no cult, no trade, no sport which will not provide some strange words or images to the general stock of language, and America's variety has been as quick an encouragement to the growth of slang as her youth. She levies contributions upon every batch of immigrants. The Old World has thus come to the aid of the New. Spanish, Chinese, German, and Yiddish have all paid their toll. The aboriginal speech of the Indians, and its debased lingo, Chinook, have given freely of their wealth. And not only many tongues, but many employments, have enhanced the picturesqueness of American slang. Now, America has not yet lost touch with her beginnings. The spirit of adventure is still strong within her. There is no country within whose borders so many lives are led. The pioneer still jostles the millionaire. The backwoods are not far distant from Wall Street. The farmers of Ohio, the cowboy of Texas, the miners of Nevada, owe allegiance to the same Government, and shape their same speech each to their own purpose. Every State is a separate country and cultivates a separate dialect. Then come baseball, poker, and the race-course, with their own metaphors to swell the hoard. And the result is a language of the street and camp, brilliant in color, multiform in character, which has not a rival in the history of speech."

By the curious contrasts that Mr. Whibley points out in conclusion, it might almost seem that the United States is a bilingual nation. We read:

"Slang is the only language known to many thousands of citizens. The newly arrived immigrant delights to prove his familiarity with the land of his adoption by accepting its idioms and by speaking the tongue, not of books, but of the market-place. And yet this same slang, universally heard and understood, knocks in vain for admission into American literature. It expatiates freely in the journals. It finds a place in novels of dialect, and in works, like George Ade's, which are designed for its exposition. But it has no part in the fabric of the gravely written language. Men of letters have disdained its use with a scrupulousness worthy our own eighteenth century. The best of them have written an English as pure as a devout respect for tradition can make it. Tho they have traveled far in space and thought, they have anchored their craft securely in the past. No writer that has handled prose or verse with a high seriousness has offended against the practise of the masters—save only Walt Whitman, and he, tho he has tempted men to parody, has left no school behind him. The written word and the spoken word are divided more widely in America than elsewhere. The spoken word threw off the trammels of an uneasy restraint at the very outset. The written word still obeys the law of gradual development, which has always controlled it. If you contrast the English literature of to-day with the American, you will find differences of accent and expression so slight that you may neglect them. You will find resemblances which prove that it is not in vain that our literatures have a common origin and have followed a common road. The arts, in truth, are more willingly obedient than life or politics to the established order; and America, free and democratic tho she be, loyally acknowledges the sovereignty of humane letters. American is heard at the street corner. It is still English that is written in the study."

TO REWRITE HIS NOVELS—An American publisher has recently announced a uniform edition of the novels of Mr. Henry James, revised and edited by the author. *The Dial* (Chicago) speaks of the announcement that he was to rewrite his early novels so far as it should be found necessary in order to bring them into harmony with his later manner, as "a rather extraordinary bit of literary news." This feeling has been shared by a large number of contemporary journals. *The Dial* continues:

"The desirability of a uniform edition of his motley-clad works with a preface from his own hand to each volume, is felt by librarians and booksellers as well as by would-be private possessors of his complete writings; but not a few readers, recalling the simple charm of 'Daisy Miller' and 'Roderick Hudson,' will cherish a hope that these and other early romances of his may not be retold in the manner of 'The Ambassadors' or 'The Golden Bowl.' 'Who am I that I should tamper with a classic?' asked a young author when requested to revise a bit of his own work. There are those who would resent the reclothing of 'Daisy Miller' in more studied and elaborate dress, very much as the young folk of all Christendom would cry out against any recasting of the tale of 'Little Red Riding Hood.' Let Mr. James respect the classics, even those from his own pen."

CURRENT POETRY

The Law of the Yukon.

By Robert W. Service.

This is the law of the Yukon, and ever she makes it plain.
"Send not your foolish and feeble; send me your strong and your sane—
Strong for the red rage of battle; sane, for I harry them sore.
Send me men girt for the combat, men who are grit to the core;
Swift as the panther in triumph, fierce as the bear in defeat,
Sired of a bull-dog parent, steeled in the furnace heat.
Send me the best of your breeding, lend me your chosen ones;
Them will I take to my bosom, them will I call my sons;
Them will I gild with my treasure, them will I glut with my meat;
But the others—the misfits, the failures—I trample under my feet.
Dissolute, damned, and despairful, crippled and palsied and slain,
Ye would send me the spawn of your gutters—Go! take back your spawn again.

"Wild and wide are my borders, stern as death is my sway;
From my ruthless throne I have ruled alone for a million years and a day;
Hugging my mighty treasure, waiting for man to come,
Till he swept like a turbid torrent, and after him swept—the scum.
The pallid pimp of the dead-line, the enervate of the pen,
One by one I weeded them out, for all that I sought was—Men.
One by one I dismayed them, frighting them sore with my glooms;
One by one I betrayed them unto my manifold dooms.
Drowned them like rats in my rivers, starved them like curs on my plains,
Rotted the flesh that was left them, poisoned the blood in their veins;
Burst with my winter upon them, searing forever their sight,
Lashed them with fungus-white faces, whimpering wild in the night;
Staggering blind through the storm-whirl, stumbling mad through the snow,
Frozen stiff in the ice-pack, brittle and bent like a bow;
Featureless, formless, forsaken, scented by wolves in their flight,
Left for the wind to make music through ribs that are glittering white;
Gnawing the black crust of failure, searching the pit of despair,
Crooking the toe in the trigger, trying to patter a prayer;
Going outside with an escort, raving with lips all afoam,
Writing a check for a million, driveling feebly of home;
Lost like a louse in the burning . . . or else in the tented town
Seeking a drunkard's solace, sinking and sinking down;
Steeped in the slime at the bottom, dead to a decent world,
Lost 'mid the human flotsam, far on the frontier hurled;
In the camp at the bend of the river, with its dozen saloons aglare,
Its gambling dens ariot, its gramophones all a-blare;
Crimped with the crimes of a city, sin-ridden and bridled with lies,
In the hush of my mountained vastness, in the flush of my midnight skies.

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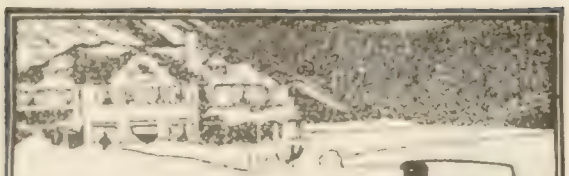

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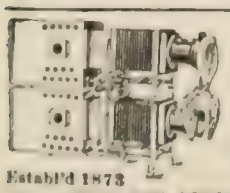

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Crushing my Weak in their clutches, that only my Strong may survive:

"But the others, the men of my mettle, the men who would 'stablish my fame
Unto its ultimate issue, winning me honor, not shame;
Searching my uttermost valleys, fighting each step as they go,
Shooting the wrath of my rapids, scaling my ramparts of snow,
Ripping the guts of my mountains, looting the beds of my creeks,
Them will I take to my bosom, and speak as a mother speaks
I am the land that listens, I am the land that broods
Steeped in eternal beauty, crystalline waters and woods,
Long have I waited lonely, shunned as a thing accurst,
Monstrous, moody, pathetic, the last of the lands and the first;
Visioning camp-fires at twilight, sad with a longing forlorn,
Feeling my womb o'erpregnant with the seed of cities unborn.
Wild and wide are my borders, stern as death is my sway,
And I wait for the men who will win me—and I will not be won in a day;
And I will not be won by weaklings, subtle, suave, and mild,
But by men with the hearts of vikings and the simple faith of a child;
Desperate, strong, and resistless, unthrottled by fear of defeat,
Them will I gild with my treasure, them will I glut with my meat.

"Lofty I stand from each sister land, patient and wearily wise,
With the weight of a world of sadness in my quiet, passionless eyes;
Dreaming alone of a people, dreaming alone of a day,
When men shall not rape my riches, and curse me, and go away;
Making a bawd of my bounty, fouling the hand that gave—
Till I rise in my wrath and I sweep on their path and I stamp them into a grave.
Dreaming of men who will bless me, of women esteeming me good,
Of children born in my borders, of radiant motherhood,
Of cities leaping to stature, of fame like a flag unfurled,
As I pour the tide of my riches in the eager lap of the world."

This is the Law of the Yukon, that only the Strong shall thrive;
That surely the Weak shall perish, and only the Fit survive.
Dissolute, damned, and despairful, crippled and palsied and slain,
This is the Will of the Yukon. Lo, how she makes it plain!

From "The Spell of the Yukon"
(Edward Stern & Co., Philadelphia).

The Ship of Fools.

By St. John Lucas.

We are those fools who could not rest
In the dull earth we left behind,
But burned with passion for the West
And drank strange frenzy from its wind.
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Fades from our unregretful eyes,
And blind across uncharted seas
We stagger on our enterprise.

The beautiful fierce billows leap
Like white-fanged wolves about our prow,
Where Mary, with her Christ asleep,
Is carved to hear the wanderer's vow.
The thirsty decks have drunk our blood,
Our hands are tettered from the oar;
Wan ghosts upon a spectral flood
We drive toward a fantom shore.

And we have sailed in haunted seas,
Dreadful with voices; where the mast
Gleamed blue with deathlights, and the breeze
Bore madness; and have gazed aghast
To see beyond our splintered spars
That rattled in the wild typhoon,
A heaven strange with tawny stars
And monstrous with an alien moon.

Lean, naked, bruised, like famished slaves
We shiver at the sweeps; each one
A jest for all the scornful waves,
And food for laughter to the sun;
But never voice nor deathlight flare
Nor moon shall lure us with their spell;
Our eyes are calm as God, and stare
Defiance in the face of Hell.

The worn ship reels, but still unfurled
Our tattered ensign flouts the skies;
And doomed to prudence by a world
Of little men grown mean and wise,
The old earth laughs for joy to find
One purple folly left to her,
Where glimmers down the riotous wind
The flag of the adventurer!

O watchman leaning from the mast,
What of the night? The shadows flee;
The stars grow pale, the storm is past,
A blood-red sunrise stains the sea.
At length, at length, O dauntless wills,
O dreamers' hearts that naught could tame,
Superb amid majestic hills
The domes of Eldorado flame!

—*The Spectator* (London).

CLOUDED BRAIN

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The brain cannot work with clearness and accuracy if the food taken is not fully digested, but is retained in the stomach to ferment and form poisonous gases, etc. A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the result.

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"My brain was clouded and dull and I was suffering from a case of constipation that defied all remedies used.

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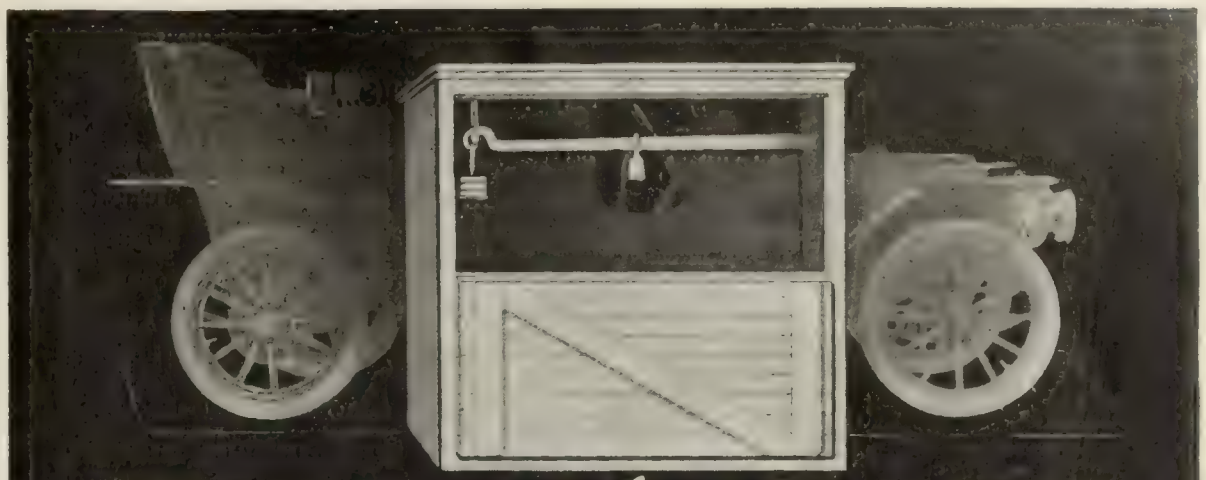
"I followed the directions carefully, physical culture and all, using Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat, pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my stomach and bowels are in fine condition. My brain is perfectly clear and I am enjoying that state of health which God intended his creatures should enjoy, and which all might have, by giving proper attention to their food." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



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PERSONAL

President's Roosevelt's Bear.—Last October, when the newspapers announced that President Roosevelt had finally killed a large 202-pound bear after a two-weeks hunt in the jungles of the Louisiana cane-brakes, there was a thrill of enthusiasm and congratulation which arose in every true sportsman's breast. The press the country over was full of the story at the time, but your real huntsman gave little value to the amateur gabble of reporters. He wanted to hear the tale from the hunter himself. And now he is satisfied. President Roosevelt has written an account of his bear-hunt for *Scribner's Magazine* (January). There were long days of fruitless quest, and then, when the party had almost given up hope, they struck the trail of a large she-bear. But we will let the President tell the story:

We had seen the tracks of an old she in the neighborhood, and the next morning we started to hunt her out. I went with Clive Metcalf. We had been joined overnight by Mr. Ichabod Osborn and his son Tom, two Louisiana planters, with six or eight hounds—or rather bear-dogs. . . . . .

On reaching the cypress slough near which the tracks of the old she had been seen the day before, Clive Metcalf and I separated from the others and rode off at a lively pace between two of the cane-brakes. After an hour or two's wait we heard, very far off, the notes of one of the loudest-mouthed hounds, and instantly rode toward it, until we could make out the babel of the pack. Some hard galloping brought us opposite the point toward which they were heading—for experienced hunters can often tell the probable line of a bear's flight, and the spots at which it will break cover. But on this occasion the bear shied off from leaving the thick cane and doubled back; and soon the hounds were once more out of hearing, while we galloped desperately around the edge of the cane. The tough woods-horses kept their feet like cats as they leaped logs, plunged through bushes, and dodged in and out among the tree trunks; and we had all we could do to prevent the vines from lifting us out of the saddle, while the thorns tore our hands and faces. Hither and thither we went, now at a trot, now at a run, now stopping to listen for the pack. Occasionally we could hear the hounds, and then off we would go racing through the forest toward the point for which we thought they were heading. Finally, after a couple of hours of this, we came up on one side of a cane-brake on the other side of which we could hear, not only the pack, but the yelling and cheering of Harley Metcalf and Tom Osborn and one or two of the negro hunters, all of whom were trying to keep the dogs up to their work in the thick cane. Again we rode ahead, and now in a few minutes were rewarded by hearing the leading dogs come to bay in the thickest of the cover. Having galloped as near to the spot as we could we threw ourselves off the horses and plunged into the cane, trying to cause as little disturbance as possible, but of course utterly unable to avoid making some noise. Before we were within gun-shot, however, we could tell by the sounds that the bear had once again started, making what is called a "walking bay." Clive Metcalf, a finished bear-hunter, was speedily able to determine what the bear's probable course would be, and we stole through the cane until we came to a spot near which he thought the quarry would pass. Then we crouched down, I with my rifle at the ready. Nor did we have long to wait. Peering through the thick-growing stalks I suddenly made out the dim outline of the bear coming straight toward us; and noiselessly I cocked and half raised my rifle, waiting for a clearer chance. In a few seconds it came: the bear turned almost broadside to me, and walked forward very stiff-legged, almost as if on tiptoe, now and then looking back at the nearest dogs. These were two in number—Rowdy, a very deep-voiced hound, in the lead, and Queen, a shrill-tongued brindled bitch, a little behind. Once or twice the bear paused as she looked back at them, evidently hoping that they would come so near that by a sudden race she could catch one of them. But they were too wary.

All of this took but a few moments, and as I saw

the bear quite distinctly some twenty yards off, I fired for behind the shoulder. Altho I could see her outline, yet the cane was so thick that my sight was on it and not on the bear itself. But I knew my bullet would go true; and, sure enough, at the crack of the rifle the bear stumbled and fell forward, the bullet having passed through both lungs and out at the opposite side. Immediately the dogs came running forward at full speed, and we raced forward likewise lest the pack should receive damage. The bear had but a minute or two to live, yet even in that time more than one valuable hound might lose its life; so, when within half a dozen steps of the black, angered beast, I fired again, breaking the spine at the root of the neck; and down went the bear stark dead, slain in the cane-brake in true hunter fashion. One by one the hounds struggled up and fell on their dead quarry, the noise of the worry filling the air. Then we dragged the bear out to the edge of the cane, and my companion wound his horn to summon the other hunters.

A Remarkable Carpenter.—A busy man who has earned his own living as a carpenter since the age of ten, and who has had but two years' schooling in his life, yet who has found time to become a collector of art objects and a serious student of literature, has been discovered in New York City by a writer in *The Craftsman Magazine* (January). To quote in part:

It is rather a romantic story—the way in which he has found most of his choice pictures and books. It has not been by chance, but by keeping an alert mind and a keen interest always with him. The walls of the two larger rooms of his apartment are hung with more or less, and usually more, important old paintings. One dates back to 1681, by William Van Bemmel, a not unknown Dutchman. "I found it," Mr. Roberts told the writer, "in an

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of the Coffee Troubles.

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and I hardly think there was an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it too.

"Although I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 lbs. before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 lbs. and can do as much work as anyone my size I think.

"Many do not use Postum because they have not taken the trouble to make it right. I have successfully fooled a great many persons who have drunk it at my table. They would remark, 'You must buy a high grade of coffee.' One young man who clerked in a grocery store was very enthusiastic about my 'coffee.' When I told him what it was, he said, 'why I've sold Postum for four years but I had no idea it was like this. Think I'll drink Postum hereafter."

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old junk-shop in Center Street. It was grimy and cobwebby, and was given to me gladly for a few dollars." A canvas of the sixteenth century is the work of Palma Il Giovine. It came to the United States with a collection which had been purchased on the other side. Not long ago Mr. Roberts found it in a neglected corner of an old shop. He did some additional carpenter work of a Sunday and an evening, secured seven dollars and a half, and bought the picture. An interesting Belgian fruit painting is signed Pieter Jacob Horemans and is dated 1774. This was secured by a fair exchange of carpenter work. A still later acquisition from a Third-avenue shop is a Magdalene by I. B. W. Maes. Mr. Roberts also possesses a clever little sketch by J. Wells Champney; price, one dollar and a half. A fruit study of real interest is signed Daubigny, a cattle painting is by W. Hepburn, a landscape by F. E. Church, and several engravings by Henry Wolf. . . . . .

An interesting example of how he turns his brain as well as his labor to account is given in the story of a mosaic lamp-globe. One day, when business took him to a marble establishment where these globes are made, he noticed that the firm was using eight or nine men to move one heavy statue. After a little thought he suggested to the manager a device that would move the statuary with one-half the labor. The plan worked, and when asked what recompense he desired, he said, "One of your inlaid globes."

There are many pieces of interesting furniture in this apartment. The table in the center of the parlor is of alligator mahogany—the wood having been bought in the rough for three dollars. A large chair at the right of the table was made from a worn-out office sofa. The sofa was purchased for seven dollars, and the chair is valued at sixty.

The bookcases, the china-cabinets, the wardrobes are of mahogany—all made by their owner. Fine mirrors hang on nearly every wall and form the doors of the large wardrobes. An unattractive fireplace has been ingeniously hidden from view by building in front of it two mahogany closets. Piece by piece, the wood and the mirrors have been obtained from old houses that are ever being torn down in New York. Beautiful woods have in this way been secured for very little. Mr. Roberts once purchased for two dollars an elevator that had been taken from an old building and stored away. It was finished with fine rosewood and mahogany, from which he has made many a handsome bit of furniture. . . . . .

The most surprizing collection of all in this wonderful home is the library, which contains a thousand volumes, including many first editions, in complete sets, of a number of world-famed authors. It took two years to become the possessor of twenty-six volumes of Robert Louis Stevenson's books—for they were secured one at a time. Two beautiful vellum-bound volumes of "The Life of Marie Antoinette," by Maxine de la Rocheterie, are from an edition that was limited to one hundred and sixty copies at twenty-five dollars each. They were not, however, beyond Mr. Roberts's means; the bookseller needed to have some shelving done, and twenty hours' work on two Sundays was offered in exchange for the books. . . . . .

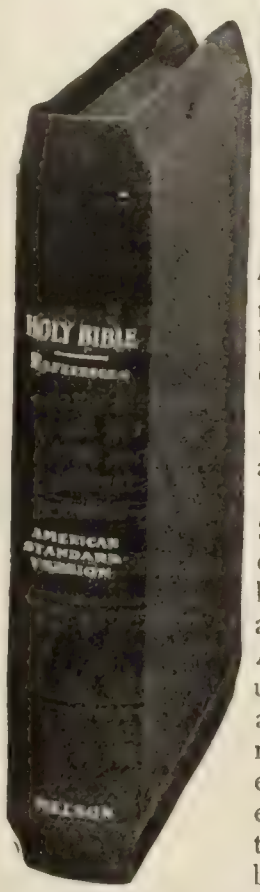
The bookcases containing this interesting library have been especially designed by their owner. They are of mahogany and so made that not a half-inch of any book is hidden from view. Each wide case has but one door, and the shelves are of glass.

They were thus arranged that there might be no lines of wood within the frame of the door. Nothing is seen but books. But these books have not been collected merely to be exhibited to their best advantage. Mr. Roberts has read them many times, and delights to talk of their contents. He has been collecting them one or two at a time for years.

"I have always been interested in books," he said. When asked his favorite authors, he replied: "Dickens, Walter Scott, Thackeray, Reade, Dumas—oh, all of the best English and French writers. I have read, too, much of Confucius and like the Polish, Austrian, and Russian writers. I am very fond of poetry, and at one time I think I knew five hundred poems by heart."

Do Your Children Understand the English of 300 Years Ago?

The study of the Bible is usually begun in childhood—yet the King James Bible was written in the English of 300 years ago, and contains many terms unintelligible to the average child of today and difficult for most adults to fully understand. The result is that parent or teacher must be continually explaining such terms as "daysman," "chapmen," "amerced," etc., in fact, re-translating into the English of today. In the



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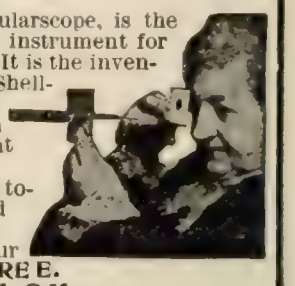

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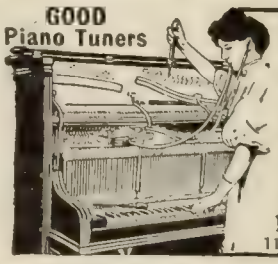

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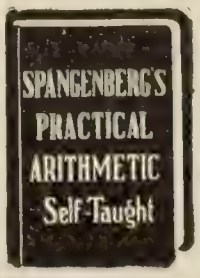

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Bit Limited.—The inquisitive visitor to the studio of the famous but crotchety artist propounded the query, "What do you mix your colors with?"

"With brains, sir," replied the painter in dignified tones.

"Ah," commented the visitor, "so you paint miniatures."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Couldn't Be.—"Ha! ha! ha!" ranted Hi Tragerdy, in the dungeon scene, "I'm mad, mad, mad!"

"I'll bet," yelled a voice from the gallery, "you ain't near as mad as us fellers that paid to git in."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

His Favorite Parable.—A country clergyman on his round of visits interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories.

"My lad," he said, "you have, of course, heard of the parables?"

"Yes, sir," shyly answered the boy, whose mother had inducted him in sacred history. "Yes, sir."

"Good!" said the clergyman. "Now which of them do you like the best of all?"

The boy squirmed, but at last, heeding his mother's frowns, he replied.

"I guess I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."—"Exchange" *quoted in Puck.*

She Knew the Formula.—A stranger approached a little girl who was somewhat accustomed to interviews, with the usual question," What's your name, little girl?"

The little girl, without looking up from her sandpile, replied: "My name's Edith, and I'm four. She's my little sister; her name's Mildred, and she's two. I don't want to go with you and be your little girl, and I know you can't steal my little sister."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Day Off.—A certain scientist in the service of Uncle Sam at Washington is said to be a hard taskmaster to both his official and his domestic servants.

Being detailed once to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended cruise, the scientist is said to have unbent a trifle in communicating the news to his personal attendant.

"Henry," said he, "how would you like to go with me around the world?"

"Do we go from east to west, sir?" asked the man.

"Yes."

"And we lose a day going that way, do we not, sir?"

"We do."

"Then, sir, I should like very much to go. It would give me a day off."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Slightly Vindictive.—"Some of the greatest classical composers did not make any money," said the guest at the musicale.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "That thought is about the only thing that gives me any comfort when I listen to the things they made up."—*Washington Star.*

His "'Sperience wif de Law."—"'Rastus," said the neighbor, "I'd like to borrow that mule of yours."

"Goodness sakes, boss!" was the rejoinder, "I'd like to 'commodate you; but I's had some 'sperience wif de law. If a man is 'sponsible foh de acts of his agent, an' I was to lend dat mule out, it wouldn' be no time befo' I was arrested for assassination!"—*Washington Star.*

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PRACTICAL CITIZEN—"That depends, young man. Are you going to run for office or do you want to marry my daughter?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

His Order.—He was an untried sportsman, but he entered a tailor's shop and approached a clerk with an air of a champion.

"I am a rower," said he, "and I want to be measured for two pairs of rowing-trousers—the kind with the sliding seats."—*Washington Star.*

New Year Greetings.—BELLA—"Gracious! My dear, I do hope you're not ill; you look so much older to-night."

STELLA—"I m quite well, thank you, dear; and you—how wonderfully improved you are! You look positively young."—*Kansas City Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 27.—The agitation in China for "states' rights" becomes so alarming that the Dowager Empress prohibits all public meetings in Peking.

December 28.—The Japanese Emperor opens the Diet, the speech from the throne laying stress on the increasingly cordial relations with foreign Powers.

The Douma passes an appropriation of $7,500,000 for the relief of twelve provinces suffering from famine.

December 29.—The American battle-ship fleet steams away from Port of Spain for Rio de Janeiro.

December 30.—Japan's policy and attitude in Manchuria is reported to be strangling Russia's trade over the Chinese Eastern Railway, and English stockholders are said to be displeased.

December 31.—An explosion in the Roman Stock Exchange, which occupied the Temple of Neptune, built by Hadrian, causes the injury of twenty persons; the accident is believed to have been caused by gas.

One hundred and sixty-seven members of the first Douma, who signed the Vibourg manifesto, are sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

January 2.—Nineteen Russians are arrested on a charge of conspiracy to murder the Dowager Empress.

Domestic.

December 27.—The President approves the recommendation of Colonel Goethals that the dams and locks of the Panama Canal originally planned to be at La Boca shall be located at Miraflores, four miles farther inland.

December 28.—President Roosevelt countermands the order for Federal troops to leave Goldfield on Monday, on condition that Governor Sparks within five days issues a call for an extra session of the Nevada legislature.

December 29.—Manhattan interests are planning to reopen the First National Bank of Brooklyn, one of the closed Jenkins institutions.

December 30.—Secretary Taft delivers three speeches in Boston, the principal one dealing with the recent financial stringency, the policy of the National Administration being upheld.

Governor Sparks, of Nevada, calls an extra session of the legislature to meet on January 14, to consider the labor troubles at Goldfield.

December 31.—Controller Rudgely, in a statement issued at Washington, predicts that the readjustment of values due to the recent financial troubles will be brief.

January 1.—President Roosevelt appoints Capt. John E. Pillsbury chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rear-Admiral William H. Brownson.

January 2.—It is stated in Washington that the Government is about to bring suit to dissolve the Harriman merger of the Union and Southern-Pacific railroads.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"INQUIRER," Philadelphia.—"On consulting the Standard Dictionary under the verb 'wit' I do not find the information I desire, which is whether it is permissible to use 'I wist,' meaning 'I know.' Is the use of 'wist' in the present erroneous—even in poetry?"

See page 2072 of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, col. 3, under *wist:* "Imperfect of WIT, *v.*: sometimes used incorrectly for the present tense." The expression occurs frequently in poetry and may be found in Heywood, "Proverbes," pt. i. ch. 2—"Beware of, Had I wist." It is a common exclamation of regret that occurs also in Spenser, Harrington, and the older writers.

"B. M. M.," Bowling Green, Ky.—A native of Tennessee is a Tennessean.

"L. L. P.," Raymond, Alberta.—"Please distinguish between 'continuous' and 'continual' or 'continuously' and 'continually' in your column."

Continuous describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual*, that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A *continuous* beach is exposed to the *continual* beating of the waves.

"W. S.," Hamburg, Ia.—"Are 'truth' and 'veracity' synonymous terms? Is the expression 'a man of truth and veracity' correct?"

Truth is primarily a quality of thought or speech; *veracity* is properly a quality of a person, the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the truth. An inveterate liar may occasionally speak the truth, but that does not constitute him a man of veracity; yet another of undoubted veracity may through ignorance or misinformation state that which is not true. *Truth*, in a secondary sense, may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in which case it becomes a close synonym of veracity.

"J. A.," Schenectady, N. Y.—"Please tell me: (1) What in England constitutes a city? A contends that it must be a cathedral town; B that the cathedral is not a necessity, but that the place must have a lord mayor. Who is right? (2) What, in America, constitutes a city?"

(1) A city as constituted in Great Britain and Ireland is a considerable town that (*a*) *has been* an episcopal seat; (*b*) a royal burgh; (*c*) or has been erected to the dignity, as Belfast, Birmingham, and Dundee, by royal patent. (2) In the United States and Canada a city is a municipality of the first class, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and created by charter. The requisite number of inhabitants varies from 1,000 upward.

"H. A. M.," Bowling Green, Ky.—*Sanatorium* is preferred, *sanitarium* is merely a variant form of it.

"MATHEMATICIAN."—"Do you sanction such an expression as *straight angle?*"

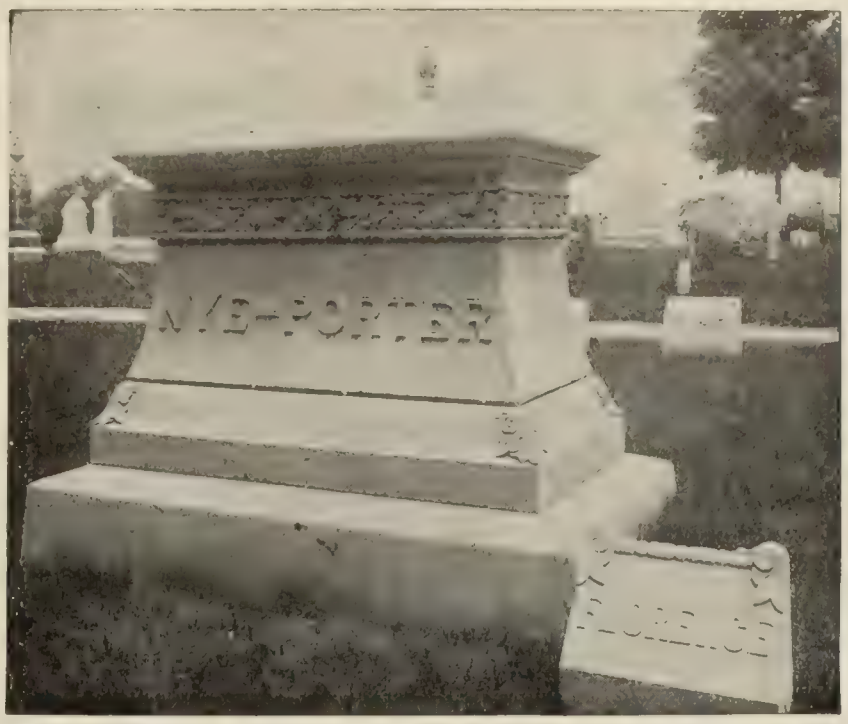
It is not the province of the lexicographer to create usage, but to record it. In harmony with this plan the expression *straight angle* is recorded by the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 79, col. 3.

"J. W. E.," Ramsaytown, N. C.—"Please publish in your paper what are the seven liberal arts."

The liberal arts are the higher branches of learning, so-called because, among the Romans, only freemen were allowed to pursue them. In medieval universities they included the trivium (grammar, logic, and rhetoric) and the quadrivium (geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, and music). These comprise "the seven liberal arts."

"L. E. D.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"(1) Are the words *alright* and *everywhither* accepted as good English now? (2) What is the plural form of the word *goose*—the tailors' smoothing-iron?"

(1) *Alright*, which under the Plantagenets was spelled as one word—a form analogous to *already* and *altogether*—is now obsolete and is exprest as two words "all right." The word *everywhither*, used to mean "in all directions," is still in good use, but is rarely met and therefore is characterized as "rare" by lexicographers. (2) The plural of a tailor's goose is *gooses*.



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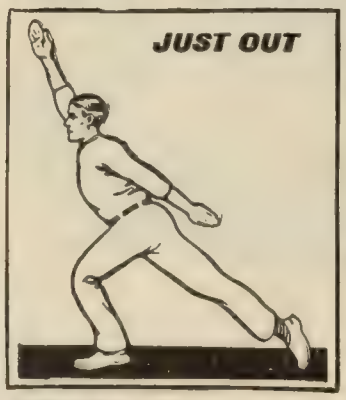

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VOL. XXXVI., No. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 18, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 926

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADMIRAL

OF the President's two published letters dealing with the clash between the naval bureaus of Navigation and Medicine over the command of the *Relief*, that justifying his decision to assign medical officers to the command of hospital-ships is accepted by the majority of the lay press as clear and convincing, while the other, in which he scathingly denounces the resignation of Admiral Brownson, finds few defenders. So general, in fact, are the expressions of editorial dissatisfaction with the terms of the latter document that the New York *Globe* (Rep.) is led to hope that they may put a check upon the Presidential practise of "lambasting." This time, thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "Mr. Roosevelt has shocked his admirers rather more deeply than usual"; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) "can not protest strongly enough" against his treatment of the Admiral.

The President asserts that the action of Admiral Brownson in tendering his resignation as chief of the Bureau of Navigation "because he did not agree with the President and the department regarding an order" was "unseemly and improper," and "prejudicial to the interests of the Navy." While admitting that the question upon which Admiral Brownson took issue with the department is "one as to which there can be entirely legitimate differences of opinion," he holds that "there is no room for difference of opinion as to the gross impropriety of the Admiral's conduct in resigning sooner than carry out the orders of his superior officers in such a matter"; and he goes on to say—addressing himself, as in the case of the other letter, to Secretary Metcalf—that "the officers of the Navy must remember that it is not merely childish, but in the highest degree reprehensible, to permit either personal pique, wounded vanity, or factional feeling on behalf of some particular bureau or organization to render them disloyal to the interests of the Navy and therefore of the country as a whole." To quote further:

REAR-ADMIRAL J. E. PILLSBURY,
Appointed to succeed Admiral Brownson as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

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SURGEON-GENERAL P. M. RIXEY,
Head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. H. BROWNSON,
Whose resignation from the Bureau of Navigation incurred the President's anger.

MEN INVOLVED IN THE CLASH OF THE NAVAL BUREAUS.

"The question whether one officer or another shall command a ship is of little consequence compared with the weakening of all command and discipline which would result if officers were to refuse to serve whenever their tempers are ruffled by adverse decisions on the part of their superiors. Their sole concern should be the good of the service, and, save only lack of courage in actual warfare, obedience and loyalty are the most essential qualities in keeping the service up to the highest standard. . . . This duty is

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incumbent upon all, but it is most incumbent upon those high in rank, whose example may be of far-reaching effect."

In the other letter the President confirms the decision of the Navy Department that hospital-ships, being merely floating hospitals, should be placed under the control and command of medical officers of the Navy, "their navigation being exclusively controlled by a competent sailing-master and a civilian crew." "Hospitals, afloat or shore, should no more be under the command of line officers than regiments or war-ships should be under the command of surgeons," says the President. Moreover, he can not believe that any line officer "worth his salt" would wish to be in command of a non-combatant ship. He cites, also, a number of interesting precedents which throw still more light upon the question. Thus:

THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "RELIEF,"

Which will be commanded by a naval surgeon, Charles F. Stokes, with a captain and crew from the merchant service. The decision to give a medical officer the command of this ship caused Admiral Brownson's resignation.

"Certain hospital-ships in the British, German, Japanese, and Italian navies have already been commanded by medical officers—sometimes fleet surgeons, sometimes Red-Cross surgeons. In these navies the only ships of which I have been able to get record were thus commanded; save that in the Japanese Navy the hospital-ships at the beginning of the late war were commanded by line officers, but were then put under the command of medical officers to avoid all question of possible breach of neutrality.

"In our own service, at the close of the Civil War, by General Order of February 6, 1865, hospital-transports and hospital-boats were placed exclusively under the control of the Medical Department; the hospital-ship on the Mississippi being under the command of a fleet surgeon, with an acting master under him as a navigating officer. In the Spanish-American war the hospital-ships *Vigilancia*, *Relief*, *Missouri*, *Bay State*, and *Olivette* were, by various orders (Nos. 103, 122, 188, 212, 273, etc.), placed under the charge of or the command of various army surgeons, the order sometimes reading that the surgeon will 'take charge of' the hospital-ship, sometimes that he will 'assume command of' the hospital-ship, this last being the form of words used in connection with the ship *Relief*, the one that we are now considering. . . . . .

"The absurdity of permitting a line officer to command a hospital-ship was shown in the case of the United States hospital-ship *Solace* during the war with Spain, when the line officer in command actually attempted to put in a claim for prize-money for the part the *Solace* took in the capture of the *Adula* while the *Solace* was flying the Red-Cross flag and professing neutrality. On another occasion the *Solace* interfered with the progress of a schooner in the old Bahama Channel so that the United States torpedo-boats near by could not board and investigate her.

"On yet another occasion, but for the vigilance of the medical officer aboard her the *Solace* would have carried armed men from New York to Cuba. Her senior medical officer reported the violation of neutrality to the Navy Department, and the ship was recalled after passing through the Narrows, and the armed men removed."

In his letter of resignation Admiral Brownson affirms that he had "no alternative" but to resign, since he felt that by opposing the order placing surgeons in command of hospital-ships he had lost the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief, and that by approving the order he would lose the confidence of the fleet. He also states his opinion that the order "is clearly opposed to the intent of the law."

His resignation is not censurable, thinks the Washington *Herald* (Ind.); and the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) predicts that the President's "habitual intemperance, injustice, and inaccuracy whenever his purposes are crossed will operate to deprive his fulmination of any appreciable moral effect." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) agrees that public opinion will hardly approve the castigation of Admiral Brownson, and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) asks what standard of discipline forbids an officer from resigning under such conditions. To quote further:

"Granted that the officer's view was wrong—altho the President admits there was ground for 'entirely legitimate differences of opinion' as to law and policy—could he not properly resign in response to the dictates of his judgment and his conscience? If we take the special situation into account—the fact that no emergency of war confronted the department and that it was possible easily to replace the Admiral—it is manifestly absurd to charge the officer with a serious offense. As a plain matter of fact, he exercised his rights, both legal and moral, in pursuing the course that he did.

"The President's suggestion, it might fairly be said his charge, of disloyalty against an honored and deserving officer is another instance of a certain ugliness of temper he sometimes displays toward men who happen to get in his way. It is not a trait that makes people love him."

The President's indictment of Admiral Brownson, both direct and implied, "is of too grave a character," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "to be lightly made by any one, least of all by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, whose words are supposed to be authoritative and official." So serious are these charges and intimations of disloyalty to the interests of the Navy, thinks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), that "they may be said to justify summoning the recalcitrant officer before a court-martial." But "it is

IN THE NURSERY.

From the Pittsburg *Sun*.

not likely," it adds, "that the Commander-in-Chief has any notion of inviting such a test of the propriety of his insulting language or the competency of his judgment." "Clearly this is a case for Congressional intervention," says the New York *Times* (Dem.), which adds that "of course Admiral Brownson has not in wish or

thought been disloyal to the Navy or the country." And the New York *Post* (Ind.) exclaims:

"Heavens, Mr. President! If Rear-Admiral Brownson merits such an outpouring of the vials of denunciation for seeking the rest to which he is entitled by law, ought he not also to be hung, drawn, and quartered? Let us have, we pray, no mere mincing of words about this apostate veteran; let us make an example of this white-haired villain; let us call him by his right name, and punish him accordingly. For what are there courts and gallows in this country?"

The same paper humorously suggests that there is no book so urgently needed in the United States to-day as "The Ethics of Resignation," by Theodore Roosevelt. To quote:

"Every official in the Government and every Army and Navy officer would buy a copy the instant it appeared. . . . There was Mr. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Canal. When he resigned, it was treacherous, deceitful, disgraceful, unpatriotic, unprincipled, traitorous—we forget the thirty-two other Presidential adjectives applied as Mr. Roosevelt danced upon Wallace's prostrate form. Then Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens resigned, under almost similar circumstances, but, behold! the White House held only a gentle dove, which cooed delightfully about their splendid services, and had not a word of reproach for these two deserters of government work for the richer emoluments of private employment. Paul Morton, of Atchison-rebate fame, resigned to become Thomas F. Ryan's head of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, only to receive a Presidential indorsement that would have made a fortune for Pinkham's Pink Pills or Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup. Three weeks ago, two lieutenant-commanders in the Navy were allowed to resign in peace; but when a young lieutenant, who had been five years at sea and was ordered off on another cruise just as his honeymoon began, resigned, the Presidential veto was explicit. The resignation was refused, and the man torn from his bride."

A few weighty papers, however, are with the President in this case, holding that his reprimand was tonic and necessary, even if needlessly rough in manner. "President Roosevelt has spoken as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States should when discipline is threatened and reform in methods opposed," affirms the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which believes that "the country will welcome his sharp reminder that discipline must be preserved and orders obeyed by all—even admirals." The rebuke to Admiral Brownson, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Ind.), "is clearly justified"; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks that both services "stand in need of a reminder that they are 'machines made to obey orders.'" Neither the Army nor the Navy, says *The Transcript*, should be allowed to degenerate into "a uniformed debating society." Of the main point in dispute between the two bureaus—a matter somewhat obscured by the more sensational developments of the incident—*The Transcript* has this to say:

"We have seen cartoons representing the Surgeon-General instructing surgeons as to the best way of binding up fractured cannons with porous plasters, and paragraphers have delighted in setting forth the humorous possibilities of navigation with a medical officer on the bridge. The public is excusable if it thinks that the Surgeon-General has proposed that ship's surgeons shall encroach on the military functions of the line, whereas what he has sought to attain has been simply the independence of the medical corps within its professional field of action. He has not asked that the surgeon go on the bridge. On the contrary, he has requested that a merchant captain and merchant sailors be provided for a vessel that is to be a floating hospital."

Says the Philadelphia *Record*:

"It is argued by the line officers that the Hague Convention has removed all question of the right of a line officer to command a hospital ship without compromising her neutrality. But this simply leaves a government free to put a line officer in command if it chooses to, and the record of the *Solace* shows how injudicious it would be to exercise that discretion."

It is expected that the whole matter will be thrashed out during the discussion of Senator Hale's Naval Personnel Bill now before the Senate. As chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Hale is a potent figure in naval legislation, and a good deal of interest is aroused by the fact that his bill provides, among other things, that hereafter only line officers shall be placed in command of ships. As the Washington dispatches point out, this is in direct opposition to the President's contention, and in support of Admiral Brownson.

AMERICAN PRESS ON THE SALE OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

THE sale of the London *Times* to the proprietor of a string of cheap newspapers and magazines gives England as much of a shock "as if the crown jewels had been pawned or Windsor Castle sold for a first-class hotel." So remarks William T. Stead, himself a journalist who would have rejoiced in making such a stupendous stroke. The man who buys it is Cyril Arthur Pearson, described by Joseph Chamberlain as "the greatest hustler I ever knew outside of America." It is announced that no change will be made in the character of the paper, but the New York *Evening Post* remarks skeptically that it "is very much as if the owner of the New York *Journal* should purchase *The Tribune* — all the protestations that might be made could not persuade the public that radical alterations of policy and of method would not ensue." *The Tribune* says of the sale:

CYRIL ARTHUR PEARSON,

Whose success as a publisher of halfpenny newspapers has caused almost a revolution in English journalism. His latest shock to the nation is his purchase of the London *Times*.

"*The Times* has been more than a newspaper; it has been an institution. Its influence upon the history of the British Empire, and, therefore, of the world, in the last hundred years has been greater than any good judge could estimate without danger of being charged with exaggeration by the uninformed or the unthinking. To transform *The Times* would seem to a large part of the English nation much like rebuilding Westminster Abbey or one of the great universities, and would give an unwelcome shock to the whole world. . . . That under the altered management it will continue unbroken the splendid traditions and lofty spirit which for more than a century have made it the world's foremost newspaper will be a wide-spread and earnest desire."

The Evening Post gives an idea of the character of *The Times* in the following paragraphs:

"Its influence had visibly declined, yet it retained a prestige not equaled by that of any other newspaper in existence.

"It was, in the first place, the favored means of publicity for the leading men of the time. If Carlyle or Swinburne had a letter to write to any newspaper, it was certain to be sent to *The Times*. So with great ecclesiastics and scientists, educators and physicians, philanthropists and publicists. Furthermore, the columns of *The Times* were a sort of refuge for the oppressed of other nations. Manifestos from Egypt and Bulgaria and Macedonia and Montenegro were regularly sent to it. This naturally heightened its fame. But its supreme reputation was won by its unexampled corps of foreign correspondents. These were not alone special

envoys, such as war correspondents, of whom *The Times* has had some famous ones, from Nasmyth and Russell down. Its unique and splendid contribution to journalism was that daily page of telegrams from all over the world, sent by competent men in its employ. Its readers might feel sure that, if anything of importance happened anywhere, *The Times* would be certain to have a correspondent on the spot to telegraph an intelligent account. Its information was often earlier and fuller than that of the Government. Dr. Morrison in China more than once set the Prime Minister right as to facts. Blowitz was a sort of unaccredited ambassador to France, and let *The Times* into many a secret of diplomacy. His securing for it in advance a copy of the Treaty of Berlin was one of the most famous 'scoops' of newspaper history.

"Above and beyond all these titles to distinction, there was for years a quality in *The Times* which really gained for it the name of 'The Thunderer.' This was its ability to hit English public opinion between wind and water. When it spoke, its voice was really that of England."

A SIGNALMAN'S EXPLANATION OF OUR RAILROAD SLAUGHTER

THE 5,000 deaths and 76,286 injuries credited to our railways during the past twelve months by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission are figures which stand, in the words of the report, as "a world-wide reproach to the railroad profession in America." Last year, when similar statistics were published, the press were peremptory in their demand for more adequate rules and safety devices as means of checking a crying scandal. Now J. O. Fagan, a railroad signalman, reminds us that no amount of reform along these lines can be effective while the present habit of "taking chances" prevails among railroad employees. "It must be confest," says Mr. Fagan, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, that "we railroad men are to blame" for most of the preventable accidents. In almost every such case, he tells us, rules of the road exist which, if obeyed, would have made the accident impossible. But these rules, he says, are treated by the trainmen as *permissive* rather than *positive*. Moreover, "there is practically no out-on-the-road supervision on American railroads"—and consequently "negligence of all kinds is practically unchecked." At this point, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Fagan's confession becomes "a terrible indictment of our railway management."

Fundamentally, Mr. Fagan asserts, the problem of the efficient and safe running of trains is "not a question of rules and safety devices, but of personal conduct and habits of thought." To quote further:

"In every-day life when a man fails to make a satisfactory score with a first-class gun we do not place the blame on the gun. If we desire greater efficiency in marksmanship we direct our attention to the man. But in the railroad business such commonplace logic does not seem to apply. When a man violates an unmistakable rule or runs a signal with disastrous results, there immediately arises on all sides a peremptory demand for a different kind of rule or an improved signal. Public opinion, with little understanding of the issues at stake, has a constant tendency to blame systems and managements. Even the railroad commissioners, agreeing with or responsive to this public sentiment, almost invariably recommend improvements along these lines. In this way for many years attention has been concentrated upon the machinery of management, its rules and safety appliances, and the personality of the men has been sidetracked. . . . . .

"Now the regulations relating to the running and protection of trains are very similar on all railroads, and therefore the following rule taken from one of our current working time-tables may be looked upon as thoroughly representative.

"'A freight-train must not leave a station to follow a passenger-train until five minutes after the departure of said passenger-train.'

"To any ordinary thinker this rule will appear to be plain, positive, and for the most part necessary. Yet as a matter of fact no attention whatever is paid to it either by enginemen, by conductors, or for that matter by superintendents. Its violation has been the cause of collisions and loss of life, but that does not seem to bother us, for we continue to disregard it. Let us take another illustration.

"At the point where the writer has been employed for many years, there is a junction of four-track and two-track systems. The rule for the handling of trains at this point is as follows:

"'All trains will approach and enter upon four-track sections under complete control.'

"There is nothing misleading or uncertain about this rule. The instructions to enginemen are positive. The towermen at these points understand how necessary and important this rule is. Besides, it is the written result of the experience of the officials. Nevertheless, it is totally and consistently ignored by enginemen. . . . . .

"Unfortunately, the rules I have quoted and the interpretation put upon them by railroad men can not be taken as examples standing alone, for they are merely illustrations of a principle that covers the whole cautionary field in our railroads. In some way we have got it into our heads that these rules are *permissive*, not *positive*. This permissive principle means the exercise of our own judgment according to circumstances, regardless of the rule. Acting under the influence of this principle, the flagman protects his train to the very letter of the rule when it is manifestly necessary, but when, in his opinion, it is not, he takes chances. In this way he forms a habit of using his own judgment in regard to a positive rule. Sooner or later this means a preventable accident. . . . . .

"Railroad managers, therefore, sooner or later will come to understand that the one thing needed in the railroad business at the present day is to educate employees to appreciate the fact that successful and safe railroading in the future will have to depend, not upon the multiplication of safety devices or the reconstruction of rules, but upon the personal effort and conduct of conscientious, alert, and careful men.

"Meanwhile, thought counts, and it is a good idea for practical railroad men to look into and study these problems, each according to his ability and the light that is in him."

CAN GOVERNOR JOHNSON UNITE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

GOV. JOHN A. JOHNSON, of Minnesota, in his recent declaration for immediate tariff reform, "has struck the keynote of the next national campaign, and chosen the ground upon which the struggle between the people and predatory wealth must be fought," confidently asserts the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), which is convinced, moreover, that "there is none but he to lead the Democratic party to victory." This sentiment finds enough echoes in the Democratic press to suggest to the Savannah *News* (Dem.) that Governor Johnson has been selected by the anti-Bryan wing as the most promising instrument with which to deliver the party from its present leadership. "We find more and more reason for believing that Governor Johnson is the man whom wisdom dictates as the Democratic leader in 1908," remarks the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.), which points out that a fight along the lines suggested by the Governor "would have the peculiar advantage of not only uniting Democrats, but dividing Republicans."

Altho months ago Governor Johnson was revealed to the country as the famous "dark horse" for the Presidential race about which Colonel Watterson had aroused the public's curiosity, the nearest approach to a definite launching of his boom came only a few days ago when the New York *World* (Dem.) published with acclaim his call for tariff reform. In this he says:

"It must be apparent that our present tariff, while mainly responsible for the existence of the trusts, is, in addition, a tax upon the masses for the benefit of the few.

"The farming of taxes in France, before the Revolution, was no more iniquitous than is our present tariff system. 1908 will be a memorable year for the struggle of equal right and American ideals; the year will see tariff reform accomplished or well under way, for if the present Congress does not at the present session make substantial reductions the people in November will elect those pledged so to do."

In bringing tariff revision prominently forward as a party issue

at this juncture, when "the Republicans are clearly on the defensive," Governor Johnson "has demonstrated his political sagacity," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), which finds that his declaration "has been favorably commented upon by Democratic leaders throughout the country." Not in many years, says the New York *World*, has the Democratic party had so hopeful an opportunity. Thus:

"Not this year may Republican standpatters point to the highest average tariff rate America has ever known as the 'maker of prosperity.' Most people have always suspected that American prosperity was due to industry, to thrift, to the wide diffusion of intelligence, to nature's bounty in a broad domain. They now know that an excessive tariff—'mother of trusts,' as the late Henry Havemeyer called it—has made war on prosperity by stimulating speculation and raising unendurably the cost of living. The woman with the market-basket elected Grover Cleveland President. She has not lost her power."

Of Governor Johnson's availability *The World* says:

"His administration as Governor has been characterized by a radical sanity which seems to have won the confidence of all classes. He has never used his executive power for partizan advantage. A Republican Senate has confirmed his appointments to office without a dissenting vote. He was one of the leaders in the interstate movement for reformed insurance legislation after the Armstrong investigation. He advocated and signed the Two-cent Fare Bill which applies to all Minnesota railroads, yet the business interests of the State trust him, and James J. Hill is a warm advocate of his nomination for President. . . . . .

"The Scandinavian population, from which Governor Johnson sprang, holds the balance of political power in Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota. These three States have 19 electoral votes, and Mr. Bryan could not possibly carry one of them. The Scandinavian influence is very strong in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Montana, which have 57 votes in the Electoral College. Mr. Bryan could not make the slightest impression on the Republican majorities of these States. There are 60,000 Scandinavian voters in Chicago alone and 85,000 in Illinois. Under normal political conditions such as existed before Mr. Bryan became the leader of the Democratic party, they might perhaps turn the State. . . . . .

"No Democratic candidate for President can be elected in 1908

MISS DEMOCRACY—"But how can we pry him off?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

unless he wins 95 electoral votes from States carried by Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.

"Mr. Bryan can not possibly do it. In the present demoralized and disintegrated condition of the party perhaps no Democrat can do it; but there are Democrats who can come nearer it than Mr. Bryan, and one of them is John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota. In the two great debatable States of New York and New Jersey he would be at least 100,000 votes stronger than Mr. Bryan. . . . . .

"Here is a Democrat who has twice carried one of the great Republican strongholds of the country. He might carry his own State, which is more than Mr. Bryan can do. If nominated for President he would carry every State that Mr. Bryan could carry, and he would give his party a fighting chance in States where Mr. Bryan's candidacy would mean a Republican walkover.

"Is it thinkable that the qualifications and availability of John A. Johnson for President will receive no consideration from the Democratic delegates at Denver? We refuse to believe it. A national convention of lunatics and imbeciles would show more sense than that."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON OF MINNESOTA.

"By temperament, character, and record," says the Baltimore *News*, "he is of just the type needed to bring the Democratic party together again on a strong platform."

Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, agrees with Governor Johnson that tariff reform will be the issue of 1908; and the Mobile *Register* (Dem.) reminds us that "on that issue the party has won twice—its only victories in fifty years." The true line of attack upon the trusts, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "is based upon the removal of the tariff foundation upon which they are built." But the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) is puzzled to know "why Mr. Johnson should be picked up by certain elements of the Democracy antagonistic to Mr. Bryan," since "he has views very like Mr. Bryan's, without having his great acquaintance, popularity, and initiative." "Can he be," asks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "another Parker to the East, another Bryan to the West?" If he can, it adds, "he is the Man of the Hour for the National Democratic clubs' missionary dinners."

The aim of the Republican leaders, it will be remembered, is to keep the tariff question in the background until after the election. In the mean while Senator Beveridge is trying to put through a bill providing for a tariff commission, which might largely remove the question from the field of partizan politics.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

THE force of the Supreme Court's decision against the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Law seems to be considerably diminished, in the view of the press, by the fact that the majority, as the Brooklyn *Standard Union* puts it, "is made up of learned justices who agree on the conclusion while utterly repudiating one another's reasoning." The New York *Tribune* believes, after a careful survey of the conflicting opinions, that a new employers' liability law can be drawn that will meet the ideas of a majority of the court, and so thinks the Philadelphia *Record;* but the Philadelphia *Inquirer* considers the wreck hopeless, and finds no reason "for supposing that the statute nullified could be amended in such a way as to meet the objections which have proved fatal to its validity." The New York *Globe* gives up the riddle and assures its readers that they have the "happy privilege of unrestricted speculation" on the puzzle.

President Roosevelt is not in despair, however, the Washington

correspondents report, and he is represented as framing a new bill, with the aid of Secretary Taft, Attorney-General Bonaparte, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will soon be sent to Congress with a special message urging its enactment. Senator Knox has already introduced a bill drawn to meet the objections of the Supreme Court, but he is said to be willing to withdraw it if the Administration measure proves satisfactory.

The law declared unconstitutional on January 6 was approved on June 11 last, and made common carriers engaged in interstate commerce liable for injuries to employees resulting from negligence of officers or employees or defects in equipment. Contributory negligence, if slight, should not bar recovery of damages, and all questions of contributory negligence were to be determined by the jury.

The Court's decision was reached by the familiar vote of five to four, Justice White announcing the decision. Justice Day alone, however, coincided with Justice White's view. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham agreed that the law was unconstitutional, but reached that conclusion by a different line of reasoning. Justice Moody held that the law was constitutional at all points, Justices Harlan and McKenna held that it was constitutional, but applied only to employees who were themselves engaged at the time in interstate commerce, and Justice Holmes read still a different dissenting opinion. Justice White intimated that the statute contained some provisions that were constitutional and others which were not, but held that they could not very well be separated, and thought the Court could not be expected to rewrite legislation. He pointed out that a law covering all the employees of a railroad doing interstate business would touch many clerks, shop hands, and others whose work is a matter of State concern and wholly independent of interstate commerce, and he went on to say of the law in question:

"It assumes that because one engages in interstate commerce he thereby endows Congress with power not delegated to it by the Constitution; in other words, with the right to legislate concerning matters of purely State concern. It rests upon the conception that the Constitution destroyed that freedom of commerce which it was its purpose to preserve, since it treats the right to engage in interstate commerce as a privilege which can not be availed of except upon such conditions as Congress may prescribe, even altho the conditions would be otherwise beyond the power of Congress. It is apparent that if the contention were well founded it would extend the power of Congress to every conceivable subject, however inherently local, would obliterate all the limitations of power imposed by the Constitution, and would destroy the authority of the States as to all conceivable matters which from the beginning have been and must continue to be under their control so long as the Constitution endures.

"Concluding as we do, the statute, while it embraces subjects within the authority of Congress to regulate commerce, also includes subjects not within its constitutional power and that the two are so interblended in the statute that they are incapable of separation, we are of the opinion that the courts below rightly held the statute to be repugnant to the Constitution and non-enforceable; and the judgments below are therefore affirmed."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) takes this hopeful view:

"We have no doubt that in time we shall have a broad and comprehensive Federal employers' liability law which will cover not only common carriers, but employers of other classes. How long it will be until this stage in our federalistic tendency has been reached can not be foretold, but the past is an assurance that the day will come. In the mean time the fight for an adequate liability law to govern interstate railroads will go on. Justice White's opinion indicates a possibility of so amending the proposed law as to make it valid, and it is pleasant to note that Senator Knox of this State had no sooner read the opinion and decree than he introduced into the Senate a bill which will meet and overcome objections of the court and pass muster. Mr. Knox's skill as a lawyer creates a presumption that any measure he draws up will meet all constitutional tests, and labor will give him full credit if he succeeds in wresting victory from the jaws of defeat by securing the enactment of an employers' liability bill which shall successfully run the Supreme-Court gantlet."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* also thinks some such legislation inevitable. It says:

"It is of the greatest public importance that railroads be made liable for accidents to their employees due to any negligence or error of any of their officers, employees, or agents, or due to defects of equipment. The best way to establish such responsibility is through a Federal law, for in this way alone can the responsibility be made uniform, as it should be. If Congress can not accomplish all that is necessary by enacting a new law this winter, it is to be hoped that in the course of time a more progressive spirit will enable the Supreme Court to clean away some of the cobwebs in which the confused arguments of the majority members were entangled in the recent decision, and that then a more consistent

A LITTLE TROUBLE WITH THE ELEPHANT IN OHIO.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

THE ARMY OFFICERS NOT THE ONLY ONES.
The fat political colonels are having their troubles, too.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

TROUBLES AT THE START.

interpretation of the scope of the interstate-commerce clause will be possible.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, disapproves of such legislation and declares that "State liability laws ought to be as good for railroad employees as for factory employees."

What effect will this decision have on the general movement for Federal control of business through the "interstate-commerce" clause of the Constitution? The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the decision of the court is "cheering" to those who are trying to resist "the revolutionary ideas of Mr. Roosevelt." And the Washington *Herald* remarks:

"We judge that the reasoning of the majority opinion will apply with equal force to the law passed at the last session of Congress at the request of the President regulating hours of labor of railroad employees. At all events, one of the objections raised to that law while under discussion in Congress was that it would affect railroads engaged in intrastate commerce equally with those engaged in interstate commerce. If this objection prove valid, then that law also tends, to quote Justice White, to 'obliterate all the limitations of power imposed by the Constitution.' Will it be the next to fall under the guillotine of the Supreme Court?"

The Baltimore *Sun* believes the President's policies are "badly crippled by this decision." To quote:

"It is a serious, if not a final, blow to the various schemes in Congress to usurp the functions of the State legislatures and to assume the duty of regulating all the relations of employer and employee which have been advocated of late. These schemes not only look to the regulation of common carriers whose lines of transportation may cross State boundaries, even as to the business that is transacted entirely within the territory of one State, but they are also designed to regulate factories which make goods that are sold beyond the State in which they are made. The President and Secretary Root have advocated the change of the Constitution by judicial interpretation so as to increase the power of Congress to regulate transportation and business. The decision just rendered does not encourage the belief that the Supreme Court will lend itself to any such plan."

TWO BILLS FOR CURRENCY REFORM

TWO rival currency bills are now claiming the attention of Congress, and each has its critics as well as its champions among the press. That fathered by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, provides for an emergency issue of currency in times of financial stringency, and, because it attempts no radical reform of our present currency system, is said to find favor in both the Senate and the House. It is assailed by many of the press, however, on the ground that it is merely an emergency measure, "drawn together," as the New York *Globe* remarks, "according to no consistent principle," and likely, by its passage, to stave off any measure of real reform. "It seeks to mitigate a crisis after the crisis has arisen," complains *The Tribune;* but the Washington *Herald* consoles itself with the thought that it is probably "the best that can be done under existing political conditions." While many papers, like the New York *Journal of Commerce*, thus condemn the bill as a "makeshift," others, like the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *North American*, attack it more bitterly on the ground that "it would work mainly to the benefit of Wall-Street gamblers."

Of quite another sort are the objections to the bill drawn up by Representative Fowler, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. This measure, instead of being a compromise, is so sweeping and comprehensive that little hope, apparently, is entertained of its passage. "It is based upon absolutely sound principles of banking and of issuing bank currency," affirms *The Journal of Commerce*, which finds the "supreme merit" of the bill in the fact that it "provides for replacing entirely the bond-secured circulation of the National banks with 'guaranteed credit notes' of the banks, resting on their own credit and resources, backed by a guarantee fund deposited with the Government, and made secure by an effective system of redemption." Mr. Fowler's bill "will be objected to on the ground that it attempts too much," and that "the time is not ripe" for so sweeping a reform, says the New

INVENTOR ALDRICH EXHIBITS A WORKING MODEL.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

York *Times*, which for its own part has no patience with this form of reasoning. The thing to be considered, it urges, is "whether the bill is sound, whether in operation it would provide a safe and elastic currency." The measure's "distinctive merits" are thus summarized by *The Times:*

"1. It provides for the retirement of the bond-secured circulation, a system of currency issue that our experience proves to be unsafe in times of financial stress, and which is at all times open to serious objection.

"2. It provides for the ultimate retirement of United States notes—greenbacks. The greenbacks ought long ago to have been retired.

"3. It provides for the issue of 'National bank guaranteed credit notes,' secured by a 25-per-cent. reserve in lawful money in the central reserve cities, and a 15-per-cent. reserve for banks not situated in central reserve cities, and by a guarantee fund deposited at Washington. The notes thus secured will be issued or retired readily in prompt response to the varying demands of the country's business. The necessity of new note issues would in the first instance be judged by the banks of the redemption agency districts established all over the country. The safeguards against overissue —inflation—appear to be effective, and as the notes are redeemable in gold, and are receivable at par in all parts of the United States precisely like the present banknotes, their quality as a medium of exchange would seem to be beyond question."

Senator Aldrich's bill provides for an emergency issue of banknotes (not to exceed $250,000,000) which will be secured by State, municipal, or railroad bonds, and taxed at the rate of one-half per cent. per month. The issuance of this emergency currency would be at the discretion of the Controller of the Currency. In view of certain financial and political limitations imposed by circumstances, claims *The Wall Street Journal*, the Senator's bill, altho merely "a simple emergency measure constructed along the lines of least resistance," is "a most important contribution to the business machinery of the country"; and the New York *Globe* admonishes the "flaw-hunters" to restrain their captious propensities lest they "again create such confusion that Congress will again do nothing." To the Philadelphia *North American*, however, the bill "is

worse than a futility—it is a snare." To proceed with this indictment:

"The so-called country banks, whose business is confined largely to commercial paper—that is to say, to the productive interests of the nation—seldom hold any of the securities prescribed for use under the Aldrich measure. Therefore, if in time of emergency such institutions sought to relieve the local and general situation by new banknote issues, they would be forced to pay out their surplus resources into Wall Street, overloaded always with these and every form of securities.

"Wall Street still owes the country half a billion, and holds more than a billion of securities—good, bad, and worse. Not daring as yet to attempt to force the 'cats and dogs' variety on the country, it merely prompts its Congressional spokesmen to offer a palpable scheme to unload upon the Government a part of its paper burden."

The New York *World* joins in the attack. We read:

"Under this plan Edward H. Harriman, who tried to unload Chicago & Alton bonds on the savings banks of this State, could find a depository for them in the Treasury. Wall-Street promoters need only print bonds, lobby at Albany to get them on the list of securities permitted to savings banks, make a 'market price' by wash sales, secure permission to deposit them in Washington, and issue in 'money' 75 per cent. of their artificial value. What a relief to gamblers who have paid as high as 200 per cent. interest, to issue their own money for one-half of 1 per cent. a month!"

The whole principle of the thing, says *The Journal of Commerce*, is "unsound and vicious" and "it would make the bond-market more of a factor in influencing emergency circulation than the actual needs of the situation."

APPROVAL OF THE PETTIBONE ACQUITTAL

NOT even the most bitter newspaper critics of the Western Federation of Miners venture to say that George A. Pettibone, who was acquitted on January 5 of conspiring to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, should have been found guilty. The New York *Sun* itself devotes half a column to editorial remark on the verdict without saying anything stronger than to observe that the acquittals of Haywood and Pettibone have "made the prophecies of unfair treatment in which the friends of Haywood had indulged so freely seem ridiculous." After these two acquittals the prosecution has decided not to press its case against Moyer, and it has been dismissed.

But while the verdict of not guilty is approved, the approval seems to be due more to the feeling that the evidence was insufficient than to a feeling that the accused men are wholly innocent. Thus the Sacramento *Union* says:

"The Haywood and Pettibone trials appear to have established with considerable certainty the truth that the 'inner circle' of the Western Federation of Miners did confederate, combine, and conspire together to 'remove' persons who were looked upon as objectionable enemies to that order, and so effectually that they might come not back in the flesh, but the trials left at least a reasonable doubt as to whether Steunenberg was 'removed' by the act of these men. A verdict of not guilty in such a case is far from a vindication."

Both sides, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* declares, "have in the past been guilty of gross excesses," and "the verdict should not be misinterpreted by either side as license to commit further outrages, for the West is grown tired of industrial terrorism and barbarities and the era of ruffians and cutthroats is near its close." The view of the press in general is well put by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* thus:

"It was impossible to get a jury to convict a man on the virtually uncorroborated evidence of Orchard, a moral monster quite capable of any amount of perjury with a view to saving his own neck, or of malignantly trying to drag others to the gallows with him for a crime which he committed on his own hook. Fair trials have now been had; and all who, as desirable citizens, trust and respect the courts, must accept and stand by the conclusion that the accused heads of the Western Federation of Miners, however censurable in some regards their general methods and management of that organization may have been, are innocent of the murder of Steunenberg.

"That they have been put in extreme peril of their lives in this case is primarily due to a general reputation for countenancing violent methods and radical doctrines; and the public, generally gratified, we believe, for the credit of human nature at their acquittal of complicity in a dastardly and diabolical deed, has a right to expect that they will mend their methods where they need mending and look henceforth to the courts which have protected them and secured them in their square deal for redress of wrongs."

The Socialist press are jubilant over the verdict. *The Worker* (New York) attributes the acquittal to the increased strength and better organization of the working class, as contrasted with their failure to save the Haymarket rioters from the gallows twenty years ago. The Chicago *Socialist* demands that the President now apologize to Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone for calling them "undesirable citizens," and says that the jury has put upon him "the stamp of coward and accomplice of assassins." It adds sweepingly:

"They put the stamp of LIAR upon such magazines as *Collier's* and *McClure's*, and upon the great mass of the newspapers of this country.

"Yet not one of these individuals or publications has shown any signs of repentance, has apologized for the cowardly, murderous assault it made upon these men.

"On the contrary, we see *The Record-Herald* gloating with ill-concealed joy because the two years of illegal, unjust imprisonment of Pettibone has brought him to the shadow of the grave.

"Balked of their prey, they snarl as they see it escape their clutches.

"The workers may well remember the lesson of this fight. It has taught them that from the capitalist class, its press, its pulpit, its executives, it need expect nothing. It has taught them that WHEN THEY ARE UNITED THEY NEED ASK FOR NOTHING, BUT CAN TAKE WHAT THEY WISH."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOT lead, but brass, was the predominant substance in the Druce "mystery."—*New York Mail.*

GEORGIA citizens will soon have the Drink Demon on the hip in more ways than one.—*Washington Post.*

IT is asserted that there are 270 active volcanoes in the world, not including the men who have a disposition like Chancellor Day's.—*Washington Post.*

THE St. Louis experiment of sending crazy women out shopping for relief is probably calculated on the principle of setting a greater frenzy to cure the less. —*New York World.*

ACCORDING to George Fred Williams, "there are plenty of good Democrats left." No doubt about it. The main trouble is they are tired of getting left.—*Washington Post.*

ABOUT the first of next June several Republicans will realize that their Presidential booms only made work for the clerks who looked after the press clippings.—*Washington Post.*

THE Governor of Maryland scents "a demand for the elimination of the ignorant, unreflecting, thriftless negro vote." How about the white vote of the same class?—*Boston Transcript.*

THE manager of a high-altitude railroad promises a daily carload of snow for the Democratic convention at Denver next July. It is greatly preferable to frost formed on the premises.—*New York Post.*

THE point that the Navy's colliers ought to be commanded by coal-dealers also seems to be well taken, but not many of them might care to exchange the rank of coal baron for that of rear-admiral.—*Washington Post.*

A NORTHERN railroad, charged with failure to water stock, has entered a plea of guilty. The explanation that the unwatered stock was of the four-footed variety is probably unnecessary.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A NEW YORK physician says the prevalence of heart disease is especially noticeable among men who stick too close to their desks. Then there is no reason to fear an epidemic of that trouble among Federal officeholders who are busy with national politics.—*Washington Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

A TOTTERING DOUMA

WILL the Third Russian Parliament share the fate of its two predecessors? Already more than one rumor of impending dissolution have appeared in the quasi-official newspapers, while the organs of the Extreme Right, of the ultra-loyal Monarchists, have openly threatened it and claimed unquestionable authority for their assertion that it has disappointed and displeased the Czar and the higher bureaucracy. The "opposition" press, the Constitutional and advanced Liberal organs, have been expressing the same view of the situation. They, too, think that the Douma is to prove short-lived, because it has on some occasions exhibited independence and boldness.

The *Rossia*, the organ of Prime Minister Stolypine, is very pessimistic about the "serviceableness" of the Douma. It says that "apparently proper national representation is not yet a fact," and that the patience of the people may be sorely taxed by the present assembly. The *Novoye Vremya* is angry with the Octoberists because of their indecision and unwillingness to form a stable, permanent majority with the aid of the Right. It says:

"At first everything went well. A center was in the course of formation, consisting of the Rightists, the Moderates, and the Octoberists. The officers were elected by a majority, and the work began. . . . But since the tactics of the Octoberists have become utterly uncertain, devoid of any positive element, . . . it is plain that the Douma is without a compact majority, and hence there is no assurance that it is capable of successful work."

The greatest offense of the Octoberists is their refusal to recognize the "autocracy" of the Czar. This is bitterly condemned by the official and semiofficial press. The *Zuamia*, an organ which claims the direct approval of the Czar, says about this particular "crime":

"The Octobrists had resolved to destroy the monarchy and at the same time ruin the country. There is only one thing to do—disperse the treasonable Douma and expel from politics all aliens and all enemies of the autocracy. Moreover, the future Doumas must be definitely reduced to advisory and consultative functions."

Other Conservative papers have been milder in their criticisms, but their tone is distinctly hostile. The "pliant" Octoberists are not accommodating enough, and in critical situations, one writer says, they appear as junior Cadets.

But the Cadet organs, especially the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), whose leading writer is Prof. Paul Milukoff, now head of the Cadet group in the Douma, are not at all pleased with the Octoberists, whom they think irresolute and timid. The *Riech* admits that the Government is dissatisfied with the Octoberists, but it has no sympathy with them. "Poor Octoberists!" it sarcastically exclaims; "they have striven so hard, yet they are so severely censured!"

Another occasion for a plain threat of dismissal arose in connection with the request of a Douma committee for particulars of the huge naval budget, or scheme for rebuilding Russia's Navy. The request was declared by the Minister of Marine to be an impertinence, and "if persisted in," he said, "it will lead to the dismissal of both chambers." This threat has surprized even the moderate newspapers, which can not see any impropriety in so natural a request, if the Douma is to have any power or function worthy of the name. The *Riech*, in a series of long editorials, contrasts the present situation with that of two years ago and argues that the Government has forgotten all its promises of reform, adopted a new course, which is absolutely reactionary, and hopes to restore, practically if not nominally, the absolutist-bureaucratic régime. Not one, it says, of the promises of the October manifesto has been fulfilled, and yet to-day the Cabinet comes to the country without any proposals that can be called progressive, in spite of its boast that the "Revolution" is a thing of the past and the country is pacified, except for robberies and sheer vulgar crime that have nothing to do with politics.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRITISH VIEW OF OUR NAVY

NATURALLY enough the English people have been deeply interested in Mr. Henry Reuterdahl's strictures on the American Navy, its ships, and its *personnel*. The English Admiralty authorities have frequently been subjected to similar attacks, says the London *Times*, which are not to be taken too seriously, altho they may not be unheeded. Thus we read:

"It is perhaps inevitable that an awakening of public interest in matters naval should tend to disturb the complacency of official optimism and inertia, and even to instil exaggerated alarms into timid minds which have never fully realized that, every modern war-ship being essentially a compromise, it is seldom difficult for an expert critic to make it appear that the several elements in-

NEPTUNE—"This ocean doesn't look very Pacific!"
—*Rire* (Paris).

volved in the compromise might have been much more skilfully and efficiently combined. Our own experience in these matters may entitle us to counsel our American cousins not to take the criticisms of Mr. Reuterdahl and *The Navy* either too seriously or too lightly, to remember that he who never makes mistakes never makes anything, and to reflect that the history of modern naval construction in all countries is very largely a history of mistakes and of their patient and progressive correction. . . . . .

"There is no such thing as finality or perfection in war-ship construction. The whole question is a relative and comparative one. Even the *Dreadnought* design has its critics of repute, and still more has the *Invincible* design. We would not, however, on that account depreciate or belittle well-informed American criticism of American war-ships any more than we would do the same by similar criticisms of our own ships. But we would point out that all such criticisms must needs be rather relative than absolute, that admitted defects are not necessarily a negation of fighting efficiency, that, even when all such defects are admitted and noted either for immediate correction or for avoidance in the future, there remains in all modern war-ships not avowedly obsolete a very large residue of fighting efficiency which no competent critic can justly ignore or honestly deny."

Dealing with the President's views on the age of naval officers high in command, the same writer remarks:

"The advanced age of officers in high command is an evil which can only be remedied, it would seem, by some drastic revision of

what President Roosevelt himself has called 'the present archaic system of promotion.' It is an evil which must affect more or less seriously all navies in time of peace, since neither can any system of promotion be so rapid in time of peace as it is in war, nor does the service of a navy in peace time afford any such effective way of sifting the wheat from the chaff as war by its very nature provides. There are many ways of mitigating it, some of which we have tried ourselves at various times with varying degrees of success.

"It would be presumptuous to offer advice, but we can not doubt that the good sense of the American people will very soon find a satisfactory solution of the problem."

THE AMERICANIZATION OF INDIA

IT would seem as if India is waking up to the idea that any great social or political reformation is impossible without the cooperation of the Hindu women. Woman in India has so far been a somewhat neglected factor. The two sexes have been separated by a profound gulf. This circumstance has suddenly become realized by those social and political reformers who at present are agitating in that vast empire which extends from the Himalayas to Ceylon. It is noteworthy that the importance of female influence is being learned from the example of England and especially of America.

Before India can be reformed socially and politically, says Mr. K. Natarajan in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), the women of the country must be educated as they are in the United States. The great deficiency in the present reform movement of India lies in the illiteracy of the women. India must be Americanized in this respect before it can be radically and fundamentally emancipated. To quote this writer's words on the Americanization of Hindustan:

"It is needless for me to point out that in all reforms affecting family life the cooperation of women is essential, and that without such cooperation little can be achieved. The present illiteracy of about eighty per cent. of our women constitutes an insuperable bar to progress in any direction. Altho, I believe, few intelligent persons are to be found nowadays who hold that education is harmful to women, we do not find the same earnestness in the cause of the education of daughters as of sons. Fees which are gladly paid for boys' education are considered prohibitive in the case of girls. The idea seems to be that, altho there is no harm in educating girls up to a certain point, it is not worth making any sacrifice for. We may send our daughters to school if there is one at our doors, charging nominal fees. Otherwise, we are not going to put ourselves to any trouble or expense about it. That seems to be the prevailing attitude, and it is a most illogical one."

In very remarkable terms the writer dwells upon the absolute necessity of giving the women of India an education which may enable them intelligently to cooperate with their husbands and brothers in the vindication of Hindu nationality. The standards of America and Europe must prevail in India before the country can attain her proper position in the rank of great nations. Thus we read:

"I have not the desire, nor is it necessary, to write a dissertation on female education, but people who take up this attitude will find in the next ten or fifteen years that they have made a tremendous mistake. The increasing stress of life can not be supported by the intelligence of man alone. The cooperation, and the intelligent cooperation, of woman alone can prevent us from succumbing to the struggle for existence which is coming over the country as the effect of its entrance into relations with the West. Our standards of life, attainments, and actions are becoming influenced by the standards of Europe and America. But while in Europe the woman is a living force, in India she is as yet a passive influence. The man's ideals lie one way, and the woman's in another. There is thus a lack of unity of aim and purpose in our national life, which is detrimental to progress. The two wheels of society must run together if the vehicle is to move."

ABUSING CANADIAN HOSPITALITY

THE Canadian Government is beginning to suspect that the steamship companies are abusing the hospitality of the Dominion for the purpose of making gain out of passage-money. Such companies are accused of offering inducements to would-be emigrants from Europe which are practically illusory. The result has been that Canada has become the dumping-ground of European incapables. A number of Bulgarians and other foreigners who were recently landed at Montreal have been sent back to Europe, and in reference to this fact the Toronto *Globe* remarks:

"Newspapers of prominence in Britain have been criticizing the Dominion severely for the many deceptive and misleading advertisements which have been circulated for the purpose of promoting British emigration to Canada. This criticism is not deserved by the Canadian Government. The bad results complained of are due to the fact that the people to whom the misleading advertisements have been addrest have not yet learned to suspect the representations of interested parties. They are in the innocent stage in which print and a semblance of official authority are regarded as guaranties of truth. They have accepted the assurances and seeming assurances of steamship agents and other interested parties until they have come to believe that Canada is a land flowing with milk and honey. They have been led to believe that those who through various weaknesses have failed in other parts of the world can come to Canada and make an easy and comfortable living. They have failed to distinguish between the accurate information of official immigration agents and the persuasive representations of men desirous only of selling transportation."

Canada, as well as the United States, has long been considered to be a country where those who have no capacity for success in Europe can achieve it under a Western sky. They change their sky, but not their nature, when they cross the ocean, says the Roman poet, and such a reflection is amplified by *The Globe* in the following terms:

"Our agents have fairly presented the conditions to be encountered in the Dominion, and have explained and advertised the offer of free land which the Dominion is still able to hold out to all in a position to engage in pioneer farming. The private enterprises that raised false hopes should have been subjected to the close scrutiny naturally applied to all sellers of merchandise. To succeed in the competitive struggle in Canada without the initial aid of capital a man must have all his faculties and must be well endowed with physical strength and vital energy. Such men need have no hesitation about coming to the Dominion, for there is abundance of room and plenty of opportunities for them. Many will succeed here who would have failed under the more crowded conditions of older countries, but the weaklings are as certain to fail here as elsewhere. Canada is not a pleasant and comfortable retreat for unfortunates unable or unwilling to work. The deportation of the Bulgarians should make this clear to intending immigrants. We sympathize with all such, but have our own quota, and think every country should care for its own unfortunates. We have room and opportunity for the active and energetic. This is made clear by our own official agents. The people of Europe must learn to discriminate between such assurances and the persuasive representations of booking agents."

DEFENSE OF CANADA'S PACIFIC COAST—Canada is waking up to the fact that she has a Pacific coast needing defense, yet she has not the wherewithal to defend it. There is a tone half of envy, half of admiration in the Canadian press comments on the cruise of Admiral Evans. The failure of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Tokyo to adjust the immigration question of Vancouver intensifies the anxiety of the Dominion. A fear is exprest that Canada will be compelled eventually to look on helplessly while a yellow Chile is being built up on her Pacific borders. *The Canadian Gazette* (Ottawa) may be said to voice the public opinon of many thoughtful politicians and publicists in the following utterance:

"For Canadians, the salient fact is that her great neighbor,

whose territory and interests touch her territory and interests at almost every point, is asserting her naval predominance, and asserting it in a region which will unquestionably be the scene of the most monentous trade competition of the near future. To Canada no less than to the United States is the Pacific a home sea. Canada has her own commercial arrangements with Japan, her own state-aided steamship connections with the Far East, and her trade across the Pacific must be a material factor in her national development. For the defense of these interests Canada now looks entirely to the motherland, and, in the absence of cooperative naval defense arrangements with the British Admiralty, the British war-ships in the Pacific seas of the Dominion have given place to the war-ships of the United States. Britain guards the high seas; Canada's coasts nobody guards."

ANTI-ENGLISH SENTIMENT IN JAPAN

A GREAT sensation has been created in London by a speech made before the Kobé Chamber of Commerce by Count Okuma. Altho the chauvinistic remarks credited to the Count have since been denied, yet, as they were reported by independent journals whose representatives were present, the leading English newspapers comment on the speech as if something of the sort had fallen from the lips of the ex-Premier. He is alleged to have pointed to India as oppresst by the English and looking to Japan for help, and to have added that the treasures of India are now within reach of Japan, who should seize the opportunity. His words, as reported in the Kobé *Herald*, are as follows:

"India and the South Sea would also be very good markets for your goods. You must not be content with them, however; you should go to Europe, too, from time to time. You need not make use of foreign steamers. You can go everywhere by Japanese vessels. In this sense, the Japanese dominion extends to the Pacific, the Chinese waters, the Indian Ocean, and Korea. You can go everywhere with ease and pleasure under the protection of the Japanese fleet."

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COUNT OKUMA,

Who recently assailed America, and now attacks England. "He has an immense following," says the London *Mail*, "and his sentiments, even if irresponsible, can not fail to produce a serious effect on public opinion."

He proceeds to impress upon his hearers that a world empire is waiting for his countrymen, whose fleet is powerful enough to protect them anywhere. Then come these remarkable sentences:

"Being oppresst by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection. They have commenced to boycott European merchandise. If, therefore, the Japanese let the chance slip by and do not go to India, the Indians will be disappointed. If one will not take gifts from heaven, heaven may send one misfortune. From old times India has been a land of treasure. Alexander the Great obtained there treasure sufficient to load one hundred camels, and Mohammed and Attila also obtained riches from India. Why should the Japanese not stretch out their hands toward that country, now that the people are looking to the Japanese? The Japanese ought to go to India, the South Ocean, and other parts of the world."

The London *Saturday Review*, however, is not perturbed by the Count's language. It remarks reassuringly:

"Count Okuma has the reputation of saying more than he means when he is on his legs. At a recent meeting of the Kobé Chamber of Commerce he appears to have fallen into 'a blazer' in urging his fellow-countrymen to take advantage of what he called the heaven-sent opportunity provided by the present conditions of the Indian market. He is reported as saying that 'being oppresst by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection.' This is contradicted, but that he did say something of the sort seems to be proved by the accounts of independent journals whose representatives were present. We should imagine that the translation was a free rendering of a reference to the boycotting of European goods under the Swadeshi movement. Count Okuma's object throughout the speech, as in others delivered about the same time, was to support the efforts Japan is making to recover lost ground in India. Japanese exports to India do not increase, and Japanese traders with characteristic energy are investigating the cause. Count Okuma probably has no great desire to hurt England, but he has a tremendous desire to benefit Japan; and if England loses by the process—he loves not England less, but Japan the more."

Much more serious is the interpretation of Count Okuma's speech made by the London *Spectator*, in whose editorial columns the speech is quoted with the following comments:

"Now if this means anything, it means that Japan is to abandon her alliance with us, and take upon herself the task, first of protecting, and then apparently of plundering—why else talk of treasure?—the people of India."

This thoughtful weekly gives the following statesmanlike reasons why the designs Japan might have upon British India would be practically unrealizable:

"But it may be said: 'Tho Japan can not, of course, hope to drive us out by the direct method as long as we command the sea, might not she do so indirectly by fomenting disturbance? We can not count upon her remaining our ally for an indefinite period, and if she ceases to be our ally, what is to prevent her sending her clever emissaries throughout India with the cry of "Asia for the Asiatics"?' Our answer to such doleful prognostications is that they rest upon the false assumption that Asiatics are all one, and that because a man is a Japanese he will therefore be welcomed by all Indians as a man, a brother, and a deliverer. We see no such symptoms of freemasonry among white men, and we are very doubtful whether there is any such bond among Asiatics. To begin with, such a bond is not very visible in India itself. To be a native of one part of India is by no means a passport to popularity in other parts. The Sikh is not willing to do the bidding of the Bengalee, or the Bengalee that of the Mahratta, or the Madrasee that of the Pathan or the Burman, even tho the educated among them may be able to offer very cogent arguments for cooperation, and may occasionally and for certain purposes be able to obtain some small measure of cooperation. Take the matter a stage further. We have never heard that the Chinaman is specially popular in India. Indeed, there is evidence to show the contrary. The assumption of superiority generally assumed by the Chinaman in India is resented, not liked, and we see no reason to believe that if large numbers of Japanese were to spread themselves through India in order to organize their Asiatic brethren against the white man they would be welcomed as enlightened philanthropists whose whole desire was to help a people rightly struggling to be free."

The writer concludes, however, that the Japanese are loyal to England, and that no Asiatic Power can possibly weaken British domination in Hindustan. "It is to be regretted," it says, "that one who has occupied high office should indulge in foolish talk. We are convinced, however, that the Japanese Government will repudiate in the strongest possible way, not only Count Okuma's words, but his sentiments, and we are quite sure that such repudiation will be *bona fide*."

KEEPING THE GERMAN HEAD IN THE LION'S JAWS

MR. WILLIAM T. STEAD has been making a very loud and emphatic appeal for the enlargement of the British Navy. He claims that Germany is making every effort to eclipse Great Britain as a sea Power. "The British nation floats upon the sea," and the only way to avoid conscription in England is to multiply the war-vessels. A weak navy is worse than none. Of Germany's increased naval budget he writes, in the London *Daily Mail:*

"We make no complaint against the German Government. The Germans are entirely within their rights if they decide to challenge the naval supremacy of Great Britain. We can, indeed, sympathize with them in their dissatisfaction with the *status quo.* So far from having strengthened their position in the world by building a fleet, they have weakened it; and until they can make their fleet as strong as ours or stronger, the whole German Navy is virtually a hostage in the hands of the stronger naval Power.

"For any Power to have a fleet on the high seas which is not the strongest fleet afloat is an increase not of strength, but of vulnerability. Take, for instance, the American Armada that is now on its way to the Pacific. It is supposed to be a menace to Japan. In reality, if it ventures into the Northern Pacific, Uncle Sam will be bound over to good behavior by the whole value of that fleet. The United States, invulnerable on land, is venturing her head into the jaws of the Japanese lion, and while the fleet remains in the Pacific the Americans will be very civil to Japan."

He thus plainly interprets the meaning of Germany's largely multiplied military expenditure inaugurated in a time of peace:

"So long as the German Navy is inferior to our own, so long the German head is within the jaws of the British lion. It is natural they should wish to reverse the position, but we naturally to preserve the *status quo.*

"It is not a question of a ship more or less. The new German naval program with its three millions increased expenditure in a time of profound peace is avowedly a proclamation to all the world that Germany means to depose us, if she can, from the position of relative superiority at sea which we now possess. We regret that she should give way to the temptation of such an impossible ambition. But that is her business. Our business is to see to it that the *status quo* is maintained.

"I regret that in commenting upon what I said in the last number of *The* [London] *Review of Reviews* some writers have imputed to me a desire to duplicate every new ship built in Germany. I meant my remark solely to apply to *Dreadnoughts.* Our lead in other craft is fairly secure. But the margin in *Dreadnoughts* is so small that the two keels for one is the formula of safety."

JAPAN IN FORMOSA

IT is scarcely possible to estimate the power of Japan in the Pacific without taking into account her work in Formosa, which she took possession of as a colony immediately after her defeat of China in 1895. A favorable view of her work there was presented in our issue for September 7 (p. 322). Now Mr. Reginald Kann, writing in the *Tour du Monde*, a Parisian weekly devoted to the description of foreign and more or less remote countries, tells us that this fertile and prosperous island has not proved an unmixt blessing to those who so ambitiously laid hands upon it. We thus translate his words on this point:

"When the Japanese took possession of Formosa they made the most praiseworthy efforts to conciliate the aborigines. The southern inhabitants of the island willingly accepted submission to their new masters; but as the northern tribes of Atayal were recalcitrant, the conquerors of China set about to destroy them. They found great difficulties in accomplishing this task. They dispatched many military expeditions against them, but without success. The savage inhabitants of the northern island were in the habit of enticing their invaders by presenting a feeble resistance until they had entangled them in the mountain fastnesses, where they cut their enemies to pieces, sometimes destroying to a man each squadron or contingent."

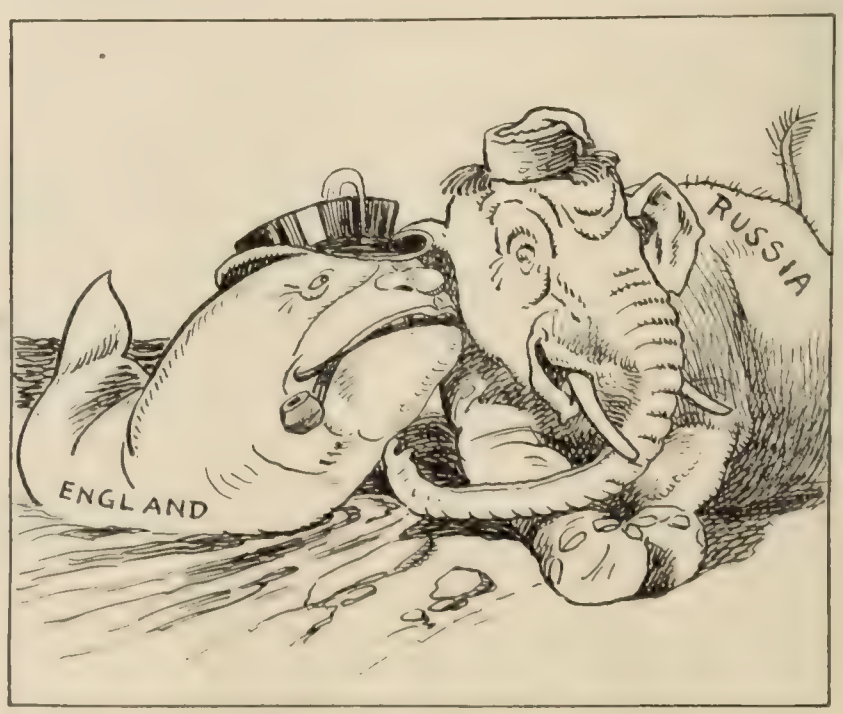
It is Mr. Kann's opinion that Japanese occupation has proved almost disastrous to the commercial prosperity of Formosa. In this regard he declares:

"The manufacture of tea in Formosa has been somewhat blighted since the Japanese occupation by the imposition of a double tax which the Government of Tokyo has set both upon the making and exportation of the commodity. The tea of Formosa is of two kinds, the oolong, which is exported to the United States and is the most costly tea in the world, and the pouchong, which is flavored by the jasmine and gardenia blossoms. This tea is all of it favored by Chinese consumers."

The main importance of Formosa to Japan, we are told, lies in its advantages as affording a naval base for the Japanese fleet. "Yet they live in the island," concludes Mr. Kann, "as a race apart and occupy it as a subjugated country. They jealously grind their new subjects to a position inferior to that of the natives of any other Asiatic colony."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALIEN CHEFS.

JOHN BULL (dolefully)—"Oh, the roast beef of old England!"
—*Punch* (London).



RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE WHALE—"We might be very good friends, of course—but natural history forbids it."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

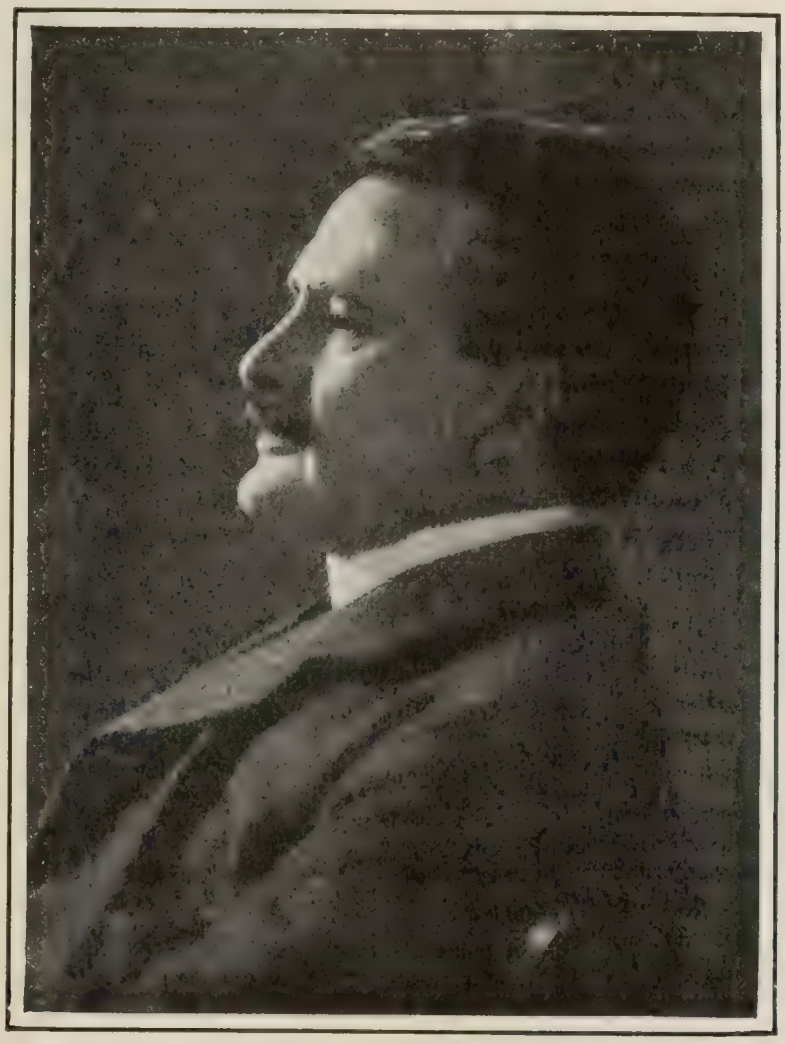
SORROWS OF THE MIGHTY.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A NOBEL PRIZE FOR AMERICAN SCIENCE

THE German press have shown a disposition to claim the award of the Nobel prize in physics for Germany, because Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, who receives it, was born in Germany. It is true that Michelson was born in Strelno, Prussia, in 1852, but he was brought to the United States when a boy, and was educated at the San Francisco high school and the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1873, so that his achievements form a legitimate part of American science. Our newspapers have given very meager and inadequate accounts of his work, a lack that is supplied by an informing article in the January *Review of Reviews*, by Herbert T. Wade, a scientific writer. He says:

"The young ensign's interest in physics and chemistry led to his detail to the teaching staff of the Academy in 1875, and it was here that he commenced his experimental work that soon developed into such importance. He was attracted especially toward the problem of the velocity of light. . . . Obtaining at an expense of $10 a small revolving mirror, with such apparatus as the Naval Academy laboratory afforded and he could construct, he made a series of determinations which gave as a mean value of the velocity of light 186,500 miles. This preliminary work so commended itself to the scientific men of the Navy that the sum of $2,000 was placed at his disposal, and special apparatus, with a small frame building in which it was installed, was constructed, so that early in the year 1879 the first observations could be made. The care taken in these experiments and the delicacy of adjustment and manipulation aroused the admiration of older physicists and astronomers, and the values obtained for the velocity of light from these observations were considered an important advance in accuracy and precision. . . . . .



PROF. ALBERT A. MICHELSON,
Who takes the first Nobel science prize that comes to America.

"At the conclusion of these important experiments, Michelson, who by this time had reached the grade of master, was assigned to the Nautical Almanac Office in Washington, where his studies in light were continued. Then going to Europe he was able to enjoy the facilities of the laboratories of the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg and of the Collège de France and Ecole Polytechnique, and was brought into close contact with the great physicists who then presided over these institutions. In this way he was able to develop some experimental ideas which he had previously evolved."

After this, Professor Michelson devised the interferential refractometer, or, as it is now generally called, the interferometer, which measures most minute distances in terms of the wave length of light. Resigning from the Navy in 1881, he was called to the Case School of Applied Science, at Cleveland, as professor of physics, where the range and scope of his experiments with the interferometer were greatly increased. In 1887 he became chairman of the section of physics of the American Association, and in the following year he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, while in 1889 the Royal Society of London conferred on him its Rumford Medal. In this year he became professor of physics in Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., where he further developed the practical use of the interferometer in the measurement of distances. To quote further:

"The accuracy of this work so appealed to Dr. B. A. Gould that when he attended the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures at Paris as the delegate of the United States in 1892 he brought the matter before the eminent physicists and meteorologists composing that body. Accordingly an invitation was extended to Professor Michelson to carry on and extend his investigation at the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures at Sèvres, near Paris, with a view to determining the length of the international prototype meter in terms of the wave length of light. Professor Michelson proceeded to Paris, and in one of the laboratories of the bureau installed his apparatus. A year was spent in the careful adjustment and the making of observations, but when the latter were computed the results were most satisfactory, their harmony indicating a high degree of precision. . . .

"This research fixes the standard of length now used, independent of time and all other considerations, as the waves of light are unalterable. . . . . .

"Professor Michelson's return from this successful work at Paris enabled him to take up the organization of the department of physics of the Univeristy of Chicago, to the head of which he was appointed in 1892. . . . . .

"In connection with his spectroscopic studies he has devised a new instrument known as the échelon spectroscope, where the effects of magnetism on the light-waves and other phenomena can be studied. . . . He has also extended the use of the interferometer to astronomy in connection with the telescope; and its power to resolve the light from the various stars into particular and peculiar kinds of radiation has made it a most useful instrument. . . . . .

"While the astronomer deals with magnitudes so great that they challenge the respect and admiration, if not the understanding, of the average man, the world of science at the other end of the scale, to which the physicist working in what is known as pure science largely addresses himself, has hardly received the same general attention and appreciation. It is in this field that Professor Michelson has achieved such great success, and it bears out a remark of a famous physicist often quoted by him, 'that the future truths of physical science are to be looked for in the sixth place of decimals.'"

INSULATORS AS TARGETS.—The trouble caused by mischievous or thoughtless persons who destroy insulators on electric transmission lines by shooting at them or breaking them with stones is enlarged upon by an editorial writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago), who says:

"Vigorous steps should be taken to punish severely the men or boys who either through wanton mischief or with criminal intent take wire from transmission lines in lonely districts or destroy insulators by using them as a mark to shoot at. One instance is told by our Peoria correspondent: 'The lightning storm of last week developed trouble on the Illinois Traction Company's high-tension transmission line. The trouble was finally located, and was found to be caused by hunters shooting away the high-tension insulators. Twenty-two were found to be defective, and all had to be replaced. The company has posted a notice offering a reward

of $50 for information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons.' This is no isolated case, nor is Illinois the only State in which these depredations are committed. We have heard of some very ingenious methods adopted to take wire from poles even when transmitting current at high potential, but it would serve no useful purpose to set forth how this perverted cleverness is manifested. But the tampering with transmission circuits is a serious matter to power-generating companies, particularly exasperating because usually there is no trace of the offenders. If existing laws are inadequate, others more stringent should be enacted before the power companies resort to the last expedient of patrolling their lines by armed guards."

THE SEARCH-LIGHT AS A BEACON

A PROPOSED use of a vertically directed search-light as a beacon, to replace the usual form of lighthouse apparatus, is described in *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany, December). While lighthouses render eminent service in securing the passage of vessels along the coast, and the constantly improved technical equipments enable them to keep pace with the demands of modern day, an increase of the projection distance, without being the cause of augmented installation and operation expenses, says this journal, would be hailed in all parts of the world. Retired Captain Arenhold recently explained to the Nautical Society of Kiel his idea of a new form of vertical beacon-light, which would not only be more effective than the present lighthouses, but would also offer economy in service, and the Imperial Ministry of Naval Affairs is contemplating extensive practical tests at Friedrichsort. Its advantages are sketched thus:

"The idea of the new signal-fire was suggested by the fact that search-lights on vessels can transmit their signals to distances of forty to fifty nautical miles, probably because, in contrast to the horizontal light cast by lighthouses, they project the light obliquely into the air.

"It is believed, therefore, that a light emitted vertically into the air can be seen to a distance of at least eighty nautical miles, this being possible without consuming as much energy as does the lighthouse. The costs of installing lighthouses would thus be saved.

"The same means could be employed for distinguishing the various signals, as are used by lighthouses—colors and periodical obscuration. It will require thorough practical tests

THE SEARCH LIGHT AS A VERTICAL SIGNAL-FIRE.

to establish the projection distance in unfavorable weather, fog, and rain. As a military appliance, it possesses the notable advantage that, when the light is extinguished in the daytime, the enemy has not the same means of ascertaining their own immediate locality."

THE WRONG MEN FOR A FACTORY JOB

THE following extracts from an article on "Finding the Right Man," contributed by H. A. Worman to *Factory* (New York, December), are instructive and suggestive. They are from the section headed "What Men to Avoid in Hiring New Hands."

Courtesy of "Factory," New York.

INTERVIEWING APPLICANTS FOR FACTORY WORK.

The clever employment agent, we are told, begins to sift out these men even while they are waiting in the outer office. Says Mr. Worman:

"The quiet, self-contained individual who secures the chair nearest the door to the inner office and neither takes part in the conversation about him nor wastes attention on newspapers or other reading, gets a favorable mark before the agent knows his name. On the other hand, the fellow who can't keep his own counsel, who takes his neighbor into his confidence or discusses the baseball games with him—unless he be a potential salesman—is set down as one who will waste his own time and that of his fellows 'talking it over,' whether he is placed in an office or a factory department.

"The 'drifter' is glib with excuses for his various changes—the desirable man will be as brief as he is frank about the reasons for his leaving his last place. If he was discharged, he may be bitter—no capable, industrious worker can be blamed for resenting a 'pay-off' slip. But if he is sweeping in his condemnation of conditions at his last place, it is safe to reject him unless the agent knows from other sources that the case is much as he describes it. The confirmed 'knocker' usually presents his negative credentials by word of mouth; and no degree of skill can counterbalance the effect he will have in the shop or office he is assigned to.

"Nice discrimination is needed in hiring the man who is ready to take any job you can offer him. He may be desperately sincere in his promise to leave promotion and compensation entirely in your hands, but actual contact with unworthy or ill-paid tasks usually upsets his resolution. There was the foreman of a large Southern sawmill I engaged to take charge of a gang of blacksmiths in one of our plants.

"He was in appalling straits, having brought his invalid wife north and exhausted his resources so absolutely that he walked twelve miles, having no car-fare, to inquire for a laborer's job at another of our works. I learned of this incident after my first interview with him, and decided that his ability to handle men would be of use in this blacksmith-shop. The work done was rough and required no more than common intelligence to master it and direct the workmen. His gratitude was almost painful—yet it took him just six weeks to sicken of the work and announce that I would have to pay him more money, find him another place, or lose him. Of course he was paid off.

"For stock-keeper, on another occasion, I hired a young man who was a very fair accountant. With him, too, it was a question of bread-money; and tho I made it clear to him that the work would be heavy and not at all like what he was accustomed to, he

jumped at the chance of taking the place. He was 'willing to do anything' and admitted that the seventeen and one-half cents an hour 'looked good.' But the mechanical nature of the work, the deadly routine, wore him out in a fortnight, and he quit with an apology. That was a mistake on my part—the company actually lost money, for he hadn't acquired either speed or facility in handling by the time he presented his resignation.

"To make up for these disappointments, every employment man encounters square-jawed boys who mean every word of the tiresome formula, 'any job at all.' Here are two young college men who besieged my office two years ago, declining to take refusals when I told them I had no places for them. I told them there were no openings in the office division. They answered that they rejoiced to hear it—that they wanted factory jobs. Both were too light for truckers or department helpers, and I was at a loss to place them.

"To dismiss them, I explained that the only jobs I could possibly give them were as errand boys. One was twenty, the other twenty-one—both college graduates—and I fancied they would refuse to be messengers at six dollars a week. Not a bit of it. 'When do we start?' they demanded. I capitulated. They lasted five or six weeks—as messengers. By that time three or four foremen had asked me to transfer them as department clerks or 'tracers.' Within a year both boys had won three or four promotions and were drawing fifteen dollars a week. Now one of them is an assistant foreman, and the other is in line for similar promotion."

SCIENCE PRESS ON LORD KELVIN

WILLIAM THOMSON, Lord Kelvin, often called the foremost scientific man of England, and, after the death of Helmholtz, of Berlin, sometimes accounted the most eminent living physicist, died in Glasgow, Scotland, on December 17 last, at the age of eighty-three. The comment of the daily press was treated in our issue for December 28 (p. 1000). Now come the scientific journals, which are able to speak of his work with more special knowledge and appreciation. Kelvin was noted particularly as an electrical engineer and as a writer on theoretical physics. As we learn from a sketch in *The Electrical Review* (New York, December 21) he was the son of William Thomson and was born on June 25, 1824, at Belfast, Ireland, where his father at that time was professor of mathematics. We read further:

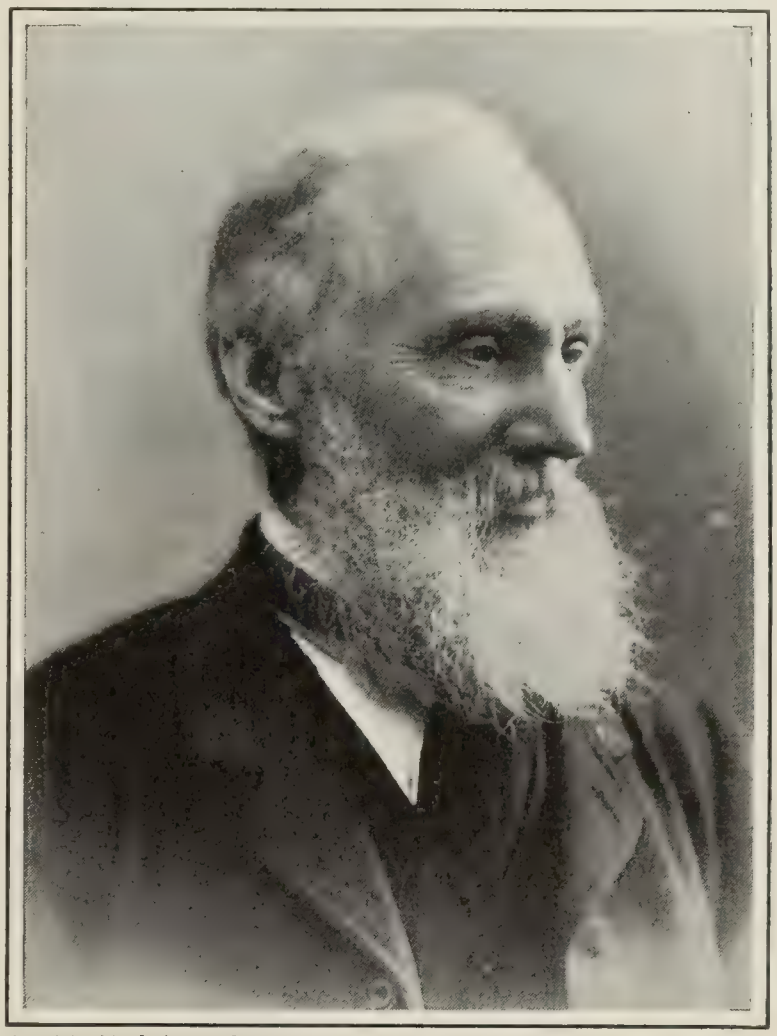
"In 1830 the Thomsons removed to Glasgow, as his father had been appointed professor of mathematics at the university there. William was then eight years old, and at the age of ten he was sent to school, and a year later he entered the University at Glasgow, where he soon distinguished himself by taking first prizes in mathematics.

"From this time until 1899, when he gave up his professorship, with the exception of six years spent as a student at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and a short time in Paris, he was connected with the University at Glasgow, either as a student or a member of the faculty."

At the early age of sixteen Thomson published a defense of Fourier's theorem in harmonic analysis. When only twenty-two he became professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow University and was even then described as "the first man of science in England, of the rising generation." His researches in the theory of telegraphy led to his appointment as electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company, which relied chiefly on both his theoretical knowledge and his mechanical skill in finally bringing the work to a successful issue. For this he was knighted in 1866. During the seventies and early eighties he gave considerable thought to electrical applications, designed a number of dynamos and showed, in 1879, that economical high-tension electrical transmission was possible. Among the other achievements for which he is noted are his definition of "absolute temperature" and other work in thermodynamics, his researches on the age of the earth and other problems in physical geology, his inventions in connection with accurate measurement, and those of navigational apparatus. In 1892 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Kelvin of Largs—one of the few English peerages ever bestowed purely for scientific services to the nation. Kelvin's greatness is almost universally acknowledged. Prof. Arthur G. Webster says of him in *Science* (New York, January 3):

"Probably no one, with the single exception of Helmholtz, born three years earlier, exercised a greater influence on the science of the nineteenth century, while to compare the influence of these two great physicists with that of Darwin is as bootless as to question whether the grass is greener than the sky is blue. . . . . .

"Kelvin's great strength consisted in his mastery of the application of mathematical methods, and of mechanics in particular, combined with his rare physical intuition and his ability to construct models to make difficult phenomena tangibly realizable. Helmholtz says of him in his preface to his translation of [the treatise



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LORD KELVIN (WILLIAM THOMSON).

He had "that highest of intellectual qualities, the constructive scientific imagination, which 'bodies forth the forms of things unknown,' with such definition and precision that the mechanical faculties work up to the conception as to a visible model."

on natural philosophy by] Thomson and Tait, 'William Thomson, one of the most penetrating and ingenious thinkers, deserves the thanks of the scientific world, in that he takes us into the workshop of his thoughts and unravels the guiding threads which have helped him to master and to set in order the most resisting and confused material.' Again, in his 'Report on Sir William Thomson's Mathematical and Physical Papers' he sees the great merit of Thomson's scientific methods in the fact that, 'following the example given by Faraday, he avoids as far as possible hypotheses about unknown subjects and endeavors to express by his mathematical treatment of problems simply the law of observable phenomena. By this circumscription of his field Thomson brought out the analogy between the different phenomena of nature much more clearly than would have been the case if it had been complicated by widely diverging ideas with reference to the inner mechanism of phenomena.'"

In a leading editorial on Kelvin's death *The Times* (London, December 18) says that finality is the note of his achievements, and goes on:

"He is not found advancing the solution of a problem by a stage and leaving it, his own initiative exhausted, to be carried forward by other men. When he is done with the matter, there is no more to be done. The problem is solved, once and for all.

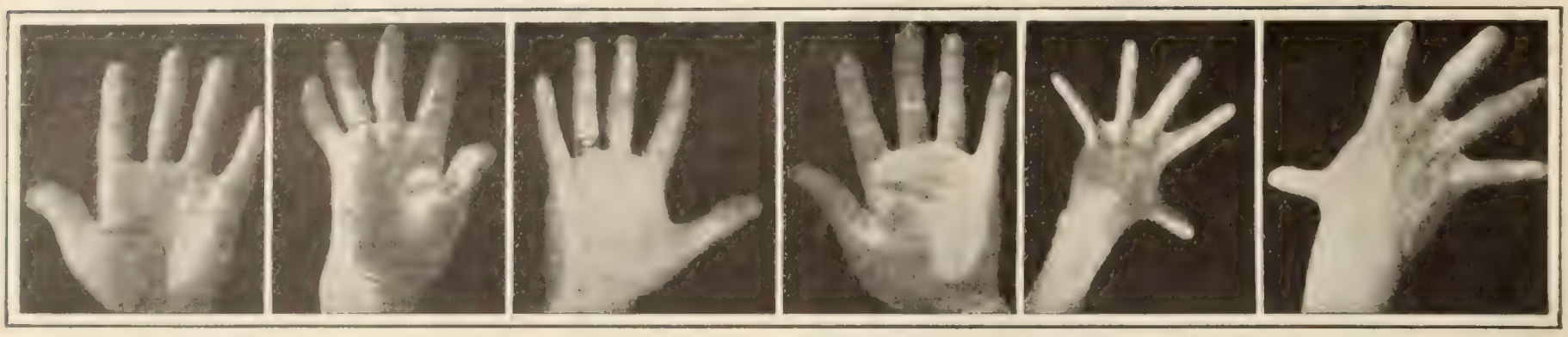


FIG. 1.—LEFT HAND OF A SMITH. FIG. 2.—RIGHT HAND OF A SHOEMAKER. FIG. 3.—RIGHT HAND OF A TYPESETTER. FIG. 4. LEFT HAND OF A TAILOR. FIG. 5. LEFT HAND OF A PIANIST. FIG. 6. RIGHT HAND OF A PIANIST.

THE INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATIONS ON THE SHAPE OF THE HAND.

Say a thing is not delicate enough; most inventors proceed to make it a little more delicate, and are rather proud of doing so much. Lord Kelvin would ascertain by a masterly analysis of the whole case what was the *maximum* of possible delicacy, and would then bring to bear wide and various knowledge and singular fertility of mechanical resource in order to reach that *maximum*. His siphon-recorder, his compass, and his electrometers are instances of that thoroughness, alike in conception and in execution, which marked his work. It flowed from that highest of intellectual qualities, the constructive scientific imagination, which 'bodies forth the forms of things unknown,' with such definition and precision that the mechanical faculties work up to the conception, as to a visible model. There is a misunderstood saying that 'they whom the gods love die young.' They do die young, even at fourscore years. Lord Kelvin had in large measure the vitality, the elasticity, the capacity for being acutely and vividly interested in the things about him, which keep the spirit young and enable a man to 'bear it out even to the edge of doom.' Yet, tho in the best sense an optimist, full of faith in the possibilities of science, and keen to the last to grasp the bearing and promise of any new phenomenon, none knew better than he—it were to be wished that many of smaller attainments knew so well—the inexorable limitations. He was never of those who at each new discovery talk as if the last veil in the Temple of Isis were about to be torn asunder, disclosing the goddess in all her awful beauty. It needs the modesty of greatness to say after fifty-five years of strenuous and successful work, 'I know no more of electric and magnetic force, or of the relations between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, or of chemical affinity, than I knew and tried to teach my class students in my first session as professor.'"

Kelvin was buried on December 23 in Westminster Abbey, near Sir Isaac Newton. There was a large gathering of scientists, many clad in academic robes and wearing decorations. King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent representatives, while the pallbearers included John Morley, Lord Rayleigh, Admiral Seymour, Lord Strathcona, and others. Almost all the embassies in London were represented, Secretary Carter attending on behalf of the American Embassy.

MARKS OF OCCUPATIONS ON THE HANDS

THAT the profession or occupation of a person may be reflected in the shape and characteristics of his hands is shown by a striking illustrated article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, December 28) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. Dr. Gradenwitz tells us that tho the human hand seems to be a fairly uniform structure, it really shows a differentiation as wide as that of the features of the face. He goes on to say:

"It is a well-known fact that the character of an individual can in a measure be read in his features, and a similar connection with character can be found in the form of the hand. The hand, however, has a closer connection with actual occupation.

"Whereas the influence of vocation on the traits (apart from a natural disposition for a certain craft that may lead to its adoption) is due mainly to a particular turn of mind connected with and produced by that vocation, the influence exerted on the shape of the hand is mainly of a physical nature. The continual repetition of the same kind of manual work results in a permanent alteration of the skin and muscles of the hand, as well as a transformation of the bones (atrophy or thickening of certain parts), displacement of the joints, etc., for in repeating a given manipulation over and over again the palm and the balls of the thumb and little finger are called upon continually to perform the same action, leading to a permanent strain on and wear and tear of given parts of the hand."

The most obvious alterations are naturally those of heavy manual laborers, whose hands are coarse and clumsy, with short, thick, callous fingers, overdeveloped balls of the thumb and little finger, and horny skin covered with fissures. The left hand may be specially affected, as in the case of a smith, who, by using this hand to seize the tongs, develops very marked balls and projecting broadened finger-tips (Fig. 1). The thumb of his left hand is used in pressing on the tongs, and so becomes especially strong. Similar facts are stated in the case of locksmiths. We read, further:

"A very striking sample of a deformed hand is represented in Fig. 2, which shows the hand of a shoemaker. This is characterized by the strikingly broad and flat thumb, while the fingers are likewise broadened and flattened at the top. This deformation is due to the continual pressure exerted in cutting the leather for the heels and soles, which operation calls for considerable strength, the fingers being set firmly against the surface of the hard leather, while the knife is kept in the fist. A continual pressure is furthermore brought to bear on the finger-tips in working the heavy material, while the callous balls become strikingly thickened. The shape of the right-hand forefinger is also characteristic of the profession, the surface turned toward the thumb being flattened considerably, so as to give the finger a tapering form. This is due to the continual use of that part of the forefinger in seizing and fitting shoe-nails and tacks, resulting in a resorption of both the bone and flesh. The left thumb, being used mainly to keep the object in position in nailing the leather, is not quite as broad and flat as the right-hand thumb. The striking deflection of the right thumb is well visible in Fig. 2.

"Another type of hand, viz., that of a typesetter, is represented in Fig. 3. This is of a slender, regular shape, showing that the work done is not heavy. The actions connected with his profession are mainly performed by means of the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the tips being used nearly exclusively in picking the type from the cases and inserting it in a narrow 'stick' held in the left hand. This continual seizing by means of the thumb and forefinger tips is bound to result in an atrophy of the bones and tissues, which is especially marked in the surfaces turned toward each other. Both the thumb and the forefinger of the right hand accordingly show a tapering form in their upper parts, while the remaining fingers retain their normal broad tips. The left-hand thumb, owing to the permanent pressure exerted by the type-box, is flattened and broadened at the tip."

The hand of a tailor is shown in Fig. 4. Its smooth palm differs strikingly from that of a man who does heavy work. The forefinger of the left hand is especially characteristic, as the surface toward the thumb is worn to a point at the tip, by the continual sliding of the needle over this part. The writer goes on:

"After examining the hands of representatives of certain handicrafts, it will be interesting to study that of an artist. The hands

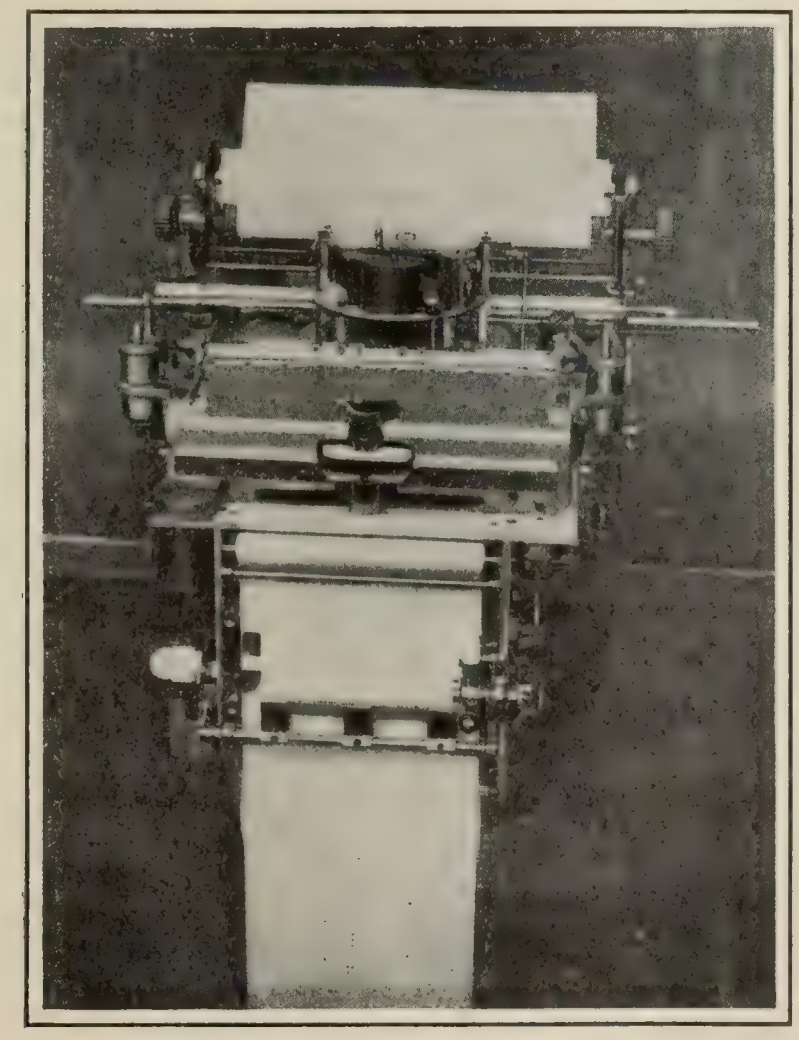
represented in Figs. 5 and 6 are those of a pianist, which show some especially characteristic features. In fact, all of the ten fingers are remarkably flat at the tips on the side coming in contact with the keys of the instrument, as a consequence of the variable pressure permanently exerted on the latter. Furthermore, the fingers are strikingly long, as their members, in swiftly touching the keys of high and low notes, are loosened continually. On the other hand, the thumb and little finger, which spread out in opposite directions, are elongated to a considerable degree, and the other fingers, as well as the remainder of the hand, are likewise affected by this process.

"While a study of the different types of hand is bound to appeal to the lover of psychology and sociology, it has been found recently to be a valuable aid to the criminal police in ascertaining the profession of a suspect. Like the various methods of determining the physical characteristics of an individual, which have been suggested in the course of recent years, an investigation of these factors may in fact give useful hints as to the identity of an individual."

A PNEUMATIC TYPEWRITER

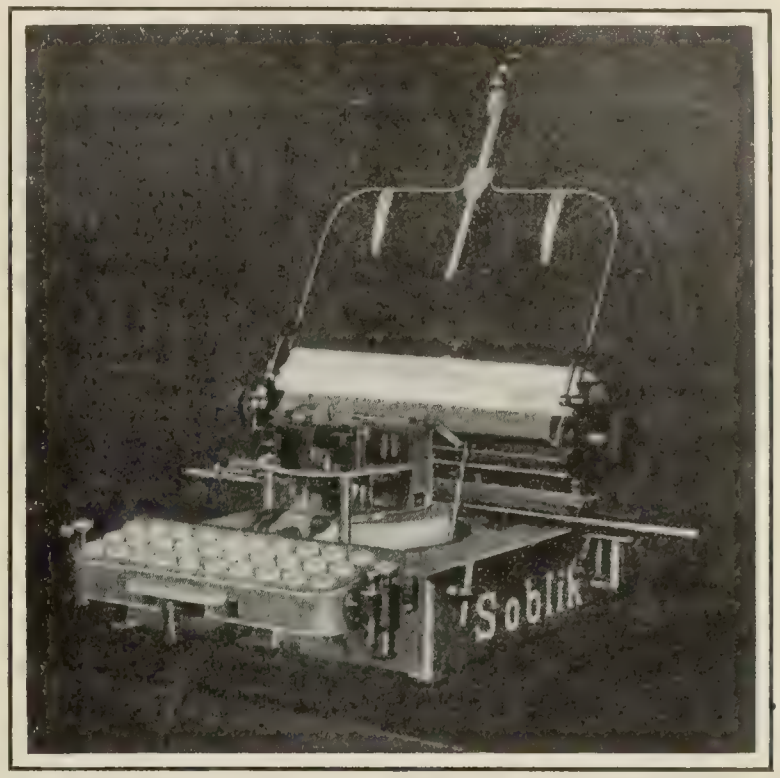
A NEWLY invented typewriting-machine in which the working parts are actuated by pneumatic power, the pressure on the keys serving only to control and direct its action, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, December 14) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. It is well known, remarks this writer, that there have been several recent attempts to operate writing-machines by mechanical force, in order to facilitate the work of the operator, who is not only fatigued seriously by the exertion required in striking the keys, but is exposed to a gradual breakdown of the nervous system. The plan devised by Soblik, the inventor of the pneumatic machine, appears more practical than the electric arrangements of other constructors. We read:

"The keyboard of this machine, shown in the illustration, bears several superposed rows of buttons disposed in the cover of a rectangular box having numerous small openings. Each of these



PNEUMATIC TYPEWRITER WITH AUTOMATIC MULTIPLIER.

openings is connected by a small tube with the center of the machine, where the type-wheel is placed. The rim of this wheel bears characters in raised type which, by being thrust out beyond the wheel, strike the surface of the paper. It is sufficient to touch one of the buttons very lightly to cause the corresponding letter to be imprinted with force. The clearness of the impression is regulated at will by modifying the size of the air-tube with a special lever. This slight contact of the finger suffices to produce a large number of carbon copies, the types being actuated by pneumatic power always with equal force. By pressing lightly on special



SOBLIK PNEUMATIC TYPEWRITER.

buttons, the carriage is brought back to the beginning of its course and the spaces between the lines are modified.

"A very important property of this machine, as distinguished from others, . . . is that several letters may be printed at once by pressing the corresponding buttons simultaneously. The order of impression in this case is always the alphabetic order of the letters in question. With a little practise there may thus be produced by pressure of the fingers alone, not only a single character, but also syllables, or even whole words, provided the order of the letters is alphabetic.

"The inking of the characters is effected by a patented device analogous to that used in printing-presses. The ink may be changed at any moment without the necessity of cleaning the types and without the least risk of soiling the paper with an excess of ink."

Another advantage, we are told, is the ease with which the keyboard may be exchanged for that corresponding to any one of the typewriting systems now in use; the individual characters also are changed in about six seconds. The absence of levers or springs to bring type and paper in contact evidently reduces the danger of derangement. The air used in the machine is comprest by a tiny electric motor consuming less than a cent's worth of current in an eight-hour day. Electric power, however, may be replaced by hydraulic or other forms. The necessary force is so slight that the machine may even be run by blowing gently into the tubing. We read further:

"As the types do not strike the paper forcibly, as in an ordinary typewriter, but are prest against it quietly, the machine, in its working, makes no appreciable noise. Its weight is only about 7 kilograms [15½ pounds] and its dimensions 30 x 25 x 15 centimeters [12 x 10 x 6 inches]. The writing is immediately visible. The pneumatic machine may be combined with an automatic multiplier, producing a perforated pattern in a strip of paper shown below the keyboard in the illustration, while the ordinary typographic impression is made at the same time. When the writing is completed, the perforated record is introduced into the machine and will reproduce the text automatically as many times as desired. By this process, which evidently assures an important economy of time, numerous carbon copies may also be made simultaneously. These automatic reproductions are of course absolutely identical with the original text."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEGENERACY

DIVORCE, drunkenness, and irreligion are so on the increase in New Hampshire that one of its pastors declares that its religious work to-day "must be largely of a home-missionary nature." The picture he draws is rendered more pathetic by a comparison of the New Hampshire of to-day and of an earlier generation. By the shifting of population, this State has lost heavily of its native stock. In 1870 the total population of the State was 318,000, says the Rev. E. S. Tasker, writing in *Zion's Herald* (Boston). Of these, 273,000 were native Americans, and 45,000 were of foreign birth or parentage. In 1900 the native population had fallen to 243,000 and the foreign population had risen to 168,000. To-day it is estimated that nearly, if not quite, one-half of the population is of foreign birth or parentage. These facts furnish, according to Mr. Tasker, one cause for the intellectual and moral retrogression of the State. Another cause is the weakening of the native stock. New Hampshire, he recalls, "once occupied the proud place of third in the Union for literacy; now she has fallen to the twenty-eighth." Speaking of the decadence in the moral life of the State, he writes:

"Perhaps the most glaring indication of this is found in the recent growth of the divorce evil, which has permeated city and country village alike, and has become so wide-spread as to make it a delicate subject. The record of our State on this question is anything but an enviable one. In 1870 we had 149 cases of divorce in New Hampshire, and there has been a steady and rapid increase, until, in 1904, we had 525 cases. This is the shameful record for one year. Indications are that the public conscience in our State has been deadened by familiarity with moral looseness. This moral evil may not be laid at the door of our foreign population. The Roman-Catholic Church, of which the foreigners are largely members, is proverbially strong and true on the divorce question. The fault, then, must be found largely in the moral laxity of our native population.

"Another sign of the times is found in the increase in drunkenness during the past few years, since the overthrow of the prohibitory system. Since the present local-option license law went into effect the commitments to our county houses of correction, for drunkenness, have increased from 473 in 1902 to 2,182 in 1906. And there is a growing conviction that drinking is on the increase among the young men of our State. Some of our best citizens are expressing in strongest terms their horror at the situation, and calling for some change in the law that may help to better conditions. A large share of the blame for our degradation in this respect may be attributed to the foreigner who, with his drinking customs, stands for the license system.

"Another sign of our present condition is to be found in the growing spirit of irreligion. Our non-churchgoing element is on the increase. In the thirty-seven towns already referred to, the religious census yielded the following results: Out of a total population of about 32,000, 8,000, or one-fourth, claimed to have no church affiliations whatever; and 18,000, or over one-half, had never received the rite of baptism. Now, if this proportion is the same throughout the State, it indicates a lamentable condition of irreligion in a supposedly Christian commonwealth. It has been truly said of rural communities that 'the character standing is essentially the religious standing of a village, for intellectual or moral life is generally exprest through the church and religious customs and ideals.' The church should be the center of moral and spiritual life, but it is a fact that in many of our communities the church is a waning influence in the life of the people. The congregations are small, the interest in church work is meager, and the outside looks with scorn upon the church."

The prospect of a small village on the road to moral decay is most dispiriting. Degenerate country settlements have none of the influences to elevate and strengthen the moral life that exist in the city, even where abundant examples of vice and crime abound. "The conflict between good and evil is so intense that the very battle tends to clear the moral atmosphere;" but the small village lacks all these influences for good. Some statistics of this State's "degenerate" districts are given by the writer thus:

"Here is the record of an average country town for one year: 29 marriages, 25 births, 40 deaths. Nothing very promising here for the future population of that town! In a canvass of 37 towns in one section of our State, made within two or three years, it was found that the population was decreasing in 27 of them, and in this same region, containing 9,073 dwelling-houses, 1,084, or almost one-eighth of them, were found to be deserted places. These figures are suggestive of the loss in population in some of our rural sections. In still other regions the loss in numbers has been made good by the occupancy of the abandoned farms by the incoming foreigners."

GOING AFTER THE STRAYED SHEEP

PASTORS of all persuasions will probably be interested in the new movement among the Presbyterians to gather in the church-members who have lost the habit of churchgoing. It is reckoned that from three to five per cent. of their entire church-membership is lost to the church every year in this way, a condition that is probably equally true of other denominations. The Presbyterians evidently do not agree with the writer quoted in another column who thinks the alarm over empty pews needless. A regular campaign will be begun in many parts of the country this month, says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), "to induce every unanchored or unchurched church-member to become properly identified with the church in the place of the present residence." "There are hundreds of thousands of church-members," it estimates, "who are not in connection with the church in the place where they are living. . . . Scores of thousands of these people are Presbyterians." The evils of neglecting the habit of church worship are here set forth:

"In the first place, and chiefly, let us say, it is bad for the individuals themselves. Christian life, in such conditions, is apt to deteriorate. Public worship is very apt to be neglected. Attendance at Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting is almost sure to be given up. Little interest will be manifested or felt in missionary giving or any part of the work of the church. The single coal detached from the fire will soon cool off and blacken and die. The detached church-member is in danger of forgetting in his isolated condition that he is a profest follower of Christ. He may yield to temptations, to worldliness. He will lose spiritual ground. Even a family so circumstanced is in danger of deteriorating. Family worship will probably be neglected. It takes all the impulses possible to keep us in the right condition. It is exceedingly unfortunate when a church-member is out of relations with the church where he resides. . . . . .

"In the second place, it is bad for the church to have people living all about it who do not bring their letters. They seem to sit in censure on the church as tho it were not worthy of their affiliation. They chill the enthusiasm by withholding their sympathy. They fail to help along with the religious work even tho they are making their home there. The pastor would be glad to welcome them into the church, and the good people would be glad to be on friendly relations with them, but their holding aloof puts a constraint on them all. It would be immeasurably better if each one, on going to a new home, if only for six months, would come at once into the church by letter, and have a cordial, useful, earnest life there during the time of residence, be it long or be it short.

"In the third place, it is bad for the church from which one goes if the membership be not removed promptly. The roll is left in an uncertain condition. The church does not know how many members to report. Not one in a hundred is of any use to the church that is left behind. Comparatively few ever return. If, after a few years, they should come back, it would be immeasurably better for them to come bringing a letter from some church in which they had been active and useful than to come straggling back after years spent in uselessness and negligence of the means

of grace. These 'reserve' rolls and lists of absentees are a burden and a heavy load. Let there be no nonsense or foolish sentiment about this matter, and let it be understood that after people have gone no one wishes their names left encumbering the roll."

LEARNED BELIEVERS IN SPIRITUALISM

DO college professors believe in the supposed facts of the supernormal world? The names of those who do are so frequently quoted that the impression seems to have been created in some minds that professors as a class are among the adherents of the faith in spiritualistic and psychical phenomena. But Prof. E. W. Scripture, formerly director of the Yale Psychological Laboratory, says (in *The Independent*) that they don't believe. The professorial body numbers thousands, including Koch, Virchow, Röntgen, and Behring, but Professor Scripture cites one investigator as able to find among them only ten "believers." Among the ten, says Professor Scripture, "there is not a single German and not a Frenchman of prominence. Of the Englishmen, the famous chemist Crookes is like a child in his simple faith and careless experiments as soon as he leaves his own domain." There are three Americans, but these Professor Scripture "leaves to their colleagues." Those who believe are thus characterized:

"'Professor' Camille Flammarion, director of the Observatory of Jovisy, does. 'I purpose to show . . . what truth there is in the phenomena of table-turnings, table-movings, and table-rappings, in the communications received therefrom, in levitations that contradict the laws of gravity, etc., etc.' 'Mediumistic experiences might form (and doubtless soon will form) a chapter in physics.' He gives photographs of tables suspended in the air by the mystic force of Eusapia Paladino. The medium commands a 'spirit' to raise the table. 'This being appears to come into existence and then become non-existent as soon as the experiment is ended.' Professor Crookes, the celebrated chemist, believes in the movement of heavy substances when at a distance from the medium, in the rising of tables and chairs off the ground without contact with any person, in human beings rising and floating about, in the appearance of disconnected hands either self-luminous or visible by ordinary light, in a bell passing through the wall of a room and a flower passing through a table, in the creation of a lifelike figure, 'Katie,' who sobbed, talked, shook hands, and even submitted to a 'gentlemanly' embrace. Professor Milési believes in self-playing mandolins, in pianos that jump up and down, etc. Professor Palmieri felt himself embraced by his dead daughter and everybody heard the sound of a kiss. Professor Richet believes in anything that comes along.

"Professor Hyslop believes in certain 'clairvoyant' persons who can perceive objects or scenes at a distance and without any of the normal impressions of sense, in the appearance of 'apparitions' of dead persons, in dreams that reveal events happening at a distance, in telepathy or the direct communication of one mind with another, in 'crystal gazing,' or the 'supernormal' acquisition of knowledge by looking at a bright object, in premonitions of future events, etc., etc. In fact, there seems to be very little left that he won't believe. Yet, like my clever friend, the showman, 'Professor' Baldwin, the White Mahatma, he is addicted to such phrases as 'the matter is supernormal' and to indicating that some mysterious force is at work whose nature we do not yet know (and for whose investigation we need endowed professors)."

Asking the question why college professors "believe contrary to all evidence," Dr. Scripture proceeds:

"A study of their characters will show the reasons. One of them, a professor of psychiatry, has written books on insanity, genius, and criminality that have been brilliant, startling, and original, but in every respect utterly devoid of scientific worth; every thesis proven by him could just as well have been disproven by the very facts he collected. Another is a professor of physiology in a world-famed university. No kinder, simpler, more charming man ever lived; full of enthusiasm and ambition to discover some great truth, his very sincerity and simplicity render him an easy prey to the clever schemer. I have seen him, after a test of a musical prodigy, clasp the child to his breast with enthusiastic tears—whereas the audience had seen the mother's tricks. A university life is in some respects like that of a monastery; the inmates are to a great degree protected from the evil world outside. The standards of ethics are higher, and there is greater faith in one's fellow men. Every swindler knows that a college professor is usually an 'easy mark.' It is only natural that among such men there are a few who are caught by the spiritualistic and telepathic humbugs—and once caught in print, with true academic obstinacy, never back down on what they have said."

Taking up the challenge of Professor Hyslop that the time is ripe for the endowment of investigations, the writer replies:

"The problems of man's destiny, of a possible future life, of extraordinary powers of foreseeing events, of seeing things at a distance with a spiritual eye, etc., are certainly far more worthy of investigation than any problems now undertaken. But—these problems *have* been undertaken; money *has* been spent; a whole society for psychical research has been hard at work for twenty-five years; whole series of volumes have been published. And—the result has been entirely negative; not one single fact bearing upon any of the problems has been established. At the present time there is money by the barrelful for any one who will produce even the shadow of a fact of this kind. Show me a person who by premonition will predict a rise in stocks and I make him a multimillionaire over night. One who could by clairvoyance see what is happening at a distance wouldn't need to work for a living. If telepathy or thought-transference had even the most microscopic foundation in fact, it would be instantly commercialized as a rival to telegraphy, telephony, and even the postal service. Show the world even the faintest hope of trustworthy investigations of the immortality of the soul, and the whole body of scientific men would plunge into the work. The mountain has been in labor for such a long time, and it has brought forth not even a mouse."

NEEDLESS ALARM OVER EMPTY PEWS

PEOPLE do not go to church so regularly or in such great numbers as they did a hundred or even fifty years ago, says *The Homiletic Review* (New York), but this is not to be taken as an argument that the influence of Christianity is on the wane. We are passing through a crisis, and there have been many changes in religious knowledge and opinion, but religion is as powerful a thing now as ever, if not a greater power than it was in the early days of the last century. The writer in *The Homiletic* supports his opinion on the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Glasgow, and observes:

"The most thoughtful minds in religious, philosophical, and scientific circles are manifestly very deeply conscious of the transitional nature of our time. Certain characteristics of the age have just been aptly described by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Glasgow. He remarks that large numbers of people of to-day have all but given up the traditions of their forefathers. In the years that have passed every one attended church because the traditions of their families prescribed that it was right they should do so. It was not altogether principle that controlled them. Within the present decade a change has come. Dr. Hunter notes that people no longer look down on the man or the woman who does not go to church on Sunday mornings. The result has been an appreciable lessening of the number of churchgoers. But Dr. Hunter does not believe the loss is an altogether vital one for the church, for the people who do go to church attend because they mean it."

The crowding of the old family pews, the long sermons, the strict way which Sunday was devoted to hymn-singing, and the absolute devotion of the day to reading or hearing the Bible in public, is a thing of the past, and causes alarm in many minds. There is reason, however, for supposing that the change is not a fatal, not even a deplorable one, for while "many minds are being uncomfortably disturbed by the prospect of a period of transition," others contemplate the present condition with serenity. In the words of *The Homiletic:*

"The physiologists talk much of the beneficence of such

processes as 'metabolism' and the 'metamorphosis of tissues,' seeing that nature everywhere provides for the continuance of vitality in organisms by transitional changes. But it is difficult for those who do not think along lines of analogy to apprehend that there may be, and must be, a metabolism in a higher sphere than the physical. Of course, the fear haunts many anxious souls lest the threatened changes should be dangerous, and even fatal to this or that cherished interest of humanity."

There is, however, no cause whatever for alarm, we are assured. Churchgoers or not churchgoers, men are as much in earnest for religion as ever they were. The writer of this article, who speaks like a man well acquainted with the spiritual condition of the churches, as well as with the standard of personal and domestic piety among the American people, thinks that the present "crisis," as he calls it, will end in the appearance of a finer type of Protestantism, and that only the badly informed can be pessimistic on the subject. He concludes as follows:

"It would be well to bear in mind at the present crisis that there is in Christianity a cumulative tendency which insures that the future will enshrine in its reformations the germs of amelioration inherited from the best results achieved in the past. The Protestantism of the future will be of a finer type than that of our day, just as our present-day Protestantism is certainly superior to that of our fathers, with their divisions and conflicts concerning Calvinism and Arminianism, sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism, historicism and futurism, etc., etc. Those who have most carefully noted the records of church history are likely to be the least pessimistic concerning the future."

RECEPTION OF DR. SMYTH'S PROPHECY

DR. NEWMAN SMYTH seems to enjoy a practical monopoly of his vision of the end of Protestantism and the merger of all sects in a "new Catholicism," to judge from the comment of the religious press. Most of the religious editors have thus far paid no attention to his prophecy (quoted in these columns last week), and the rest fail to see eye to eye with the New Haven divine. *The Churchman* (New York, Prot. Epis.) comes nearest to an indorsement of Dr. Smyth's ideas in calling the signs of progress he discerns "manifestations of a deep and wide-spread influence at work throughout Christendom"; that is "compelling Christians everywhere to look to a common Christianity for 'our common salvation.'" *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) sees changes in both Protestantism and Catholicism, but no approach toward each other. It says:

"Everybody knows that changes of thought and spirit and modes of expression are taking place in the Catholic Church as well as in the Protestant churches. Protestantism is not, however, tending toward Rome, nor do we believe that the Roman Church is tending toward Protestantism. There are, however, many indications of a broadening and deepening of the life of both, which we believe will bring the great body of the membership of both into closer fellowship. These changes are largely in the way of things that are incidental, and this is probably something of what Dr. Smyth means. Protestantism will be Protestantism, and Catholicism will be Catholicism, we believe, for generations to come."

Among the Catholic papers *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) thinks that if Dr. Smyth meant anything like a union of Christendom, his hope looks toward a "junction of the unconjoinable." It speaks of his sermon as "a lengthened dirge, a solemn requiem, above the bier of fruitless and baffled revolt," and goes on satirically:

"New Haven is the locality where the latest idea in religion has made its bow. The name of the place is quite appropriate. The battered ship of Protestantism, with a mutinous crew on board, roams the sea like the *Flying Dutchman*, desperation at the prow and feebleness at the helm. It seeks a new haven, since all the old ones are unavailable for reasons of quarantine. The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth sees, in a grand apocalypse, a new haven—a wonderful stretch of water whose enchanted waves shall make worn out Protestantism and new-born Catholicism coalesce and make a grand soothing emollient for the frames of the fever-smitten crew.

"Good Dr. Newman Smyth sees plainly that it is all over with Protestantism. It has done nothing for the past hundred years or more, he admits, but break up creeds. The house it thought it was building up, in reality it has been demolishing. The demolition is done; what next? Lutheranism is gone; Calvinism is gone. What says the new Rubáiyát?

"To mingle oil and water, in this age of scientific marvel, ought not to be beyond the power of the scientist. A wizard like Edison might accomplish such a feat, but Dr. Smyth looks for some one who can do more. He sighs for the advent of a prophet who can make truth walk hand in hand with error, or rather amalgamate and say, 'This is the grand finale, the perfection of the scheme of salvation!' A beautiful dream, surely!"

THE NORMALITY OF CONVERSION

AS this is the season of the year usually marked by revivals, the following question seems particularly pertinent: Is conversion a normal or an abnormal event in the life of an individual? The alienist holds that every sudden conversion is an outburst of insanity, says Mr. P. Addison Devis in the London *Quarterly Review* (January). The revivalist sees in a conversion a miracle, that is, an abnormality. Against both types of thought the writer holds that "conversion is a normal experience, and that, so far from being an abnormal event in any life, it is one which happens in every life, unless resisted and arrested." Conversion is seen by this writer as "the awakening of the will to choose other and higher ends; and thus, as the beginning of a contest with the lower self which has too long enchained it. The genesis of the change is the determination of the will to be free." Freedom, he explains, "is nothing but the living of life in its right relations," and "the will is only rightly related when it is harmonious with the great world-will, who is God." This reasoning, apparently landing in a paradox, presents conversion as "a quest for freedom," ending in "the surrender of the personal will to be guided by the Greater Will." We quote further:

"Conversion may be now finally defined as being the beginning of the search for freedom, for completeness, for self-realization, which are only attainable in union with God. It is the dawn of willingness to enter into such a union, and is therefore an act of surrender to him that we may be reselfed. It is the turning back upon God that his end for us may be realized, and thus his creation completed. Lack of such will for perfect self-realization is sin; attainment is holiness. Conversion should thus be a process found in the history of every personality which is true to its loftier aspirations. Cosmically viewed it is normal, the lack of such turning back upon God being the abnormal. That in actual experience it appears to us as abnormal but testifies to the deep and radical nature of the disease in the will of man and to the extent to which man is daily setting at naught the will of God.

"Conversion, however defined, includes a refusal to continue growth upon the old lines. It necessitates a change of mind. It has to do with a revaluation of life, and includes the throwing away of a false measure and the acceptance of a new. This wilful rejection of the old is repentance, and such being its content a definition that identifies it with remorse is obviously false. Remorse is a rhythmic emotion. Repentance can not be defined as emotion. The one English word translates in 2 Cor. vii. 10 two distinct Greek words, μετάνοια and ἀμετάμελει, distinct in meaning as well as form. The first is the word of the Galilean ministry of Jesus, and signifies a change of mental attitude. The latter stands for an emotion of rue or sorrow. The first and true repentance is something that we do, and is an act of the will rather than of the heart. There is thus point in a command to repent, which command is futile if repentance is mere emotion. It will not be denied, however, that the higher will include the lower. The emotion of sorrow at the thought that we have been following low ends may even produce the change of mind; more probably the clamant call of the self for realization will awake both the states of will and emotion. But the two must not be identified."

LETTERS AND ART

A BOHEMIAN ACADEMICIAN

THE latest recruit to the French Academy is a graduate of the "Black Cat." It is recalled that Maurice Donnay, who now wears the green-and-gold uniform and cocked hat of the Forty Immortals, was hailed as "My Academician" when he first appeared in 1889 as a habitué of the famous Parisian resort. Rodolphe Salis, the founder, proprietor, and manager of the "Chat Noir," dubbed him thus; and "the most famous of all Bohemian haunts" was not forgotten by Mr. Paul Bourget when he introduced the newcomer to the company of austere intellectuals. It was quite a new and curious experience, says the Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* (London), to hear Bohemia eulogized in a solemn assembly of the Academicians; "and the reminiscences of the 'Chat Noir' by Mr. Donnay and Mr. Paul Bourget," he adds, "were in such delicious contrast to the habitual gravity of the Forty Olympians." He continues:

"What fun the budding bards, the young romancers, and journalists, and painters, and sketchers of the Black Cat used to make of the Immortal Forty. The very waiters of the Black Cat often were drest up in the green-and-gold uniform and cocked hat of the Forty. And now, said Mr. Donnay in his address, here I am myself wearing the Academic green.

"'No cause for repentance,' M. Bourget replied; 'imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. The caricatures at the Black Cat were an acknowledgment of the vitality of the French Academy. Why, Monsieur, your presence here is a proof of it. The Black Cat was a recruiting-ground for our society.' Then M. Bourget launched into a long and loving description of the renowned cabaret of Montmarte, as it was in its palmy days under Rodolphe Salis. He described the figure of the black cat over the doorway, the black cats in all sorts of attitudes all over the walls, the old-fashioned furniture, the Bohemian crowds of authors, students, actors, singers, players, and the waiters in their whimsical attire—as in the gold-laced green coats and cocked hats of Cardinal Richelieu's Olympians.

"It was the most unconventional reception, perhaps, ever witnessed at the French Academy. And yet characteristically French, Parisian through and through."

The new Academician's career, says the writer, is a striking exemplification of the uselessness of "expelling nature with a fork." He goes on:

THE REVENGE OF THE BLACK CAT.
Maurice Donnay after the ceremony.
—Sem in *Le Gaulois du Dimanche* (Paris).

"Donnay was intended for the engineering profession—tho he made so miserably poor an appearance on the final examination at the Central School. I believe he stood last in the list.

"However, he tried to stick to his work in the shop conscientiously. He even invented a boring-machine. But the thing wouldn't work — never could or would work, as young Maurice's foreman contemptuously observed.

"So young Maurice, in the intervals of his uncongenial toil—and these intervals were frequent—composed songs and one-act plays, and ironical little stories of Parisian bourgeois life. But no publisher, no editor, would have anything to say to him. He then did what many a Parisian writer and artist, now famous, had done before him—he made for the nursery of embryo genius, on the Butte of Montmartre: made for the Black Cat, and there, amid the clouds of tobacco-smoke and the clink of 'bocks,' carried round by waiters in academic green-and-gold swallow-tails and cocked hats, recited his first verses. Rodolphe Salis's verdict I have already mentioned—'You'll be an Academician some day, my boy.'

"M. Maurice Donnay, now one of the foremost of contemporary dramatic authors, is no preacher from the stage. He is an observer. He may deal with 'problems'—but not with theses, to be proved or disproved. He reflects upon what he sees, but he has no doctrine, no philosophy, to thrust down anybody's throat. He is a genial, ironical, sentimental, penetrating looker-on at the tragi-comedy of life."

From "L'Illustration" (Paris).

MAURICE DONNAY,
A French poet, critic, and dramatist, formerly one of the habitués of the Cabaret du Chat Noir, now admitted to the Academy.

The Paris correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) furnishes these facts about Mr. Donnay's literary work and career:

"M. Donnay is perhaps at present, with M. Lavedan and M. Hervieu, our most celebrated dramatic author. Several of his plays have been successfully represented in London; to name the best known there are 'Amants,' 'La Douloureuse,' 'La Bascule,' L'Affranchie,' 'Le Torrent,' 'L'Autre Danger,' 'Le Retour de Jérusalem,' 'Paraître.' And it must be acknowledged that M. Donnay has distributed abundantly in his plays the treasures of a very original talent. He possesses two qualities not often found together—wit and sensibility—and he has a great natural art of blending *bon mots* with touching passages. No doubt, in Mr. J. M. Barrie's 'A Window in Thrums' or 'Sentimental Tommy' we could find specimens of that delicious kind where laughter and tears came curiously together. I will add a third, and no less rare, characteristic of M. Donnay's talent—exquisite versification. The dramatic author too often leaves it to the carpenter and the scene-painter to evoke pretty scenes; but M. Donnay, in his natural and even realistic dialogs, finds the means of raising our imagination on the wings of poetry.

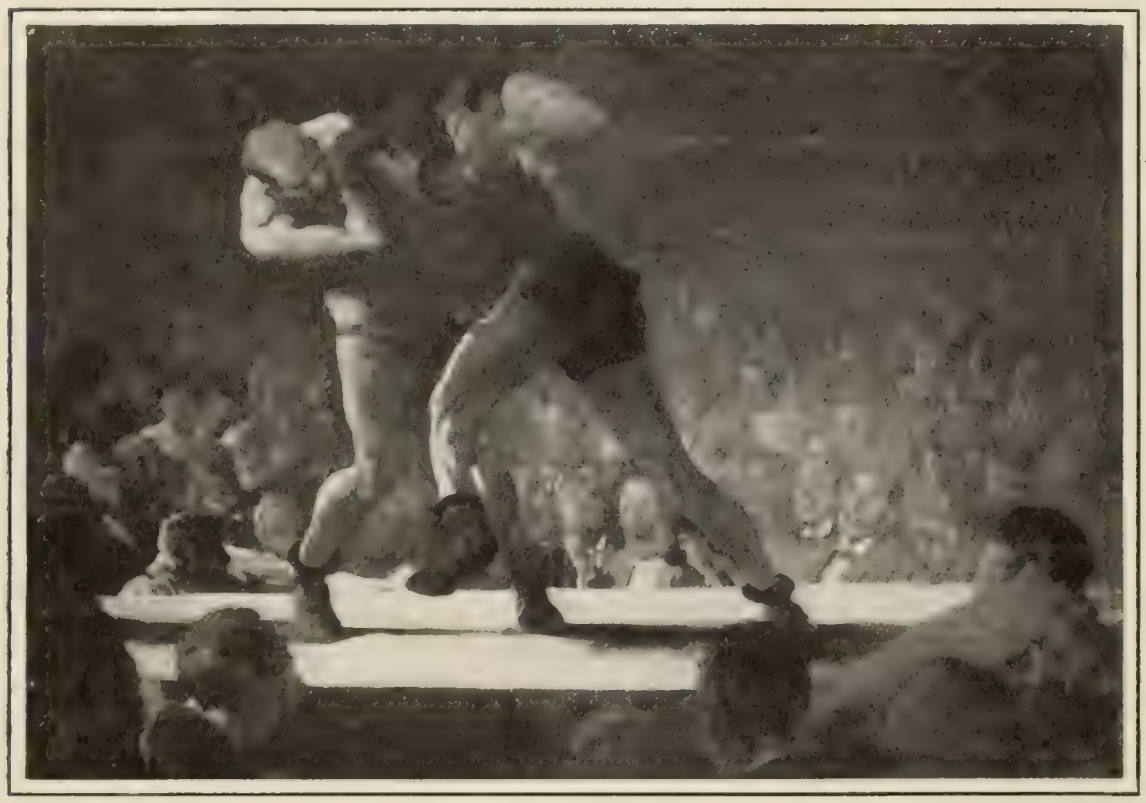
"It is the practise that the new Academician should deliver a panegyric on his predecessor—in his case M. A. Sorel. M. Sorel was the author of 'Europe and the Revolution' and a 'Diplomatic

History of the Franco-German War,' and also for thirty years the most celebrated professor of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, where he taught the diplomatic history of France from 1789 to our own times. No doubt such a subject was only in part suitable to the talent of M. Donnay, but, still, he has acquitted himself with honor.

"M. Bourget, on whom devolved the task of receiving the new Academician, found an easy commencement in the biography of the colleague received [that dealing with Donnay's career up to the time of his first literary success]. The rest of M. Bourget's discourse traveled into philosophical regions, and it was difficult to follow him, especially as the elocution of this distinguished author is very poor, and many people soon gave up the effort to catch what he said. As I was going out my neighbor thought fit to communicate to me his impressions; I was not long in discovering with alarm that he had supposed he was attending the reception of M. Georges Ohnet. Oh, the irony of academic glory!"

THE TREND IN AMERICAN ART

AN especially popular object-lesson to the whole country in present-day American painting may be derived from the exhibition of the National Academy of Design now being held in New York. This exhibition, says *The Outlook* (New York, January 4), shows "the peculiarly American note" in painting "as distinguished from French, Dutch, or any other." The writer proceeds:



THE PRIZE-FIGHT.
By George Bellows.
This artist belongs to the group who "deliberately and conscientiously paint the ugly wherever it occurs; holding that only so can they delineate life as it really is."

"More and more our painters reflect our restless, nervous, but virile energy, our instinct and sense for the vivid in anything, our vivacity and touch-and-go of manner, whether in an individual's movement, carriage, conversation, gestures, or in a painter's brush-work. These qualities are emphasized this year in two departments of painting in which our artists have won preeminence—portraiture and landscape. As examples of the first, Mr. Kenyon Cox's portrait of Saint-Gaudens, Mr. Alexander's portrait of Mr. Worthington Whittredge, Miss Emmett's 'Father and Son,' and Mr. Wiles's 'The Twins' may be selected. Exprest by more or less competent technic, one feels the varying vigor and vitality of the subjects. Emphasis is placed upon the tenderer aspects of portraiture in Mr. Henry Oliver Walker's 'Brother and Sister,' as is usual with this painter, whose refined workmanship also rarely loses sight of the purely decorative as an ideal. But neither with him nor with any other of our best men has this ideal been lowered to a mere prettiness—a reproach too often and too indiscriminately leveled by foreigners at our painters. Indeed, a certain set of young men, in particular, Mr. Bellows, Mr. Luks, and Mr. Henri, now go to the opposite extreme: they deliberately and conscientiously paint the ugly wherever it occurs; holding that only so can they delineate life as it really is. This idea is also accentuated in the department of landscape. Nature is now being treated not only in some, but in all, of her moods; Mr. Ochtman's austere 'December' or Mr. Redfield's impressive 'March' will serve as example. The quality increasingly apparent, however, is the atmospheric—that something which makes one 'breathe' the picture, that fidelity to primal tones, that exact iridescence of color which, as seen in the canvases of a Claude Monet, spells the final word in landscape-painting thus far. In American art, if Mr. Childe Hassam has not Monet's peculiar power of imagination, he is equally interesting to the student, for he reveals precisely how a nervous American appreciates the quivering vitality of the physical world."

DANTE'S UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR

THE sinners in hell, according to Dante, are relegated to their proper quarters on the judgment of Minos, who indicates the particular circle to which the culprit is consigned, by wrapping his tail so many times around his body. "Fancy the trembling sinner waiting to count the coils, that he may know his fate!" exclaims Mr. George Trowbridge in *The Westminster Review* (London, December), to whom the exalted fame of the Italian poet is not a blind to the humorous aspects of his imagination. The "Divine Comedy," he asserts, abounds in "the grotesque horrors of an imaginary hell" and the "fantastic raptures of an equally imaginary heaven." Dante's humor, he hastens to say, "is of the unconscious kind, arising from a total lack of perception of the ludicrous." Some instances of the latter he gathers from the "Inferno" and presents in these words:

"It is a horrible punishment which is assigned to those guilty of simony, to be buried head downward in a circular pit, with only the legs and feet protruding, while flickering flames glide over the soles of the latter, inflicting exquisite torture; yet our sense of humor is provoked by the description of Dante standing over one of these holes and holding a conversation with its occupant, 'reversed, and as a stake driven in the soil,' while numberless legs wriggle in continual motion around him. There is something grotesque in many of the other scenes in the 'Inferno,' as, for example, where Count Ugolino is seen gnawing the head of Archbishop Ruggieri, and where Dante himself tears out the hair of a spirit because he will not tell him his name.

> Then seizing on his hinder scalp I cried,
> 'Name thee, or not a hair shall tarry here.'

"The description of Lucifer in Canto thirty-four, intended doubtless to be terrifying, reminds us of the ogre in a child's fairy-story. He is represented as of gigantic size, with wings like a bat, and three faces, each several mouth champing a sinner. The unfortunate victims are Judas, Brutus, and Cassius, a strange trio!

> 'That upper spirit,
> Who hast worst punishment,' so spake my guide,
> 'Is Judas, he that hath his head within
> And plies the feet without. Of the other two,
> Whose heads are under, from the murky jaw
> Who hangs, is Brutus: lo! how he doth writhe
> And speaks not. The other, Cassius, that appears
> So large of limb.'"

The heaven of Dante is to this writer a "fantastic and unreal place" which the poet in attempting to describe has made ridiculous. Such is the picture of the empyrean where the saints who have reached this high condition appear to him "in fashion as a snow-white rose" over which the angels hover "like a troop of

bees." The spirits in Jupiter perform "a sort of acted charade," and afterward assume "the fantastic form of an eagle." "The eye of the eagle (only one is spoken of—we are not told whether the same spirits appear in both eyes) is composed of the spirits of six kings; David forming the pupil, with Trajan, Hezekiah, Constantine, William II. of Sicily, and Ripheus the Trojan in the iris." The writer finds further amusement in the relaxations of the blest. We read:

"It is amusing to read, again and again, of the spirits of the blest dancing in a ring, or whirling like clouds or dead leaves in a vortex, or 'trailing a blaze of comet splendor,' or moving in mazy gyrations like motes in a sunbeam. In the fourth heaven, which is the sun, Dante and Beatrice are surrounded by a 'bright garland' of spirits, including, among others, Solomon, St. Thomas Aquinas, Boetius, and the venerable Bede. These circled round them thrice, and then halted:

> Like to ladies from the dance,
> Not ceasing, but suspense, in silent pause,
> Listening, till they have caught the strain anew:
> Suspended so they stood.

"During this pause St. Thomas Aquinas discourses to Dante on the life and character of St. Francis and of other matters, and then resumes the dance with his saintly partners. Another company of glorified souls appears, and commences to whirl around the first, its spokesman, Buonaventura, singing the praises of St. Dominic.

> Soon as its final word the blessed flame [St. Thomas Aquinas]
> Had raised for utterance, straight the holy mill
> Began to wheel; nor yet had once revolved,
> Or e'er another, circling, compass'd it,
> Motion to motion, song to song, conjoining.

"Presently the whirling spirits take opposite directions, and circle round Dante and Beatrice, like two constellations moving in contrary orbits. Later, Beatrice appeals to Solomon to explain to Dante what change will happen to them when their spirits are reunited to their earthly bodies, upon which the celestial dancers break into a more vigorous frolic.

MARCH.
By Edward S. Redfield,
An impressive representative of the modern landscape school.

> As those, who in a ring
> Tread the light measure, in their fitful mirth
> Raise loud the voice, and spring with gladder bound;
> Thus at the hearing of that pious suit,
> The saintly circles, in their journeying
> And wondrous note, attested new delight.

"As Solomon's speech concludes, new troops of spirits sweep into sight:

> New substances, methought, began
> To rise in view beyond the other twain,
> And wheeling, sweep their ampler circuit wide.

"The climax of these terpsichorean performances is reached in the Eighteenth canto of the 'Paradiso,' where Joshua, Judas Maccabæus, Charlemain, and other famous heroes come forward pirouetting at the call of Cacciaguida. The whole company of spirits appears in the form of a cross, toward the projecting arms of which Cacciaguida directs Dante's gaze."

This is an example of the "gamesome mirth," says Mr. Trowbridge, "which, we are told, in the Twentieth canto, the pagan monarchs, Trajan and Ripheus, were especially privileged to share. The reason of this special favor is explained to the poet by the eagle referred to above. At the conclusion of the explanation the two kings perform a *pas deux*. Mr. Trowbridge grows a trifle compunctious at the end and concludes in these words:

"It may be thought a graceless task to hold up to ridicule a poet whose greatness is established by universal acclaim. I have no wish to detract from his fame, but I would venture to suggest that Dante's powers do not lie so much in his fanciful pictures of the hidden world through which he was supposed to have journeyed, as in his keen appreciation of the beauties of the world he actually lived in, and in his fine moral sense. As a nature-poet Dante stands as high as he does in the rôle of moralist. His powers of observation are acute, and his sense of the beautiful and the sublime unrivaled. To the mind of the writer this is his strongest claim to the suffrages of the modern reader. The average reader has no faith in Dante as an exponent of the life to come, and has but a feeble interest in medieval Italian history, which enters so largely into the matter of the poem; but he can appreciate Dante's delightful word-painting of pastoral scenes and mountain grandeur, of rivers and streamlets, the dawn and the day's decline, the beauty and fragrance of the flowers, the habits of birds and animals, and the labors of the husbandman. These things, and such abound throughout the work, delight him more than the grotesque horrors of an imaginary hell, or the fantastic raptures of an equally imaginary heaven."

BROTHER AND SISTER.
By Henry Oliver Walker.
An artist who "rarely loses sight of the purely decorative as an ideal."

WHERE HAWTHORNE FAILED

HAWTHORNE'S literary eminence has stood so long that criticism, in any large sense "destructive," has let him alone. Mr. Henry James some years ago stirred up a storm of protest from Hawthorne admirers by venturing to deal critically with the romancer in his biography contributed to the American Men of Letters series. Now Mr. W. C. Brownell, by his essay in the January *Scribner's*, again troubles the calm waters of appreciation, and there are signs that his estimate of the New-England writer will not be let off without some vigorous handling. Hawthorne, according to Mr. Brownell, misconceived his talent in cultivating "his fancy, to the neglect of his imagination." This the writer thinks was a "real misfortune" for him and for us also. "Issuing from the curious by-paths of literature into which this neglect led him," observes the writer, "and engaging in the general literary competition on the immemorial terms for the exercise of the imagination, it is not to be doubted that he would have produced works far otherwise important than those which in the main he wrote." "The Scarlet Letter"—his one first-rate performance—"is there to prove it." Hawthorne produced his effects, Mr. Brownell asserts, "by following the line of least resistance"; namely, the cultivation of his fancy. "He neglected his imagination because he shrank from reality." Upon this point the writer proceeds:

"Now, reality is precisely the province, the only province, the only concern, the only material of this noblest of faculties. It is, of course, as varied as the universe of which it is composed. There is the reality of 'Tom Jones' and the reality of 'Lear,' for example; the reality of the ideal, indeed, as well as that of the phenomenal—its opposite, being, not the ideal, but the fanciful. And Hawthorne coquetted and sported with it and made mirage of it. Instead of accepting it as the field of his imagination, he made it the playground of his fancy.

"Imagination and fancy differ, according to the old metaphysic, in that, both transcending experience, one observes and the other transgresses law. Every one thus discriminates, at all events, between the imaginative and the fanciful. No writer ever had a deeper sense, or at least a firmer conviction, of the august immutability of law—those ordaining principles of the universe unbegotten by the race of mortal men and forever immune from the sleep of oblivion itself—to paraphrase the classic panegyric. His frequent theme—the soul and the conscience—absolutely implies the recognition of law and involves its acceptance. And philosophically his conception of his theme fundamentally, even fatalistically, insists on it. Three of the four novels embody its predetermination. But too often in his treatment of his theme its basis crumbles. The center of gravity too often falls outside of it—falls outside of law as well as of experience—because reality impresses and appeals to him so little, because his necessity for dissolving it into the insubstantial is so imperative, that the theme itself is frittered away in the course of its exposition. The law, the moral truth, which is the point of departure, or, as I say, the foundation of his more serious work, is not only not enforced, but positively enervated. At every turn the characters and events might, one feels, evade its constraint, so wholly do the unreal and the fantastic predominate in both their constitution and their evolution. Beings so insubstantial and transactions so fantastic (one or both elements are generally present) can but fitfully or feebly illustrate anything so solid and stable as the moral principles upon which the real universe is conducted."

However Hawthorne's divorce from reality and consecration to the fanciful may have succeeded in giving him a unique position and demonstrating his originality, the writer goes on to say, "there is one vital respect, at all events, in which he almost drops out of the novelist's category," namely, in the portrayal of character. We read:

"There is no element in fiction at all comparable in importance with its portrayal of human character and its picture of human life. Fiction is the genre-painting of literature, as its decorative painting is poetry. But Hawthorne cared nothing for people in life and made extraordinarily little of them in his books. In no other fiction are the characters so little characterized as in his, where in general their *raison d'être* is what they illustrate, not what they are. In none other are they so airily conceived, so slightly sketched, so imperfectly defined. Mr. James points out, I think justly, that with the partial exception of *Donatello* in 'The Marble Faun' there are no types among them. Elsewhere, to be sure, he complains that '*Holgrave* is not sharply enough characterized' and 'is not an individual, but a type.' The inconsistency is natural, because it is natural to think of a character in fiction as either a type or an individual, and when you are considering one of Hawthorne's as either, you think he must be the other, the truth being that he is neither. He has not enough features for an individual and he has not enough representative traits for a type. His creator evokes him in pseudo-Frankenstein fashion for some purpose, symbolical, allegorical, or otherwise illustrative, and has no concern for his character, apart from this function of it, either for its typical value or its individual interest. He cares nothing for his personality; the more real he made it the more superfluous it would seem to him, since, tho it is a prime necessity to establish it first of all if his actions are to have the effect of reality, the effect of reality is precisely what he does not desire to secure. Consequently his dramas have the air of being conducted by marionettes."

NEW ART IN JAPAN

JAPANESE art has so degenerated since the beginning of the Meiji dynasty (1865) that special efforts are now being put forward to effect a revival. The Japanese Department of Education, feeling that the art of to-day in no wise compares with that of one or two centuries ago, took advantage of the opportunity, given by the recent Industrial Exhibition held at Tokyo, to organize an exhibition of fine arts, which it intends to make an annual event hereafter. From these efforts, as we learn from a writer in *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), it is expected that a renewed development of national art will follow, tho just the direction it will take is still a matter of uncertainty. The art of the past, specimens of which are so eagerly gathered by Western collectors, was a development of Chinese originals; but, as this writer observes, "many Japanese artists did improve upon the technic of their Chinese teachers, and lent to their canvases a spirit and grace that have made their masterpieces more admired in the West than are those of the Chinese artists." On the other hand, since the Restoration, it is alleged, the art of Japan has shown the influence of Western models; hence the future seems to promise a contest between representatives of these two forces, as the following citation shows:

"The one demands that official effort shall be restricted to the revivifying of Japan's old art, that of the Kanô and Torii and other schools which worked upon a foundation borrowed from China, but developed into something so emphatically Japanese as to have lost nearly all resemblance to its prototype; the other insists that since Japan has thrown away the armor and sword of the samurai, its art must be something distinctly modern. These contend that just as the artists of three or four centuries ago wrought an improvement on the borrowed art of China, so can the present-day artist give to the principles of European art an embellishment which shall make the finished productions greatly superior to the models. It is, of course, unwise to say that Japanese artists can not create a school of art, based upon the canons of Europe, which shall bring about results superior to those of the Western artists, but it will take a good many years to demonstrate this and will require something infinitely superior to any of the canvases that have as yet been exhibited in the galleries of Japan or that have found a place on Western walls."

The intention of the Department of Education is "to stimulate artists in all branches, both fine and applied arts, to improve themselves by giving them the opportunity to display their handiwork in friendly competition, altho the added incentive of prizes is not to be totally withheld." Lack of funds sufficient for its purpose is said to hamper the department.

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ELBERT HUBBARD. SELMA LAGERLOF. EUGENE P. LYLE. ELIZABETH ROBINS. ELEANOR H. WARING.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Electricity Book for Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–406. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75 net.

Allen, Annie Winsor. Home, School, and Vacation. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. "Holly": The Romance of a Southern Girl. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 294. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Benson, E. F. Sheaves. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40 net.

Cable, George W. The Grandissimes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–491. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–161. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40 net.

Claude, Monsieur. Chief of Police under the Second Empire, Memoirs of. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4 net.

That the history of France is the most fascinating of all modern histories is due, perhaps, in part to the character of the people, to their emotionalism, and to the reckless way in which they press political theories to their utmost logical consequences. The intellectual rather than the practical aspect of government attracts and carries away their leaders, and the result is a series of dramatic incidents which gives the vicissitudes of their national life the appearance of so many adventures, with the surprizes, catastrophes, and, more than all, the uncertainties of a somewhat haphazard game. France of the nineteenth century especially illustrates this view. Republics, monarchies, and empires succeed with marvelous rapidity from the days of the Terror and the guillotine to the *débacle* of Sedan.

The present volume is an interesting illustration of this state of things. Claude, who is known in this volume by no other name, wrote an account of his career as a member of the Paris police in ten volumes. The first five deal with the reign of the Citizen-King, Louis-Philippe, and the events that led to the end of the Second Empire and the fall of the Emperor Napoleon III., at which period Monsieur Claude was Chief of Police. The translator has made a very readable book by picking out the plums from the first five volumes and dividing her work into chapters of her own, each chapter containing some interesting and exciting incident in the events of the period. The result is a very successful piece of bookmaking. The incidents related bring us in contact with the Citizen-King, with Thiers, with Béranger, Henri Rochefort, Napoleon III. and his mistresses, mere German and Italian spies, who betrayed him. The instrumentality of these women is traced both in the Orsini catastrophe and in the circumstances that led to the fatal Franco-Prussian War. The political tales which this brilliant raconteur narrates with genuine dramatic point are varied by such mere police stories as those of murders, suicides, robbery, and gambling. Monsieur Claude is nothing if not entertaining, and perhaps the entertainment to be found in the work is more likely to attract the reader than the historic value of its contents. There is, however, all the fascination of the ordinary French memoirs in these reminiscences.

The declaration of war with Germany seemed to Napoleon III., says Monsieur Claude, the only way to divert from himself the revolutionary rage of the mob roused by the assassination of Victor Noir, a young newspaper man. Victor Noir had been sent to Prince Pierre Napoleon by M. Pascal Grousset, an editor of the *Marseillaise*, to demand satisfaction for an insulting article published in *Avenir de la Corse*. "The Prince gave Victor a blow on the face with his left hand while with his right he pulled a revolver out of his pocket and fired at Noir," mortally wounding him. This event, which raised universal rage against the Corsican dynasty, says Monsieur Claude, was "the hand of destiny. . . ." "The Emperor knew well that war was the last means that remained to him of escaping revolution."

After carefully reading this book, the reviewer can use the hackneyed phrase in its literal sense, "There is not a dull line to be found in it."

Curtin, Jeremiah. The Mongols: A History. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

It seems incredible that the average American or European, when talking or reading either ancient or modern history, thinks only of the Mediterranean, or at most the Semitic and Aryan, nations. Yet the great world lying farther east is the larger in both chronology, area, and population. The Crusades have occupied more attention than the Mongol movements and empire, and yet the Mongol-Tatar invasion affected half of Europe far more profoundly than the Crusades. One tribe and leader have so influenced the European imagination that the term "Mongol," from being applied to small groups of hunters and herdsmen, living north of the great Gobi desert, now includes in one category all yellow-skinned nations.

To tell this story properly requires prodigious scholarship, a passion for accuracy, and much historic imagination. One can not say that this is the ideal book on the Mongols, and yet it is probably the best single work on the subject yet published in English. The late Jeremiah Curtin, pioneer American in this particular field, was known as a scholar of amazing diligence, of extraordinary facility in learning languages, and of restless activity and desire to see outlandish peoples. His work among the Slavs and Magyars, North American Indians, and native lovers of Irish mythology and his translation of the novels of the Polish Sienkiewicz are well known. He traces the rise of the great hero Temudjin, who, beside being a terrific fighter, had the genius of organization and power to attract men. This chieftain's great work was to unite the desert tribes and strike with his clouds of horsemen the rich Chinese Empire, then in a state of division; after which he conquered the Turkish tribes. His successors moved into Persia and India, and finally into Russia, until most of Asia and half of Europe seemed to be under the control of the Tatars, whom monks deemed to have arisen from Tartarus. The Golden Horde held during two centuries their ground as far as the borders of Germany. When both Chinese and Russians came to consciousness of their power, through a patriotic sense of nationality, they rose up and swept the Mongols away, and the mighty empire fell as a dream passes. Mr. Curtin's chapters are vivid with brilliant description, and his power to paint in words is shown on many pages. The life story of Temudjin is itself fascinating, for, before the great conquest of a continent, the hero conquered himself. He became a Khan before he was saluted as Genghis, or Jinghis, the Mighty Khan. Nevertheless, one must not look into this book for the work of a Motley, who, to the work of investigator, joined the coloring, as it were, of a Rubens and the grace of a master stylist. Nor does it seem entirely fair to omit all mention of the labors of the Russian and German scholars, predecessors in the same field of research. The book has a portrait, map, and good index, and is of inestimable value to the serious student.

Davis, Richard Harding, F.R.G.S. The Congo and Coasts of Africa. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–220. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Densmore, Emmet, M.D. Sex Equality. A Solution of the Woman Problem. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

It is no small task to undertake the solution of the "woman problem." This

book is a vigorous and interesting attempt in that direction. Its author denies utterly that there is any fundamental difference in sex. What the woman suffragists have been telling us for a long generation, and what certain bold leaders in women's education are asserting with increasing emphasis, are here given a scientific setting.

The main thesis of the book is that all physical and psychological distinctions between men and women are the results of generations of differences in environment and heredity; and that if now we remove these differences, we shall have absolute sex equality. To those who believe that women's status in society must be conditioned by educational, political, and social functions identical with those of man, Dr. Densmore has contributed a valuable work. To those who think differently, also, the book will prove suggestive and stimulating reading. Any one, however, who meets the author on his own ground of scientific premise can not but doubt the construction he places upon the premise that forms the basis of his reasoning.

Science has indeed established the fact that life, in its beginnings, is asexual. The protozoan has neither "maleness" nor "femaleness." So likewise is the primitive segmental cell from which human life starts, a sexless organism. But the time comes, in the life of the animal series, as in that of the human being, when sex appears; and the farther we get from the beginnings of life, that is, the more complex life becomes, the more strongly marked are the differences in sex. To lay down the premise that sex distinctions are the result of differences in environment and heredity does not warrant the conclusion that the sexes are equal. It would be quite as correct to say that whereas man and the dog originated from the same primordial protoplasm, and are respectively the products of differences in environment and heredity, therefore they are fundamentally equal. The fact is, to make men and women absolutely equal we shall have to undo all the environmental and hereditary influences of the ages and reduce them to their original condition of asexuality.

If our author is to be taken seriously, therefore, and if his doctrines are to be literally applied in the training and care of our boys and girls, it can result in nothing less than throwing the human race back upon lower and less specialized forms of existence, and so making our men and women approximate the asexual types of life. That is to say, we shall *de*sex or *un*sex our youth and produce a generation of organic and psychic eunuchs. There are some educators and other students of social phenomena who are beginning to wonder if the theories and conduct of certain men and women and the increasing celibacy and decrease of offspring are not symptoms of just such a desexualizing and degenerative process.

De Vinne, Theodore L. Types of the De Vinne Press. 1 vol. large 8vo, pp. 450.

One of the most interesting of books on printing is "Types of the De Vinne Press." As stated in the preface, it consists of the collection of printing types which has been made by the De Vinne Press in the course of its growth, between the year 1836 and the present day. The work differs from ordinary books of this kind in one particular: it furnishes the opportunity for supplying information about each form of type. The characteristics of every important font are pointed out, and the manner in which one font differs from another is the subject of detailed comparative explanation. These annotations make the book unique. It is a splendid specimen of modern typography, and will delight all who are interested in printing and printing-types.

Finley, William Lovell. American Birds Studied and Photographed from Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–256. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Grayson, David. Adventures in Contentment. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–249. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Hubbard, Elbert. Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Orators. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–453. Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Artists. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–452. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each $2.50 net.

Inchbold, A. T. Under the Syrian Sun. Pictures by Stanley Inchbold. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Holy Land of Christian and Hebrew will never lose its charm for the devout student and worshiper, to say nothing of its lure to the superstitious who hope to bathe in Jordan's waters. Tho most of its area is stony and barren, the striking contours, the ceaseless change of color, and the spell of the past make Palestine a theme of endless interest. In these two handsome volumes—a veritable portfolio of full-page colored plates—we have the sparkling style and the keen and minute observation of a bright Englishwoman, who knows how to write her mother tongue with simplicity and power.

She has confined herself in the main to the Lebanon, Baalbek, Galilee, and Judea. Probably no modern book describes more vividly contemporaneous life in the famous desert city, still so rich in classic ruins. As for the artist's pictures, they are dreams of color from God's palette framed within limiting inches. "The pomp that brings and shuts the day" in the Christ-trodden land is pomp beyond the measure of northern latitudes. All the "cloud-capped towers" of the air, the battles of mirage, and the hosts of the impalpable in the sky are painted here. The mountains, gray, bare, and scorched during midday hours, assume unexpected glories of tint and hue as if from the sunless walls of the New Jerusalem. He must be a dullard who can not from this book see that the land matches the language, and the landscape the Book of Books. Beside accurate transfer to the printed page of very intelligent observation, the reader who must needs enjoy Palestine at his own fireside or not at all will find delight in sharing with the adventurous lady her travel emotions as well as experiences.

In exploring underground Jerusalem, as well as Baalbek, it would be hard to find a more entertaining guide. One ought not to look for mathematically accurate scholarship in this work, and indeed to this the author makes no pretensions. Hence perhaps the absence of an index and historic dates. But the general spirit of the text is informing, and while giving pleasure in the reading, it makes one feel more at home and intimately acquainted with the Holy Land than the majority of works on Syria would do.

Lagerlof, Selma. The Wonderful Adventures of Nils. Translated from the Swedish by Velma Swanston Howard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–430. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Lyle, Eugene P., Jr. The Lone Star. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–431. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Martin, George Madden. Letitia: Nursery Corps, U. S. A. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–206. New York: McClure Co.

Tarkington, Booth. His Own People. Illustrated by Massanovich and decorated by Harper. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

International seems too large and ominous a word to apply to Mr. Tarkington's delightful little romance, and yet there is just that drawing together of two continents that lends a piquancy which it might otherwise lack. The story tells of a young innocent from Indiana who goes to Europe, where he makes the acquaintance of a delightful Italian countess, who, unfortunately, turns out to be the bearer of a bogus title. The art of the book lies in the contrasts between the Old-World weariness and cynicism of the *soi disant* countess and her companions, and the pastoral simplicity of the hero's American sweetheart and the homely life in Indiana.

Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. The American Revolution. Part III. Maps. Large crown 8vo, pp. xii–492. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

It is now four years since the publication of Part II. (in two volumes) of this work, and eight years since the appearance of Part I. Sir George's "Early History of Charles James Fox" was published in 1880, and it was thought that succeeding volumes of the life of Fox would follow. Sir George discovered, however, that Fox's career was so intimately wrapt up with the history of the American Revolution, from 1774 to 1782, that it was well-nigh impossible, as Mr. J. W. Fortescue has pointed out, to overcome "the difficulties of writing a political biography as distinguished from a political history." Thus the distinguished author turned himself, in such time as he would gain from his duties as Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, and member of the Privy Council in Gladstone's Cabinets, to a thorough study of the American war. It was not until 1899 that the first volume of his history was issued, the author having retired from public life two years previously.

Some such explanation is necessary lest we forget the origin of this work, a new part of which is before us. The latter carries the story of those picturesque times from Washington's establishment at Morristown early in 1877 to the Treaty of Commerce, and the Treaty of Amity and Alliance, between France and the United States, signed at Paris on the 6th of February, 1778, and includes succeeding events up to the Battle of Monmouth Court House in the following June.

It is as a defender of the American cause, and as an exprest admirer of its leader, that Trevelyan, an Englishman, has attracted most comment. His subject being Fox, and the latter's sympathy being strongly pro-American, the narrative of "The American Revolution" from the first has had American leanings. In fact, the publication of the first volume aroused much acrid criticism in England, where Trevelyan was accused, in his enthusiasm for Fox and Burke, of neglecting to present properly the English side of the causes of the war. Critics referred to one of our own authorities on the Revolution, Moses Coit Tyler, for proof that the American settlers had always been

political grumblers, and declared that it was the form of the Stamp Act, and not the principle of imperial defense, which was behind it, that was at fault. The present volume makes little reference to Fox. The text is occupied principally with developments at the American seat of war. The rounded and highly sustained style of the earlier volumes, which some have likened to that of Trevelyan's uncle, Lord Macaulay, is maintained, and there is just enough of the British point of view to give new zest to a subject so frequently treated by our own writers.

The last three chapters recount the beginnings and progress of French enthusiasm for America, the activity of the Comte de Vergennes, the conscientious scruples of Louis XVI., and the opposition of Turgot to interference in American affairs, ended by his dismissal from office. There is some account also of American diplomacy in Germany and Spain. Franklin's commission to France at the age of seventy affords the author his best opportunity of characterization in this volume. Of him Trevelyan says:

"His immense and (as he himself was the foremost to acknowledge) his extravagant popularity was founded on a solid basis of admiration and esteem. . . . He was a great ambassador, of a type which the world had never seen before, and will never see again until it contains another Benjamin Franklin. Tried by the searching test of practical performance, he takes high rank among the diplomatists of history."

Foot-notes giving references to the sources of information used by the author are as frequent as in previous volumes of the work.

Voorhees, Irving Wilson. The Teachings of Thomas Henry Huxley. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. iii–85. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Milly and Olly. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Waring, Eleanor Howard. The White Path. 12mo, pp. 397. Frontispiece. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Mrs. Waring has written a problem novel, dealing with a man and woman, each of whom has made an unhappy marriage, and between whom sympathy has grown into love. How to escape dishonor is their problem. It is solved by taking to "the white path," which means renunciation of the world, but not resort to carnal things. Mrs. Waring writes out of much knowledge of good literature, and the upper walks of social life.

Wells, Carolyn. The Emily Emmins Papers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–273. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

White, Stewart Edward. Arizona Nights. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–351. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50 net.

Whiting, Lilian. Italy—The Magic Land. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–470. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Flag-Raising. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 71; Finding a Home. 16mo, pp. 65. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Each 15 cents.

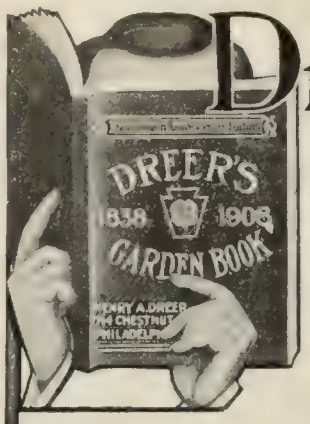
Wilde, Oscar. Salomé. 16mo, pp. xviii–117. New York and Boston: H. M Caldwell Co. 75 cents net.

Wilson, Harry Leon. Ewing's Lady. 12mo, pp. viii–316. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Winter, Nevin O. Mexico and Her People of To-day: An Account of the Customs, Characteristics, Amusements, History, and Advancement of the Mexicans, and the Development and Resources of their Country. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–405. Boston: L. C. Page Co.

Wister, Owen. Mother. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 95. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

Woodbridge, J. L. The Story of the Covenant and the Mystery of the Jew. 12mo, pp. iii–105. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.



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2. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fountain pencil that is ALSOLUTELY LEAK PROOF and can BE SAFELY CARRIED IN ANY POSITION.
3. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fountain pencil that ALWAYS WRITES AT THE FIRST TOUCH.
4. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fountain pencil that is NOT AFFECTED BY THE ACIDS OF INK.
5. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fountain pencil really "FAST" and "SURE" enough for important quick writing for the home, business or professional man.
6. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fountain pencil that ALWAYS MAKES PERFECT LEGIBLE CARBON COPIES.
7. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fountain pencil that is ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED as to MATERIAL, CONSTRUCTION and OPERATION.
8. The "feeder" of the **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is made of Platinum. The "writing point" is made of Iridium (the hardest known metal). The cap and body are made of Polished Red Vulcanite, and very attractive in appearance.
9. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is perfectly simple; nothing to get clogged, lost, broken or out of order.
10. **The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is made in two sizes: No. 1 (4½ inches long) and No. 2 (5¾ inches long). Can be carried in purse or bag, and is therefore especially suitable for use by women and children.

Either Size Retails for $2.50

Red Dwarf Ink Pencils can be obtained at all leading stationers or direct from

D. Wood & Co.

Sole Agents for the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

90 West Broadway, New York

Beware of Imitations

CAUTION:—The phenomenal demand of the Red Dwarf Ink Pencil since its introduction in the United States, has caused it to be widely imitated in general shape, color and construction. For your protection against these unscrupulous imitators, be sure the pencil you buy is stamped "Imported Red Dwarf Ink Pencil, D. Wood & Co., New York," same as pencil illustrated above.

CURRENT POETRY

Resurgo San Francisco.

By Joaquin Miller.

Behold her Seven Hills loom white
Once more as marble-builded Rome.
Her marts teem with a touch of home
And music fills her halls at night;
Her streets flow populous, and light
Floods every happy, hopeful face;
The wheel of fortune whirls apace
And old-time fare and dare hold sway.
Farewell the blackened, toppling wall,
The bent steel gird, the somber pall—
Farewell forever, let us pray;
Farewell forever and a day!

How beauteous her lifted brow!
How heartfelt her harmonious song!
How strong her heart, how more than strong
She stands rewrought, refashioned now!
Her concrete bastions, knit with steel,
Sing symphonies in stately forms,
Make harmonies that mock at storms,
Make music that you can but feel.
And yet, and yet what ropes of sand,
What wisps of straw in God's right hand—
And yet, my risen city, yet
Your prophets must not now forget:

Must not forget how you laid hold
This whole west world as all your own—
How sat this sea-bank as a throne,
How strewed these very streets with gold,
How laid hard tribute, land and sea,
Heaped silver, gold incessantly!
The simple Mexicans' broad lands
You coveted, thrust forth both hands,
Then bade Ramona plead her cause
In unknown language, unknown laws!
You robbed her, robbed her without shame:
Ay, even of her virtuous name!

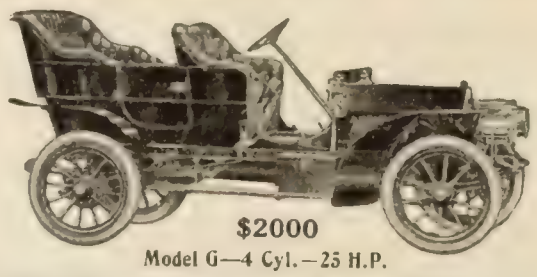
Nor shall your prophets now forget,
Now that you stand sublimely strong,
How when these vast estates were set
With granaries that burst in song,
You spurned the heathen at your feet
Because he begged to toil to eat;
Because he plead with bended head
For work, for work and barely bread.
Yea, how you laughed his lack of pride,
And lied and laughed, and laughed and lied
And mocked him, in your pride and hate,
Then in his gaunt face banged your Gate!

Nay, not forget, now that you rise
Triumphant, strong as Abram's song,
How that you lied the lie of lies
And wrought the Nipponese such wrong,
Then sent your convict chief to plead
The President expel them hence.
Ah me, what black, rank insolence!
What rank, black infamy indeed!
Because their ways, their hands were clean,
You feared the difference between,
Feared they might surely be preferred
Above your howling, convict herd!

Their sober, sane life put to shame
Your noisome, drunken penal band
That howled in Labor's sacred name,
Nor wrought, nor even lifted hand,
Save but to stone and mock and moil
Their betters who but asked to toil.
Yon harvest-fields cried out as when
Your country cries for fighting men,
And yet your hordes, by force and fraud,
Forbade this first, last law of God!
And you? You sat supinely by
And gathered gold, nor reckoned why!

Your great, proud men heaped gold on gold;
They heaped deep cellars with such horde
Of costliest wines, rich, rare, and old
As never Thebes or Babel stored—
They sat at wine till ghostly dawn. . . .

When Sleep Fails, Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.



EVERY requisite of a practical, dependable, thoroughly serviceable motor car is found in Model G. It appeals most forcibly to the man who recognizes superior construction. The unusual accuracy of finish in Model G, its simplicity of design, its tremendous power capabilities, have enabled it to do more than cars of more cylinders, higher rated power, higher price.

Has plenty of reserve energy for spurt or hill; speedy, yet always under most delicate control. Fully described in Catalog G 23.

A Distinct CADILLAC Success

All of the supreme qualities that have made and kept Model G foremost in its class are paramount in the other Cadillacs—Model H, a luxurious four-cylinder, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,500 (Catalog H 23); Model S Runabout, $850, and Model T Touring Car, $1,000, sturdy single-cylinder cars described in Catalogue T 23.

The remarkable economy of maintenance in these latter types is emphasized in our booklet entitled

"The Truth About the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One."

Not based on theory, but on actual figures of many owners. Copy free by asking for booklet 23.

Prices include pair of dash oil lamps and tail lamp.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

Burpee's
"Seeds that Grow"
are the Best Seeds that can be Grown.
We do the testing—*You* run no risk!
If you garden, you should study
"The Leading American Seed Catalog"
A postal card will bring you a copy by return mail.
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.,
Seed Growers, Philadelphia, Pa.

The ides had come but had not gone;
For lo ! the writing on the wall
And then the surge, the topple, fall—
Then dust, then darkness, then such light
As never yet lit day or night,
And there was neither night nor day,
For night and day were burned away !

Hear me once more, my city, heed !
I may not kiss again your tears
Nor dare and sing your blazing greed,
For I am stricken well with years,
But do ye as you erst have done,
Despise His daughter, mock His son—
If still the sow her wallow keeps
And wine runs as a rivulet,
My harp hangs where the willow weeps.
Nay, nay, I shall not now forget
The sin, the shame, the feast, the fall,
The red handwriting on the wall.

Then let me not behold once more
Your flowing cellars, mile on mile,
A sea of flame without a shore
Or even one lone, lifted isle.
Let me not hear it, feel it choke,
A wild beast choking in his chain
The while he tugs and leaps in vain
And drinks his death of flaming smoke.
Spare me this nightmare, pray you spare
This black three days of black despair !
Spare me this red-black, surging sea
Of leaping, choking agony.

. . . . . .

I call one witness, only one,
In proof that God is God, and just:
Yon high-heaved dome, débris and dust,
With torn lips lifted to the sun,
In desolation still, lords all—
The rent and ruined City Hall.
And here throbbed San Francisco's heart,
And here her madness held high mart—
Sold justice, sold black shame, sold hell.
And here, right here, God's high hand fell,
Fell hardest, hottest, first, and worst—
Yon huge high Hall, the most accurst !

. . . . . .

—*The Circle* (January).

RAILROAD MAN

Didn't Like Being Starved.

A man running on a railroad has to be in good condition all the time or he is liable to do harm to himself and others.

A clear head is necessary to run a locomotive or conduct a train. Even a railroad man's appetite and digestion are matters of importance, as the clear brain and steady hand result from the healthy appetite followed by the proper digestion of food.

"For the past five years," writes a railroader, "I have been constantly troubled with indigestion. Every doctor I consulted seemed to want to starve me to death. First I was dieted on warm water and toast until I was almost starved; then, when they would let me eat, the indigestion would be right back again.

"Only temporary relief came from remedies, and I tried about all of them I saw advertised. About three months ago a friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food. The very first day I noticed that my appetite was satisfied which had not been the case before, that I can remember.

"In a week, I believe I had more energy than ever before in my life. I have gained seven pounds and have not had a touch of indigestion since I have been eating Grape-Nuts. When my wife saw how much good this food was doing me she thought she would try it awhile. We believe the discoverer of Grape-Nuts found the 'Perfect Food.'"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The costliest materials form only about one-third of a painting bill. The rest of the money is paid for labor. A mistake in the paint means not only the loss of what the paint cost, but also the loss of the entire expenditure for putting the worthless stuff on the building. It is quite worth while to *test the paint before using it.*

The best paint is that mixed by your painter from *Pure White Lead* and *Pure Linseed Oil*, with the particular needs of your house in view. There is a simple test which anyone can make.

White lead is made from metallic lead and can be changed back to that metal by applying great heat. Any adulterations, such as chalk, barytes or other counterfeits, mixed with the white lead, prevent the appearance of *any* metallic lead, no matter how slight the adulteration. Therefore, if the sample yields drops of lead, it is pure; if not, it is adulterated.

We Will Send You a Blowpipe Free

We want house-owners to know how to test paint. We welcome the test of our White Lead and will furnish free a blowpipe (a little instrument necessary to secure intense heat) to anyone who is in earnest about knowing good paint from bad. Everything necessary for the test, together with beautiful booklet, will go to you at once. Write for *Test Equipment R.* Address.

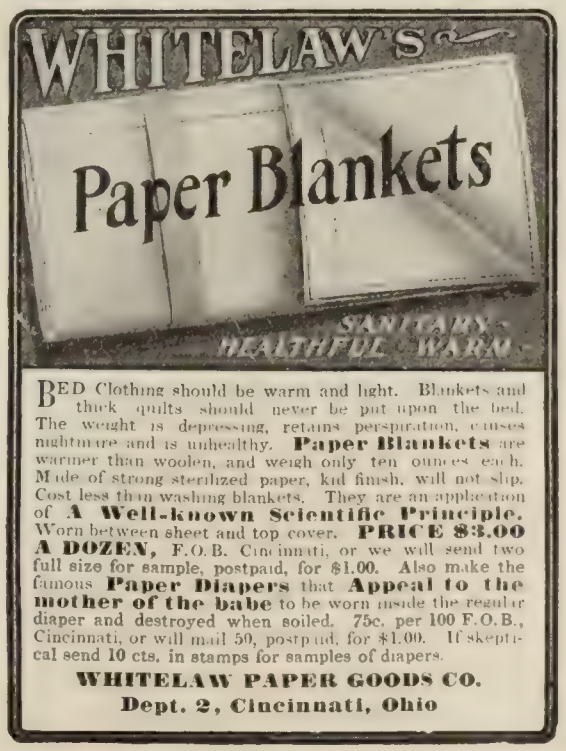
FULL WEIGHT KEGS

The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity but *full weight* of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of *white lead* designated on the outside.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)



BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75c. per 100 F.O.B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10 cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio

GAS BONDS

$1,000 and $500 each, paying

5.3% to 7%

We do not know of an investor who has ever lost any money in an investment such as we are offering.

Write for book giving full particulars. Free of Charge.

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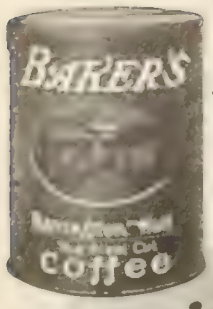
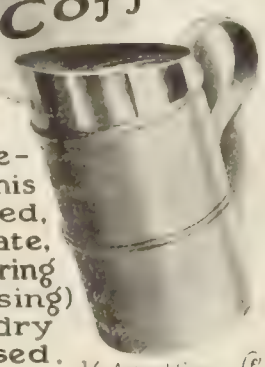


For ten cents in stamps or coin, to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough

Barrington Hall
The Steel-Cut Coffee



to make eight cups of delicious coffee—together with this beautiful, frosted, aluminum graduate, designed for measuring (rather than guessing) the amount of dry coffee to be used.

½ Actual Size

WE have testimonials from thousands of people who **can drink** no other coffee, and from thousands who **will drink** no other. In a few minutes argument we could convince you that Barrington Hall is the only coffee to use, but one trial in your home is a more agreeable way.

Barrington Hall is pure, high grade coffee, prepared by our patented process—a common-sense method of treating the berry whereby the substances which detract from its flavor and healthfulness are removed, and the coffee flavor is preserved to a remarkable degree.

By our process all dust and the bitter cellulose skin, evidently placed by nature around the heart of the berry to protect it, are removed and thrown away; and when you buy a pound of Barrington Hall you get a pound of the best part of the coffee berry only. You can enjoy its delicious flavor without fear of ill effects.

"Steel cut" means that the coffee is cut (not ground) into fine, even particles. This cutting does not crush the little oil cells as does grinding, and the rich, aromatic oil (Food Product), which makes coffee flavor, is preserved. This explains why a pound of Barrington Hall makes 15 to 20 cups more of perfect full strength coffee than will the same weight of ordinary coffee

PRICE: 35c. to 40c per pound according to locality. Packed in sealed tins only. If your grocer tries to sell you something "just as good," he has his own interest, not yours, in mind. Write us and we can tell you how and where to get Barrington Hall. If you accept an imitation please do not judge our coffee by it.

Address our nearest office,

124 Hudson Street **244 N. Second Street**
New York City or **Minneapolis, Minn.**

BAKER & CO.,
COFFEE IMPORTERS

THE EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or send postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
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PERSONAL

A Story-teller in Politics.—Sir Gilbert Parker has proven that literature and politics are not incompatible, and that imagination may be as useful in statesmanship as in story-telling. How Sir Gilbert is able to serve these two masters, literature and politics, with equal facility and concentration is told by a writer in the *Book News Monthly* (January). To quote

Thoroughness is probably one of the greatest secrets of his success. It is a well-known fact in the political world of Great Britain that his constituency is the best organized and the most perfectly worked of all the constituencies of the Kingdom. When Unionist members were falling like ninepins at the last election, and their party was almost swept out of existence by the attacks of their opponents, he increased his majority over the previous election of 1900.

He is the most systematic of men. People wonder how he accomplishes so much in all departments of life that strain the strongest constitutions, nerves and mental endurance to the utmost. He says it is system. It is doing only what is necessary to do, and never doing an unnecessary thing. He does not despise social life, yet it is his servant. For a year at a time he will not dine out, tho his own house and his own table are open to hundreds of friends, who recognize and appreciate a very delicate and artistic hospitality; but for that he is indebted most largely to Lady Parker, who is an American by birth, and has the same capacity for systematizing the social side of their life as Sir Gilbert has for systematizing his political and literary life.

During four days of the week, Sir Gilbert Parker lends every energy he possesses, every faculty, absolutely and completely to his work in Parliament. When he is writing a book the other three days are spent out of town, in the country, in perfect quiet, down at East Grinstead, in Sussex. He has a little house, six hundred years old, which once belonged to John of Gaunt. There he concentrates himself upon the work in hand. His holidays are few, but most judiciously and advantageously arranged. A few weeks at Marienbad yearly constitutes his outing. If in the winter he goes to Egypt, or Italy, or Spain, it is to settle down and work. It can be safely said that no distractions of life ever come between Sir Gilbert Parker and his work. He is a master of the conventions of the life in which he lives. Popular in society, he is no less popular in Parliament and in the literary world. He says himself that as a boy he was not orderly, as few people of literary temperament are, but while he was still in his teens he determined to become systematic and exact, and few men map out their days, their weeks, their months, their years, so carefully, and live out their schemes so thoroughly. Every day, year in year out, while he is in town, he mounts his horse at the foot of the Duke of York steps at twelve o'clock precisely, and trots and canters for an hour in the park; of a week-end he plays golf; when he gets an opportunity he rows a boat. Every morning he rises at a quarter-past seven, breakfasts at half-past eight, and is hard at work at his desk by nine. Then three hours' work till twelve; after which he rides in the park; then luncheon; then the House of Commons at half-past two, that is, when Parliament is sitting; from half-past two till eleven at night, with a break of an hour for dinner—that is the Parliamentary life of the author of "The Weavers." At the same time, he is in great demand as a chairman at public meetings, to preside at public dinners which he has practically discarded the last few years and to speak for his party in different parts of the country. He has the distinguished honor of being the Honorary Colonel of the First Kent Royal Garrison Artillery, and is an ardent advocate of compulsory training of the youth of the country as volunteers for home defense

The writer goes on to describe the historic house which Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker occupy at Homestall. He says

The cottage itself is of stone, and over six hundred

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FIRST in Honors!
FIRST on the Breakfast Tables of the World!

48 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

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SUPER-EXTRA
Chocolates and Confections
80c a pound box
The Genuine Aristocrats of the World of Sweets.

Applauded by the belles—sought by the beaux—of past generations, Whitman's has never relinquished its position as American Premier of Confections. Best druggist in every community is our agent, or send $1.00 for specimen box.

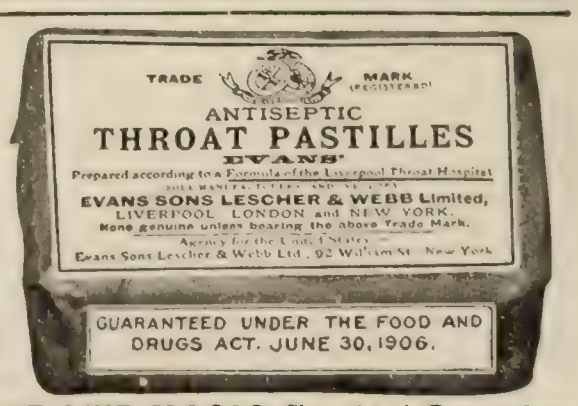
Whitmans Instantaneous Chocolate made instantly with boiling milk or water.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Whitmans Fine Chocolates and Confections 60c a pound box

SUPER EXTRA TRADE MARK

Whitmans Victoria Chocolates and Confections 50c a pound box



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EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB Limited, 92 William St., New York
Liverpool and London, Eng.

years old. John o' Gaunt, Shakespeare's "time-honored Lancaster," used this retreat as a hunting-lodge in the days of the Black Prince. It is fashioned in the architecture of that time, and is in every feature redolent of the historic past. The low-ceiled rooms, the lattice windows, the narrow stairways, give one an idea of the comforts and discomforts of life in those days. Much has, of course, been done to make the interior of the house modern, but nevertheless it still maintains its air of antiquity. A great iron plate, with the arms of Gaunt, still decorates the hearth in the living-room, and many other Lancastrian symbols are still to be found there. The very furniture Lady Parker has placed there is quaintly suggestive of the period in which the house was built.

The Silent Secretary.—Secretary Cortelyou's dominant trait is silence. According to a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, his chemical formula would sum up about as follows. Caution, 30; reticence, 20; reserve, 20; secretiveness, 20; wariness, 9.9, and language, trace. This writer paid the Secretary a visit at his office in Washington. The impression Mr. Cortelyou made upon the interviewer is interesting. He says:

The Secretary's office is in the corner of the second floor of the Treasury. You can look out of the window and see the Sherman statue, the Washington Monument, the Potomac, and a lot of other historical things, but you must not make any noise. It reminds you of the reading-room at the Congressional Library, where you see a big sign "Silence!" every time you turn around, until you get so, finally, that you are afraid to breathe for fear you might be ousted. There is a desk in the middle of the room and some big, leather sofas around the walls. Pictures of former Secretaries of the Treasury in gold frames add tone. They are all impressive-looking persons, but nobody remembers their names.

The secretary to the Secretary sits at the desk in the middle of the room. Over in the corner there is a door at which a negro messenger stands guard. A few men sit on the sofas, usually, on days when Mr. Cortelyou is seeing people. If you let

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Heart."

The injurious action of Coffee on the heart of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day, 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again for any money, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be well boiled like the directions on pkg. say, then it has a rich flavour and with cream is fine." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Do You Live in the Country?
How is Your House Supplied With Water?

The success of your home as a comfortable and sanitary abode depends largely on your water supply.

Artificial heat is required only in winter—artificial light only at night. Water is required during all seasons—day and night.

The Kewanee System of Water Supply

will enable you to have an abundant supply of water—available at any hour of the day or night—delivered to your bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn, garden, lawn—anywhere—under the same strong pressure as an up-to-date city water works system.

The Kewanee System does away with the drudgery of carrying water in pails—a task which men shirk and women should never be obliged to do.

With the Kewanee System you use the water from your own well, cistern or other natural sources of supply. The tank is placed out of sight in the cellar, or under ground. No leaky attic tank or unsightly elevated tank to freeze or collapse.

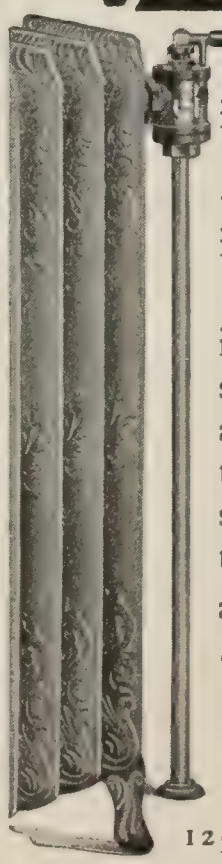
The Kewanee System is easy to install, easy to operate and costs nothing for repairs. Over 8,000 Kewanee Systems are now furnishing water to country and city homes, clubs, hotels, schools, apartment buildings, public institutions and towns under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

Our engineers will solve **your** water supply problem, furnish plans and estimates free of charge. Write today for catalogue number 27, (64 pages illustrated) which explains everything.

Kewanee Water Supply Company, Kewanee, Illinois.

No. 32 Broadway, New York City. 820 Marquette Bldg., Chicago
404 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

VAPOR



If you are considering steam or hot-water heating, don't do a thing more until you investigate *Vapor*.

VAPOR HEATING is the improvement on steam and hot water: add together the advantages of these two systems, then subtract their disadvantages, and the result equals—*Vapor*.

Book on heating, free

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A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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A Tiny Timekeeper

There are other tiny watches, but the one worthy to bear the name which always and everywhere stands for reliability and excellence must be a *timekeeper*. This dainty little watch is called the

Lady Elgin

It is in every respect a true Elgin—made as small as consistent with Elgin perfection. The smallest watch made in America—the illustration shows its actual size. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed—all jewelers have them. Send for "The Watch," a story of the time of day.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY
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Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

is just pure cod liver oil—free from disguise, because none is needed. It is the **impurity** or **adulteration** in cod liver oil that makes it offensive to taste and smell. The purity of Moller's Oil makes it

Free from Taste or Odor.

It is this purity that makes Moller's Oil so digestible and without that nauseous "repeat."

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the office door slam when you come in, the secretary looks at you, and the negro messenger looks at you, and all the visitors look at you in such patent reproof that you think you have committed a high crime and misdemeanor. Presently, the secretary tiptoes over to the negro messenger, whispers to him, and tiptoes back. The messenger nods gravely and slides through the door to the inner room so expeditiously that you wonder whether he went through the keyhole or over the transom in the form of mist. He comes out in the same noiseless way and beckons to a man sitting on a sofa. That man gets up, slides across the floor and is allowed to ooze through the door to the Presence, while another oozes out and holds his breath during his tiptoe trip across the carpet to the corridor.

Everybody concentrates his gaze on that mysterious door. When it opens again and the visitor comes softly out another is allowed to gum shoe in. It is like a pantomime. They disappear and reappear through that door as noiselessly as Madame Zinfandel brings Little Bright Eyes out of the cabinet. It is so subdued that the stir the secretary makes wiping his glasses seems like an explosion, and when a clumsy fellow stumbles against a chair everybody starts as if there had been a cannon fired. Now and again you hear the siss-siss of two whisperers, but not often, for the messenger frowns on whispering. S-s-sh is the motto of the place.

When it comes your turn you go across as if you were walking on a layer of strictlies, the messenger pulls the door open and gives you a little shove and you slide into the inner room. It is not a large room. There is a big, flat-topped desk, a chair or two, and that is about all, except Mr. Cortelyou. The man doesn't live who can talk to Cortelyou in an ordinary, robust, chest voice. Everybody starts that way, but everybody dwindles down to a whisper after hurling a sentence or two against that impassive figure that sits in the chair behind the desk and symbolizes silence. . . . You say what you have to say and he says nothing. Then you say what you have to say over again and he says nothing. Then you try it once more and he nods his head and remarks in a low, depressing monotone, "I will consider the matter," or, if you want an expression of opinion, "I have nothing to say," and you grope your way out, chilled and crushed, and wonder when you get to the street how it is the street-car people have the nerve to run cars by the Treasury and make all that noise. I suppose if anybody were so criminally indiscreet as to laugh in that solemn place he would be put into the Bastile for life.

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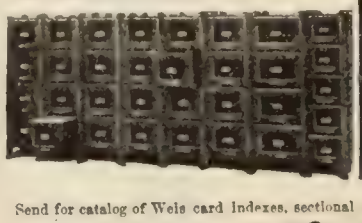

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This incident also happened to Jim Fiske, Horace Walpole, Napoleon Bonaparte, Dick Turpin, Julius Cæsar, and the poet Byron.—*Washington Herald.*

At Times.—BENEVOLENT OLD GENTLEMAN—"Don't you find a sailor's life a very dangerous one?"

OLD SALT—"Oh, yes, sir; but, fortunately, it ain't often we gits into port."—*Punch.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 3.—Manchester cotton-mill owners threaten a lockout of 200,000 employees unless the men now striking yield before January 18.

January 4.—The Prussian Ministry of Finance announces that bids will be asked for a loan of $75,000,000.

King Gustaf, of Sweden, orders the abolition of the pompous ceremonies used in opening parliament.

January 5.—Japanese veterans in Vancouver are reported to have been ordered home to Japan.

January 6.—C. Arthur Pearson, owner of the London *Standard* and other publications, acquires control of the London *Times.*

January 7.—Count Okuma issues a denial of the report that in a speech at Kobé he urged the natives of India to rise against British rule.

Chilian villagers, between Santiago and Valparaiso, attack a German pleasure-party, mistaking it for a band of outlaws; one of the Germans is killed and five are wounded.

January 8.—The American battle-ship fleet is sighted off Pernambuco at noon, on its way to Rio de Janeiro.

January 9.—Pitched battles between the Italian forces and Abyssinians occur in Italian Somaliland.

Domestic.

January 3.—A number of New York State cattle men confer with Governor Hughes at Albany over proposed legislation against tuberculous cattle.

January 4.—Secretary Metcalf issues orders formally assigning Surgeon Charles F. Stokes to command of the hospital ship *Relief.*

George A. Pettibone is acquitted at Boisé, Ida., of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

The jury, in the fourth trial of Caleb Powers, accused of murdering Gov. William Goebel, disagrees at Georgetown, Ky., ten voting for acquittal.

January 5.—The bloody raids conducted by gangs of "night riders" bring the tobacco war in Kentucky to an acute stage.

January 6.—The United States Supreme Court declares the Employers' Liability Law unconstitutional.

Admiral Brownson's letter of resignation is made public by the President.

January 7.—The Prohibitionists send an organized party of workers to Washington to urge national legislation.

The second section of the Collver special on the Southern Railway is wrecked between Hiram and Dallas, Ga.; twenty persons are injured.

January 8.—A. B. Stickney and Charles H. F. Smith are appointed receivers for the Chicago Great Western Railroad by Federal Judge Sanborn, in St. Paul.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"C. L. M.," Phœnix, Ala.—"Please tell me which of the following is correct? 'Where are you going to?' or 'Where are you going?'"

Professor Lounsbury, writing recently about this interrogative sentence, said: "We are frequently told that such an expression as 'Where are you going to?' is incorrect, not to say vulgar. On the contrary, if we are purposing to hold fast to strictness of speech, *to* is essential and should always appear. From the etymological point of view, 'Where are you going?' is totally unjustifiable. Nothing but usage can be pleaded in its favor." But, even Homer nods. Professor Lounsbury in upholding the use of *to* has not examined the meaning of *where* with his accustomed care. *Where* is commonly defined "*to* which or what place," and to add the preposition *to* to such a sentence as "Where are you going?" is to commit a pleonasm.

The Professor tells us that "nothing but usage can be pleaded" in favor of "Where are you going?" The fact that most writers on the correct use of the English language have repeatedly drawn attention to the misuse of *to* and *at* in sentences beginning with *where* serves to show that this use must have been quite common even if it may not be so to-day. The preposition *to*, if used at all, belongs properly in the answer: "Where (*to* what place) are you going?" "*To* the theater," or simply, and perhaps preferably, "The theater," since *where*, as has been shown above, means *to what place*. Where can one find a more vulgar redundance than "Where has he gone to?"

"J. R. C.," Lyndon, O.—"What is an *Octoberist?*"

The term *Octoberist* dates from about 1795. It was formed after *Septembrist*, a name for a member of the French revolutionary mob that controlled Paris from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7, 1792, and massacred prisoners and persons who refused to take the oath to the constitution. Hence, this word came to mean a cruel or bloodthirsty person. *Octoberist* to-day designates one of the Russian reactionaries who commenced the agitation for reforms during October, 1905.

In that month, the Czar published a manifesto in which he promised and guaranteed many liberties to his people, while fully retaining his own constitutional rights. Those who accepted the compromise and assented to the Czar's views formed a party in the Douma and called themselves Octoberists—or moderate liberals. The Czar has, however, broken the terms of the manifesto both in letter and spirit, and the agrarian measures promised have not been carried out. The party is now no more than a name, being largely absorbed by the Monarchists who form the majority in the present Russian parliament.

"J. P. G.," Manila, P. I.—"(1) Is the word *claim* used correctly in the sentence 'Others, however, dispute this claim'? (2) Are the words *egoist* and *egotist* interchangeable? If not, please discriminate them. (3) Can you give the origin of and authority for the different meanings of *cleave?*"

(1) The use of the word *claim* for affirm or assert is correct if the meaning is *assert* with readiness to *maintain*, and confidence that the thing asserted can be maintained, with the added idea that it makes for the advantage or side of him who asserts and maintains it. (2) An *egoist* is one who advocates or practises *egoism*—"the theory that places man's chief and the supreme end of human conduct in self or in the completeness or happiness of self, and that makes all virtue consist in the pursuit of selfish aims." An *egotist* is one who abounds in *egotism*—"the habit or practise of thinking and talking much of oneself, or the spirit that leads to this practise; self-conceit." (3) *Cleave*, to cut through, split, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *cleofan; cleave*, to stick fast or adhere, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *clifian* or *cleofian*, two distinct roots. How the words came to have antithetic meanings we do not know.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

CALIFORNIA PRESS ON THE SCHMITZ FIASCO

"THE great charter for blackmailers promulgated by the Court of Appeals is a most disastrous document for California," exclaims the San Francisco *Call*, in the course of its comment on the Appellate Court's startling decision in the case of ex-Mayor Schmitz. This decision quashes the indictment on which Schmitz was convicted by a lower court of extortion in the "French-restaurant" cases, and sentenced by Judge Dunne to five years in St. Quentin; at the same time, of course, it sets aside the conviction and nullifies the earlier trial. In the decision of the Court of Appeals, as handed down by Justice J. A. Cooper and concurred in by his associates, Justices Samuel P. Hall and Frank H. Kerrigan, the indictment is declared invalid for two reasons: "First, that it does not allege any threat to injure property, and, second, that it does not allege a threat to do an illegal injury." It will be remembered that the finding of the lower court and the confession of "Boss" Ruef showed that Schmitz and Ruef had extorted money from the proprietors of San Francisco's "French restaurants" by threats to withhold their licenses to sell liquor if the bribes demanded were not paid. But by the higher court's decision the verdict is annulled and the case dismissed because the Mayor had a legal right to withhold the licenses, and therefore the specific injury threatened was not an unlawful injury.

This decision comes as "a shock and a surprize to the law-respecting people of California and of the entire country," says the Oakland (Cal.) *Enquirer;* and the San Francisco *Call* (Mr. Spreckels's paper) characterizes it as "bad law, bad logic, and bad morals." It means, says the latter paper, that "official blackmail is held to be no longer a crime in California." To quote further:

"The Court of Appeal puts the citizen up against this dilemma. If an official is vested by law with power to injure a given business he may use that power to extort money by threats, and this is no offense. If, on the other hand, he has no lawful power to carry out his threats, neither can he extort money, because the threatened person would pay no attention to him. In effect, the Court of Appeal declares that the only effective form of official blackmail can not be punished as extortion. The decision is at the same time ridiculous, immoral, and injurious to the standing of the commonwealth."

This latest decision in the Schmitz case, remarks *The Bulletin*, of the same city, is "a costly defeat for the people," but "if it serves to alarm them it will not be without its compensations." Justices Cooper, Kerrigan, and Hall have gone "much further than the common sense of the public will follow them," thinks *The Bulletin*, which goes on to pillory their action in the following words:

"Graft has been legitimated by a solemn decision of the Court of Appeals. The rake-off has been sanctified by the holy word of three judges. Mighty King Quibble has issued his fiat, and what was deemed wrong is declared right, what was denounced as oppressive and dishonest is found by infallible authority, voicing itself, in some thousands of words of legal hocus-pocus, to be as lawful as going to church."

That decision, bitterly exclaims the Sacramento *Union*, "has outlawed a once honorable profession," by legalizing graft and making it "a recognized department of the practise of the law in this State." To quote further:

"Not since the Savior of men anathematized the legal profession has such a damnatory utterance concerning the profession of the law fallen from human lips as the decision of that court in the Schmitz case. It probably is the law, but it is none the less monstrous for that. It ill-befits a commonwealth that claims to be civilized. Whenever an attorney fee covers anything other than purely legal services it ceases, in honor and sound policy, to be an attorney fee, and becomes the price of dishonor, degradation, and graft. The way has been opened for making the temple of justice a den of extortioners."

More despondently pessimistic is the comment of the Riverside (Cal.) *Enterprise*, which considers it "scarcely worth while to discuss in detail the findings of the court, for if Schmitz had not been set at liberty upon these grounds, some other excuse would have been found for nullifying the force of the law." People have come to expect little else, it laments, than that, where a criminal of wealth and political influence is concerned, "some technicality or some fool judge will be found to set aside the findings of an honest jury."

In addition to quashing the indictment upon which the whole case rests, the Court of Appeals calls attention to certain alleged technical irregularities in the procedure of the lower court which convicted Mr. Schmitz. It seems to be generally admitted by the press that there were some irregularities in the trial, but it is asserted that these did not have the effect of obscuring the facts or of otherwise obstructing the course of justice. Says the Sacramento *Union* on this point:

"It is open and notorious that when Eugene Schmitz was brought to trial he was surrounded by an officialdom that he had created, and that was as unmitigatedly rascally as he was himself; that if they were suffered to serve him unhindered they would make a farce of legal procedure and a nullity of the law; that when the cases came to trial the judge on the bench was baited by attorneys like a bear in a cage, with the too evident purpose of provoking the court into error, that the court had had to take the summoning

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of a pow-wow and the rescue of the prisoners out of the hands of the regularly constituted authorities in order to preserve any semblance of justice to the people of California. This statement of the condition of affairs in San Francisco is too open and notorious to admit of patient discussion. It is small wonder if, under such circumstances, the rules of the game of justice were not always adhered to."

The Chronicle, of the same city, however, is apparently in sympathy with Judge Cooper's decision, which it thinks "ought to teach the people that convictions obtained under the conditions of the Schmitz trial are not worth the paper on which the verdict was written, and ought not to be." But the Oakland *Tribune* comes even more unreservedly to the defense of the Appellate Court, which, it maintains, "has preferred to be right, rather than popular." It has not "stretched out its arm," as many allege, "to rescue Ruef and Schmitz from prison," but has merely "exerted its august influence to rescue the law from the hands of conspirators and the administration of justice from prostitution to base ends." To quote further from this double-leaded defense:

"Broadly stated, the court has declared that criminal trials shall be fair and impartial and in accordance with the established modes of judicial procedure; that the rules of evidence shall be adhered to; jurors fairly chosen, and that testimony for and against a defendant shall be fairly and honestly sifted as the law directs and in accordance with time-honored practise. In doing so, the court has set the seal of condemnation in grand juries and judges programing with private prosecutions to accomplish ends by irregular process and methods obnoxious to decency, fair play, and the principles of justice. Incidentally, it has given a wholesome rebuke to government by indictment and the prostitution of the legal machinery to serve personal and political designs.

"The question before the Appellate Court was not the innocence or guilt of Schmitz nor the character of the government of which he was the head, but whether he was tried fairly by an impartial jury properly chosen, in accordance with the laws of the land and the established usage in criminal procedure."

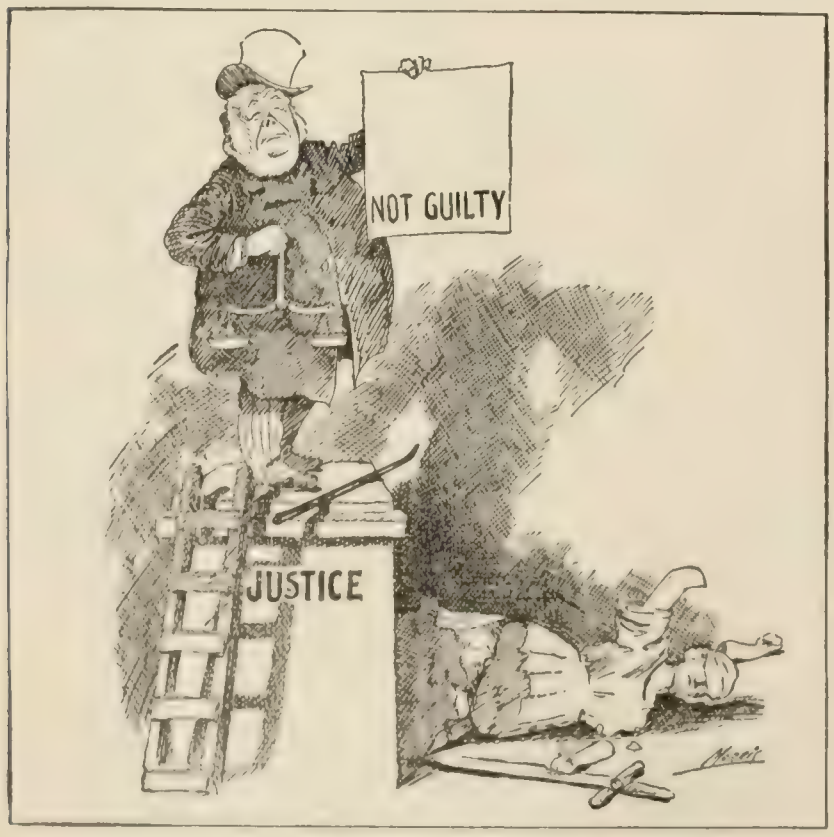
The Tribune, from which the above quotation is made, has for some time been fighting a libel suit brought against it by Rudolph Spreckels, one of the leading powers behind the prosecution of Ruef and Schmitz.

One unfortunate feature of the case, says a San Francisco dispatch to the New York *Sun*, is that the judges of the Appellate Court are closely connected by marriage with people who have been indicted or who have vigorously opposed the graft prosecutions. Thus we read: "Judge Cooper, who wrote the decision, is a brother-in-law of W. I. Brobeck, who was indicted for complicity in the alleged Parkside-Railroad franchise graft. Judge Kerrigan's wife is a daughter of James McNab, head of the big draying concern that received many favors from Schmitz. Judge Hall is a brother-in-law of State Attorney Moore, senior counsel for Patrick Calhoun."

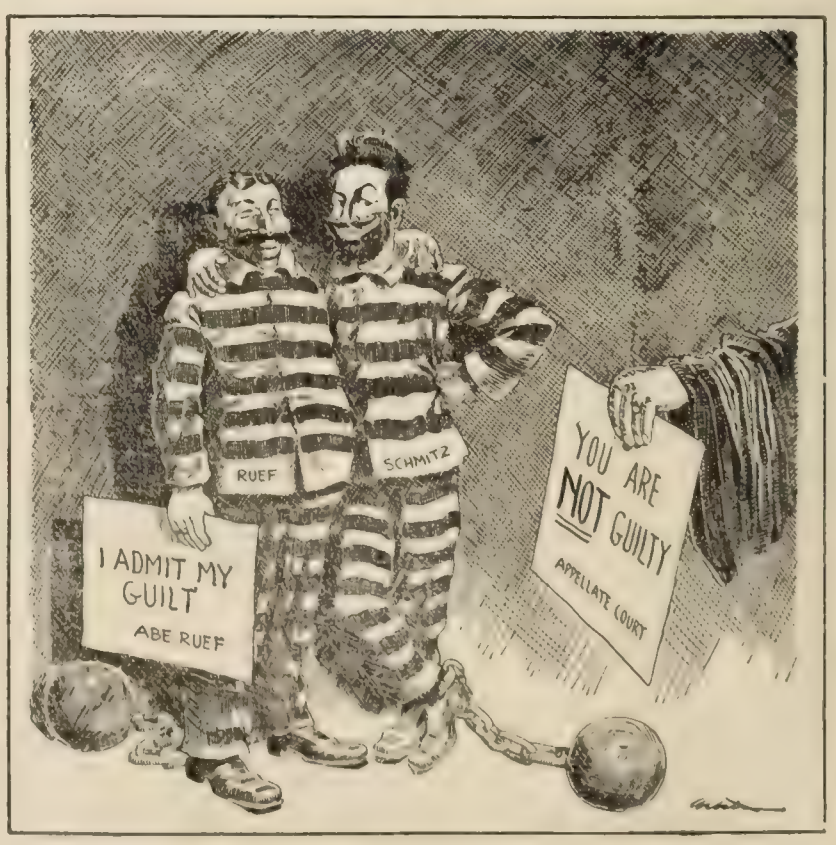
Judge Dunne, in an interview, himself calls attention to these facts, in view of which, he says, "I do not believe the court was in a proper frame of mind to give the matter impartial consideration and decide it strictly upon its merits." We are reminded, however, that a large number of other indictments stand against both Schmitz and Ruef, and that for them personally the situation will probably not be greatly changed by the finding of the Appellate Court. It is supposed, moreover, that the case will be carried before still higher tribunals. In the mean time, the East is scarcely less shocked than the West. "No wonder San Francisco is staggered," exclaims the New York *World*; and the Chicago *News* remarks that in San Francisco official blackmail "seems to be a sort of amiable eccentricity in the eyes of the high court of justice."

MISTAKES ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA

A COUNTRY of swashbuckler nations, a land of intrigues and revolutions, rich in material for the romantic novel and the comic opera—this, until recently, was the impression of South America which prevailed among a large part of the reading public of the United States. But now, affirms Dr. L. S. Rowe—who has just returned from a tour of the South-American states—we are demanding to know the truth about the nations to the south of us, realizing that "the time is rapidly approaching when the people of the United States must be prepared to express themselves clearly and unequivocally on certain fundamental questions affecting their relations with the peoples of Latin America." Dr. Rowe therefore proceeds to disabuse our minds of certain "fundamental misconceptions" of that continent. Writing in the January *North American Review*, he tells us, first of all, that we must abandon all hope of studying the country as a whole. For in spite of certain common traits due to community of racial origin and social and politic tradition, the various countries, when compared with one another,



"JUSTICE" IN SAN FRANCISCO!
Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*.



"OH, VERY WELL, HAVE IT YOUR OWN WAY."
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*

ECCENTRICITIES OF THE LAW.

"present differences quite as marked as those which distinguish the countries of Europe." Thus, for instance, Brazil is "a federal republic, loosely knit together, but with an administrative organization sufficiently developed to assure stability and security of person and property"; the Argentine "offers the spectacle of an organized democracy, which has passed through a peaceable social revolution, and in which the political system is gradually adapting itself to the new social conditions"; while Chile "is still, in many respects, a political aristocracy, which is entering upon the first stages of social revolution through the gradual awakening of the laboring classes to consciousness of power." Dr. Rowe ventures to generalize, however, to the extent of saying that "in all the countries of South America there exists a wide gap between the political life of the nation on the one hand, and its economic, industrial, and social activities on the other." Our most serious mistake, he says, has been "in judging the life of these nations by the play of their party politics." This course has given us "an impression of instability which a more careful analysis fails to justify." Thus:

"In Chile, for instance, it would be difficult to imagine a more rapid shifting of governmental policy. Under the parliamentary system, for the maintenance of which the revolution of 1891 was fought, the ministries succeed one another with almost bewildering rapidity. . . . And yet this instability of political life affects the life of the nation to a very limited degree. The great mass of the business community look upon politics as the game of a small group of professionals, a necessary evil, tolerable so long as it does not become too serious an obstacle to progress. . . . A small group of young men, however, are beginning to sound a new note, that of the civic obligation of every citizen—an idea new to the political life of South America."

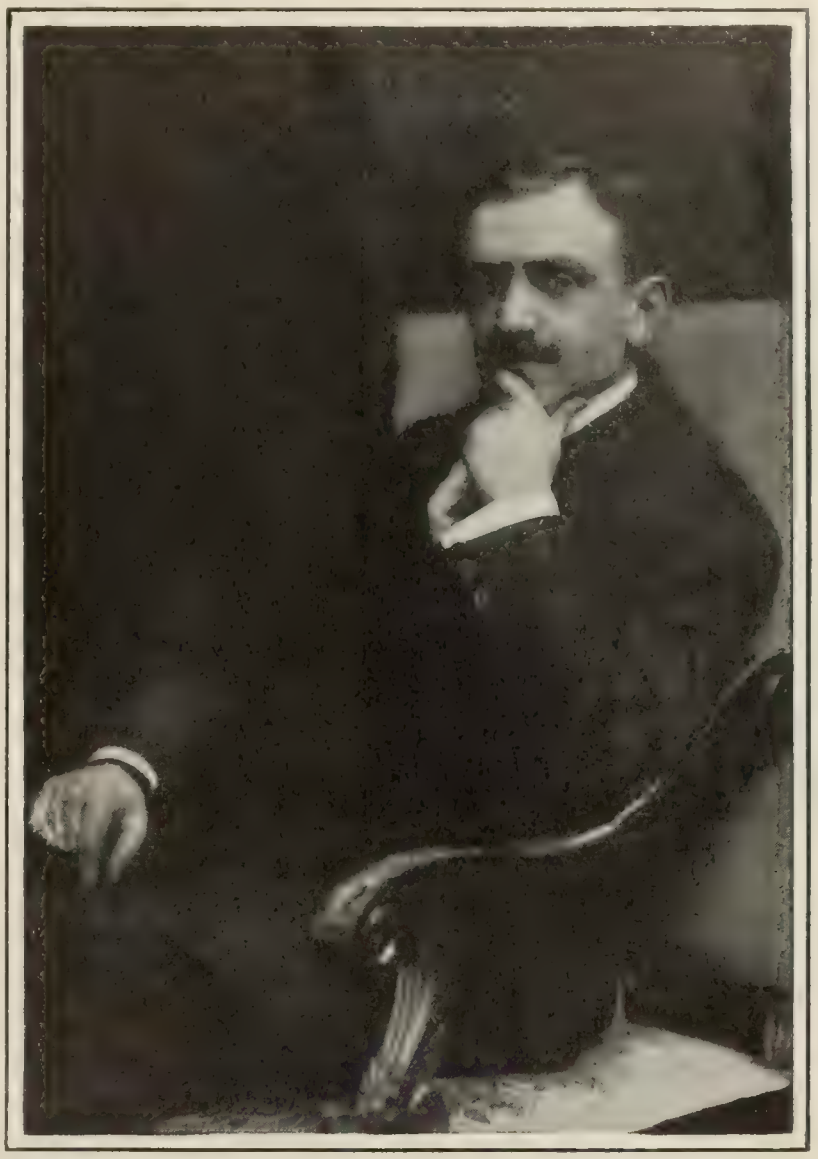
But Dr. Rowe admits that there are two forms of political instability to be reckoned with in South America. In addition to the form just described, which does not affect the fundamental bases of social order, there is "the type which finds expression in perpetual revolutions, constituting a constant menace to life and property and an insuperable obstacle to industrial progress." He asserts, nevertheless, that in the continent as a whole the elements of stability far outweigh those of instability. In support of this contention he turns to a consideration of the family. To quote:

"There is probably no other section of the world in which the family organization rests on so solid a basis. It is true that the unmarried woman enjoys relatively little freedom in these countries, and it is equally true that the legal rights of the married women are far more restricted than in the United States. The social status of the unmarried and the limited legal rights of the married woman are apt to mislead the foreigner, unless he undertakes a careful study of the family itself. He will find there a strength of organization and a solidity of structure which can not be found either in the United States or in any European country. The unity of family feeling extends not only through the direct line of descent, but to all the collateral branches. It is within this large family group that the spirit of cooperation finds its most distinct expression; and it is this spirit of mutual helpfulness within the family group which lends stability to the social organization of the South-American countries.

"Divorce is unknown in the South-American codes; but, even were it recognized, it would be most sparingly used. The public opinion of these countries is so unalterably opposed to the dissolution of the marriage tie that social ostracism would confront those who attempted to avail themselves of this remedy.

"It must not be supposed, furthermore, that the legal subordination of the wife means either the elimination or diminution of her influence. Throughout South America the rearing and education of the children are left to the mother to a far greater extent than in Europe or in the United States. In marked contrast with conditions in the United States, there is a lack of companionship between father and children. This gives to the mother a predominant influence in the internal affairs of the family. In fact, on her judgment depend the education of the children and, to a very large degree, the callings which they are to follow."

Another error, says Dr. Rowe, is to credit South-Americans with a lack of real patriotism. The selfish spirit which animates a small group of politicians is not shared by the mass of the people, who "are conscious of the sacrifices that have been made to



DR. L. S. ROWE.

Our most serious mistake in regard to the South-American nations, he says, has been in judging them by the play of their party politics.

secure their present position of independence, and are determined to allow no outside interference with the normal development of their native land."

CURING CRIMINALS BY KINDNESS

WE have not yet read of a case where the humane treatment of prisoners has gone so far that outsiders peer enviously through the prison-gates and long to be criminals, but it appears that in Cleveland the workhouse prisoners are used so well that no guards are needed to keep them from running away. For seven years the prisoners have been treated in this kindly manner, and "only a handful have ever taken advantage of their liberty." These escapes, instead of inspiring the other inmates to cut and run, made them "unhappy because some of their associates had broken their word." The evening schools at the workhouse, too, are so invitingly conducted that discharged prisoners often come back to spend their evenings there instead of in the saloons.

This utopian workhouse is described in *The Outlook* for January 18 by Frederic C. Howe, and the motive animating the management is exprest in these words: "We are not trying to make money out of prisoners; we are trying to make men." Mr. Howe recently visited this remarkable institution with Dr. Harris R. Cooley, a former clergyman who has charge of it under the administration of Mayor Tom L. Johnson. Says Mr. Howe:

"The laboratory where this experiment is being tried out is known as the Cleveland Farm Colony. It is a nineteen-hundred-acre farm, which lies back ten miles from the lake, high above the surrounding country, with an inspiring outlook which covers the city below and Lake Erie in the distance. Here is a beautiful city

cemetery. Elsewhere is a municipal tuberculosis hospital. On the highest point of land is the infirmary group of buildings. In still another section is the workhouse.

"I recently visited this colony with Mr. Cooley. We came upon a large gang of men engaged in grading the land and in constructing roads and sewers. It was a little startling to be told that they were workhouse prisoners. They looked like other men, it was true, for they wore no prison garb. They were not locked together by a ball and chain. They moved about as freely as any other men might move at that sort of work. I looked for a guard with rifle across his knees to prevent some sudden uprising or an attempted break for liberty. There was no such person in sight. Nor was there any stockade or other enclosure to prevent the escape of the men.

DR. HARRIS R. COOLEY.

By his work among the minor criminals of Cleveland, O., he has so revolutionized the city's attitude toward its dependent classes that it has become "much such a laboratory to those interested in this work as the city of Glasgow is to those who want to study municipal ownership."

"Later we came upon a body of men at work in a stone-quarry. They were gathering stone for the roads or for the foundations of the buildings, or for sale to contractors. They, too, were just like other men. And there were no guards here. Wherever we went upon this great plantation of nineteen hundred acres we came upon men, singly or in groups, gathering potatoes, corn, fruit, hay, or grain, and doing other farm work. They were all workhouse prisoners."

"How do you manage it?" asked Mr. Howe; "how do you keep them from organizing, from assaulting some one and escaping in a body?" Dr. Cooley replied:

"Oh, we have no trouble about that. We have no guards; we have no stockade; there is no one about the place, so far as I know, who carries so much as a stick or a revolver. We trust these men, and because we trust them they respect the trust. They are committed for vagrancy, for drunkenness, for assault, for the many misdemeanors and petty offenses that occur in a large city. We used to lock these men up in the workhouse in the city. We put them at pulling brushes, a laborious and confining work. The men were weak enough when they came to us. They were dissipated, unstrung, and for various reasons unable to resist temptation. We kept them in the workhouse until they had worked out their sentence, and then turned them out in the street again. Of course they drifted into the nearest saloon. Where else could they go? Confinement had weakened their will power and destroyed their physical health, so that their whole nature craved a stimulant. Often they were back to us within twenty-four hours. That was inevitable. They were less fit for work than when they came to us, and they were hardened by the treatment which the city had meted out to them.

"Instead of punishing these men by exacting tasks for which they are unsuited, we now put them on this beautiful farm. They live out of doors. They are working at something for which they are fitted. For most of them come from some coarse work or other. We have work here for a generation to come. We have a splendid quarry from which we can build miles of roads, and lay the foundations of our buildings. Then, too, we have this great estate to farm. We will supply the city hospitals, infirmary, and other institutions with good milk, with fresh vegetables. We can also supply the police and fire departments with hay and grain. Even from a financial point of view this experiment justifies itself. But that is the least important consideration. The principal thing is that we restore the prisoner's self-respect. He grows strong by outdoor work. He goes back to life again able to meet the temptations which the city offers. And a very large percentage of these men never come back. But better even than that, we restore their respect and confidence in themselves. For we treat them like men, and they respond to it."

Not the least interesting outgrowth of this experiment is the "Brotherhood," which Mr. Howe describes as follows:

"The generosity of the city has awakened a gratitude on the part of those who have been helped by it. That love begets love, just as hate begets hate, has been determined by the change in the temper of the prisoners themselves. About two years ago one of the men who had been released saved up ten dollars from his wages and returned to the workhouse to grub-stake a friend. They took rooms together. Then they obtained the release of a third. Out

"LOOK OUT, MISTER; SOMEBODY PUSHED ME."
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Evening Tribune*.

"WHIP BEHIND, MISTER."
—Ding in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

REPUBLICAN RAPS AT BRYAN.

of this grew the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood rented a house upon which they have expended a total of $2,200 in furnishings. This has all been paid off by the men themselves. They go to the workhouse and take the discharged prisoners on the expiration of their terms, and protect them until they secure a position. They give them food and lodging. In two years' time four hundred and twenty-seven men have passed through the Brotherhood association, which is in no way connected with the city, but is maintained by the discharged prisoners themselves. They bring their wages to the parole officer to be kept by him for them, or paid out to their wives and children. Over $12,000 has passed through the department's hands in this way. This, too, is an evidence of the reflex action of kindness. Men who previously left the workhouse with hatred in their hearts for society, now have gratitude for the city because it has helped them to escape from drunkenness, vagrancy, and destitution. It has reestablished their self-respect and enabled them to begin life anew. They have been able to do this, too, without the brand of crime upon them."

The city also has a juvenile court and a farm of 285 acres for boys, known as "Boyville," where youthful delinquents are reclaimed. Instead of being herded with hardened criminals in prisons that become schools of crime—

"Now these boys are taken to Boyville for the less serious offenses. Here they are assigned to cottages which bear the name of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, of Jackson. Each cottage is a home, presided over by a motherly matron. The main administration building is a school where the boys are taught the same subjects as in the public school. They are kept here until released by the city. The whole atmosphere of Boyville is that of a home, not a prison. There are no bars, no places of confinement. The boys are largely on their honor, subject, however, to the fear of restraint. Boyville, too, is something more than a school. It is a great playground. The boys have a fire department, and are drilled in the protection of the property of the colony. They have an ice-pond upon which they skate and from which they gather ice in the winter. Here they fish and swim in the summer months. The boys also have all sorts of pets—dogs, calves, and goats. There is a herd of cattle. There are also horses and ponies. The boys have organized a baseball nine, and play matches during the season with boys of their age in the surrounding towns. They have athletic contests among themselves, and live a life of competitive emulation in those things that were unknown to them upon the streets. It is no disgrace to have been at Boyville. It is an alma mater which leaves no stain of criminal confinement. Often the boys go back to their parents with regret. Their stay at Boyville has been a long, happy vacation. It is the only real home that they have ever known."

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OF BANK DEPOSITS

IT can not have escaped the attention of bankers, thinks the Chicago *News*, that the growth of the demand for government insurance of bank depositors against loss is rapid and wide-spread. When Mr. Bryan, not many weeks ago, began his campaign for a government guaranty of National-bank deposits through a fund contributed by the banks, there were plenty of critics, even in his own party, who derided the idea as populistic. Yet so far there has been very little hostile comment leveled against the same suggestion as it is embodied in the comprehensive currency bill drafted by Representative Charles N. Fowler, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency; and this bill, asserts the Springfield *Republican*, has many supporters among conservative financial authorities. But while, as a Federal measure, the idea remains in the theoretical stage, Oklahoma, the youngest of the States, has already incorporated it in its banking legislation, the new law to go into effect about the middle of February. As a result, financial institutions along the Oklahoma border demand similar laws to put them on an even footing with their Oklahoma competitors, and already the Governors of Texas and Kansas have been petitioned to call extra legislative sessions to adopt the Oklahoma plan. The Illinois legislature also has the matter under discussion, and Mr. Bryan states that Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana are to give serious consideration to the question in the immediate future. "It does not require any particular skill in divination," remarks the Chicago *News*, "to foretell that if the plan is good in practise it will win its way very widely now that it has come into use in one of the forty-six commonwealths and is under close scrutiny in others." Special interest therefore attaches to the Oklahoma law, which is thus outlined in the New York *Financier*:

CHAIRMAN CHARLES N. FOWLER,

Of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. His Currency-reform Bill, now before Congress, in addition to providing for an elastic asset currency, would, he claims, give "equal and absolute protection to all depositors in national banks by placing in the United States Treasury a guaranty-fund which by January, 1909, ought to approximate $500,000,000."

"Its main provisions are that a State banking board, created for the purpose, shall have authority to levy on the capital stock of banks an assessment of 1 per cent. of the daily average deposits of each bank. The deposits of State funds in banks are exempt from levy. Should the guaranty fund thus provided become impaired through extraordinary drains, the board is empowered to levy special assessments in an amount sufficient to restore the fund to its minimum of 1 per cent. Banks organized in the future are to pay 3 per cent. of their capital to the fund when they begin business, and this assessment constitutes a credit subject to adjustment at the end of the year on the total of their deposits. In order that there may be no preference shown, National banks in the State may take advantage of the system on the same terms, but if, in the future, the Federal Government shall establish a guaranty fund for National banks, then 90 per cent. of the total of the assessment funds paid by such banks to the State shall be retained by them. . . . . .

"One of the objections offered against the establishment of the guaranty-safety-fund principle in general has been that the removal of responsibility to depositors would tend to make bank officers careless, and it is a fact that with the loose laws which are in force in many States this objection would hold good. The Oklahoma law, however, provides for at least two examinations a year into every bank, and violation of the law sections is punishable by imprisonment. It is to be anticipated, therefore, that officers of banks operating under this law will be foolish indeed to violate its provisions, and that Oklahoma banks will be carefully and conservatively managed."

If a similar system is adopted by the nation, says Mr. Bryan, the State banks should be allowed to avail themselves of it "by putting themselves upon an equality in the matter of inspection, security, and regulation." "In short," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "one of the best reasons for perfecting the National banking system is that it forces the States to strengthen their banking laws so that State banks can compete with National banks."

Mr. Fowler's currency bill, now under consideration in the House, provides for the guaranty of deposits as well as circulation, the fund for that purpose and for administrative expenses to be derived from a direct five-per-cent. deposit by the banks. This guaranty fund, says Mr. Fowler, "may be regarded as part of the required reserves, and, therefore, there is no additional burden thrown upon the banks."

The New York *Tribune*, which looks upon all these schemes to guarantee deposits as merely "after-panic suggestions," has this to say in criticism of the whole idea:

"It is always assumed, and with justice, too, that where there is

a real demand private enterprise is ready to satisfy it. Why has no insurance company entered into the field of guaranteeing bank deposits? On practically everything in which the risk is sufficiently large for the public to desire insurance against it a policy may be obtained. The fact is that the chance of ultimate loss through bank failure is negligible, and depositors realize that it is. If a company should enter the field, offering to write policies on bank deposits, it could not hope to obtain any patronage, even tho it could do a profitable business at a tenth of one per cent. If such private insurance is impracticable, why, supposing there is a public demand for insurance of deposits, have not banks themselves recognized it and accordingly formed associations for the mutual insurance of one another's deposits? If there were any desire for such a guaranty the members of such mutual associations might have easily outdistanced their uninsured competitors in obtaining business.

"The demand for a guarantee of deposits, then, is not sufficiently strong to invite a private company into that field of insurance, nor to commend itself to the consideration of banks in the intense competition for deposits, nor even to keep alive the practise when once established."

MR. TAFT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR

INJUNCTIONS issued years ago by Secretary Taft when he was a judge in Ohio found so much disfavor in labor-union circles at that time that many observers have since taken for granted that the votes of organized labor will be arrayed against his Presidential candidacy. Hence his recent speech in New York on the labor question, and his published answer to questions addrest to him by Llewellyn Lewis, secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, are scrutinized closely by the press with a view to their political bearings. His communication to Mr. Lewis about the use and abuse of injunctions in labor disputes may be regarded, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "as a plank in his personal platform"; and according to the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) his Cooper-Union speech "not only explains and justifies his course on the bench, but it shows that his personal views then were as sound and as fair as they are now." Moreover, as the New York *Globe* (Rep.) points out, Judge Taft, in making his rulings, "was acting as neither the special friend of labor nor of property, but was merely interpreting and applying the law as he found it." After a careful perusal of Secretary Taft's recent utterances the Spokane *Spokesman Review* (Ind. Rep.) finds that "he takes no new ground," but it thinks that his words will probably do away with certain popular misconceptions of his attitude toward labor; and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) is confident that the hostility hitherto felt toward him in labor circles will now diminish, since it has been made clear that he "believes in the rights of both labor and capital."

In his letter to the Ohio labor leader (published in the daily papers of January 9) Secretary Taft states that he favors a return to the old rule in regard to temporary injunctions, that they should not be issued without a preliminary notice and hearing. In cases of contempt, growing out of disobedience to restraining orders, where objection is made to a trial of the offender by the judge issuing the restraining order, Mr. Taft says it would be well for the senior circuit judge of the district to name another judge to preside, altho he does not think that cases would often arise requiring this procedure. "It is difficult to see wherein either of these suggestions would interfere with the course of justice or with the maintenance of respect for law," comments the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.). The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, thinks that the Secretary's utterances on the labor question "are, perhaps, open to the criticism of being a piece of coquetry"; and the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) puts the matter less delicately when it describes him as making "a palpable appeal to the labor vote." He made his position clear enough, admits the Savannah *News* (Dem.); but it adds that "he may not have succeeded in gaining the good-will of organized labor." The New York *World* (Dem.) also predicts a strong labor opposition to Mr. Taft's candidacy, "despite the skill he shows in discussing the question of injunctions." "Mr. Taft's avoirdupois is too great," writes a capitalist correspondent to the New York *Herald* (Ind.), to "warrant him venturing upon thin ice in his endeavor to set himself right with the labor element."

Mr. Taft began his Cooper-Union speech (on January 10) by emphasizing the interdependence of capital and labor, pointing out that the laborer is benefited by everything which tends to increase the accumulation of wealth and its use for production, while he is injured by whatever threatens the security of invested capital and property, because it tends to make wealth idle. Coming to specific phases of the labor question, Mr. Taft says that workingmen have a right to strike, to delegate to their leaders the power to say when to strike, to accumulate funds to support them during a strike, and to "use persuasion with all other laborers who are invited to take their places, in order to convince them of the advantage to labor of united action." He contends, on the other hand, that the boycott by labor-unions is not only immoral, but illegal. He has equal condemnation for the "black list," and for every form of violence in labor controversies, whether on the part of capital or of labor. Asked after his speech whether he had changed his views since his own issue of injunctions against labor-unions, he answered that he had nothing to retract or modify.

One passage in his speech has been misinterpreted to mean that he advocates the "closed shop." This passage reads:

"What the capitalist who is the employer of labor must face is that the organization of labor—the labor-union—is a permanent condition in the industrial world. It has come to stay. If the employer would consult his own interest he must admit this and act on it.

"Under the existing conditions the blindest course that an employer of labor can pursue is to decline to recognize labor-unions as the controlling influence in the labor market and to insist upon dealing only with his particular employees. Time and time again one has heard the indignant expression of a manager of some great industrial enterprise that he did not propose to have the labor-union run his business; that he would deal with his own men and not with outsiders.

"The time has passed in which that attitude can be assumed with any hope of successfully maintaining it. What the wise managers of corporate enterprise employing large numbers of laborers will do is to receive the leaders of labor-unions with courtesy and respect, and listen to their claims and arguments as they would do to the managers of any other corporate enterprise with whom they were to make an important contract affecting the business between them."

When questioned about this passage the Secretary said that he did not intend to discuss in his speech either the open shop or the closed shop. "Of course," he added, "the non-union man has just as much right to employment as a union man." The New York *Times* (Dem.) explains that "in what he said about conferring with the leaders of labor-unions he evidently had in mind disputes arising between employers and wage-earners already organized as union men." The same paper, however, objects to the assumption in his address that there are any questions between capital and labor. To quote:

"He spoke of the two as tho they were organized entities, adverse in interest, arrayed one against the other. The picture thus presented to the mind is not a true one. Capital is not organized, labor is only in part organized. The labor organizations of the country having a membership of something like 2,000,000, but the number of wage-earners engaged in manufacturing alone is 5,570,321, and this leaves altogether out of the account the immense number engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits and in domestic and other service. Mr. Taft says that 'the organization of capital into corporations' gives it a position of advantage in disputes with laborers about wages. A corporation is only an individual employer. 'Capital' would be 'organized' only if all the

corporations and all the capitalists who are employers should form a union of their own to fight labor. We are afraid the result of that struggle would be pretty bad for labor. There are many natural persons, individual men, who are larger employers of labor than any but the largest artificial persons, corporations. The mistaken notion that capital and labor are arrayed against each other is the parent of innumerable fallacies."

CUBA TO STAND ALONE IN 1909

"WHAT a pity we did not keep Cuba and let the Philippines find another owner!" exclaims a Southern paper, by way of comment upon the glowing picture of Cuban industrial conditions during the past year as painted in Governor Magoon's report. But in the main the United States press applaud President Roosevelt's decision, based upon this report and upon Secretary Taft's advice, to hand over the government of Cuba to the Cubans on February 1, 1909. "If it can be turned over earlier," says the President in a letter to Secretary Taft, "I shall be glad, but under no circumstances and for no reason will the date be later than February 1, 1909." It is clear, as the Washington *Herald* remarks, that President Roosevelt wishes "to finish up the Cuban job before the expiration of his term of office." In forwarding Governor Magoon's report to the President, Secretary Taft writes:

"Governor Magoon has conducted matters in a most clear-headed and tactful way, and with conspicuous success. He has carried on his shoulders the whole burden and responsibility of an extensive government. He has successfully handled numerous important economic questions, including the work of planning and initiating a system of wagon roads coextensive with the island, and other long-needed improvements. . . . . .

"It was hoped by some that the census might be completed in September last. I did not think so, and I am not at all surprized to learn that the census has not yet been completed and probably will not be until April or May. This will postpone the local elections until June, the Presidential election until December."

"There is nothing for us to do but to hand the management of insular affairs back to the Cubans promptly and willingly, leaving the future to take care of itself," remarks the Providence *Journal*. The Philadelphia *Press* is confident that the country will very generally indorse President Roosevelt's decision. "Americans have every reason to be proud of this episode in our own and in Cuba's history," asserts the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

"When it is considered that $3,000, judiciously placed, can start a revolution in Cuba, the importance of having a firm government after the withdrawal of the American troops is obvious. The Cuban constabulary, under American officers, have been developed into excellent soldiers, and would doubtless be of value in preserving peace if a vigorous American officer were given command and properly supported by the Administration. But President Palma did not know how, or else did not dare, to use the troops he had, and an American commander-in-chief—were the Cubans to agree to him—would be of little avail if the new President failed to back him up. It is hard to conceive of a government unable wholly to control its military; yet the suggestion that the troops should bear to Cuba something of the relation of the Macedonian gendarmerie to the Turkish Government is one that ought to be most carefully considered. And might not the Cubans do well to obtain the services of a strong American administrator as President for some years?"

Says the New York *World*, reviewing our work in the island:

"We have taken the plundered Spanish province and redeemed it, putting it on its way to permanent self-government. We have cleaned its plague-spots, driven out the fever, subdued its marauding bands, made life and property safe, increased its trade, stimulated agricultural growth, and brought order out of conditions that threatened political disintegration.

"What American control has meant to Cuban industry in five years is shown by the increase of our imports from Cuba from $34,694,684 in 1902 to $84,979,821 in 1906. Our exports to Cuba in that period mounted from $26,623,500 to $47,763,688. The total foreign commerce of the island now approximates $200,000,000 annually. Its customs receipts last year increased by $1,500,000 over 1906. Its treasury contains a balance of $15,254,333. The provisional returns from the new census indicate a gain of 509,437 over 1899, with a gratifying increase of the agricultural population."

Hostile criticism of the President's decision seems to come chiefly from Cuba itself. "We are highly disappointed," exclaims *La Discusion*, an influential Havana paper, which believes the solving of the Cuban problem to be "the duty of the American people." This paper goes on to say: "President Roosevelt had in mind his own interests, and not Cuba's, in trying to establish a republic here before the date on which he surrenders the Presidency of the United States." Referring to the implication that Mr. Roosevelt's action is based on Governor Magoon's report, this native newspaper declares that "whoever reads Mr. Magoon's report will notice that the political situation here does not warrant such an unexpected decision." "President Roosevelt's object," according to the *Diario de la Marina*, "is to gratify American politicians and the enemies of free trade with Cuba." Even *La Lucha*, a mouthpiece of the Liberals, is said to be noncommittal in its attitude toward the President's decision. "Apparently the only persons in Cuba to express approval of Mr. Roosevelt's decree," remarks the New York *Herald*, "are General Gomez and Senator Zayas, the heads respectively of the two factions of the Liberal party and each of whom aspires to become candidate for the Presidency of the next Cuban Republic."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVEN the jokes aimed at Georgia seem to be getting dryer every day.—*Washington Post.*

INSTEAD of prohibiting the women from smoking, New York Aldermen might set them a good example.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE beginning of another Thaw trial is causing the expert witnesses to look forward confidently to an early return of prosperity.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

INASMUCH as grafting is declared to be no crime in California, many a man in Sing Sing will regret that he did not go west when a boy.—*New York Commercial.*

"FINE holiday business; many firms hard prest to supply the demand," reports the *Undertakers' Journal*. That ought to remove the last doubt that prosperity is rapidly getting back on the job.—*Washington Post.*

ANOTHER JAPANESE LOVE-LETTER TO JOHN BULL.

THE BIG FELLOW—"Very interesting! I can't read the language, but no doubt it's something affectionate."

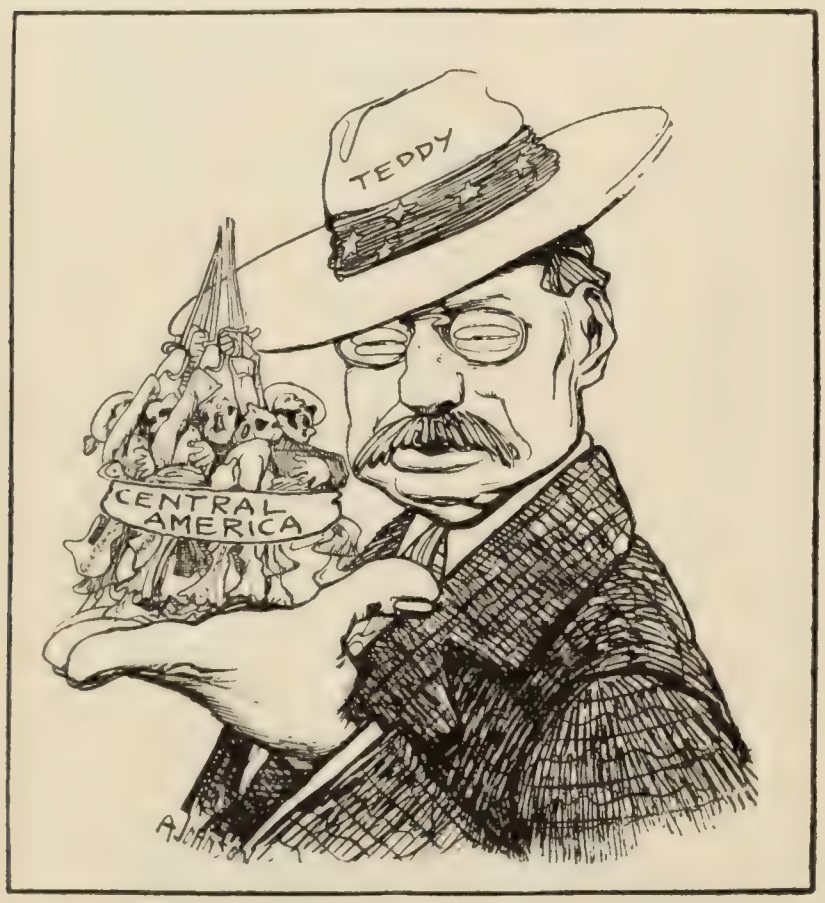
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

SAVING AMERICA FROM THE ASIATICS

TWO methods are proposed for withstanding the inflowing tide of Asiatic nations upon American coasts. "Hark, the Gaul is at thy gates," said the British bard to Rome. "The Asiatic is at thy gates," the press proclaim in chorus to the dwellers in the American continents. Let us unite in Pan-Americanism, cries a party in South America. Let us crowd out the yellow by inducing larger immigraton of the white peoples, is the maxim of Canada. Another chauvinistic utterance of Count Okuma has called forth the appeal to Pan-Americanism, while the failure of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Tokyo has led Canada to feel anxiously the need of white men to people her lands.

Count Okuma, ex-Premier of Japan, and now rector of the University of Waseda, the most important institution of higher education in Japan, is the leader of the Progressists of his native country and is an ardent advocate of Japanese expansion. We treated of his alleged threats against England in our last issue. It is not surprizing to find in the Tokyo *Economist* an article of



THE GULLIVER OF PAN-AMERICANISM.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"Yes, yes, union makes strength! Aren't they cute?" —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

his in which he states with somewhat brutal frankness his views on the general subject of Japanese emigration. His countrymen are to overspread the face of the earth like a cloud of locusts. As they have alighted on the coasts of North, so they are to swarm into Central and South America. It is well known that labor is difficult to obtain in the mining districts of Chile, for instance, he writes, and this affords an opportunity for stimulating as far as possible the emigration of Japanese workmen to that region. The plethora of population is one of the arguments he puts forth in favor of this movement. There is not enough in Japan to feed and clothe the Japanese. He declares also, with wide political foresight, that he prefers Chile, or Mexico, or Peru, to Brazil, because the three former are nearer to Japan's "sphere of influence on the Pacific."

This article is made the subject of the severest criticism by A. Edwards, Member of the Chilean Parliament and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the *Mercurio* (Valparaiso) he undertakes to expose "the bellicose meaning" of Count Okuma's proposal, and he warns the nations of South America against the policy which is here divulged with such "audacious lucidity." He finds in the schemes of the Japanese a new reason why the South American nations should inaugurate a Monroe Doctrine of their own. They must adopt Pan-Americanism as the only bulwark against the invader. Thus he says in substance:

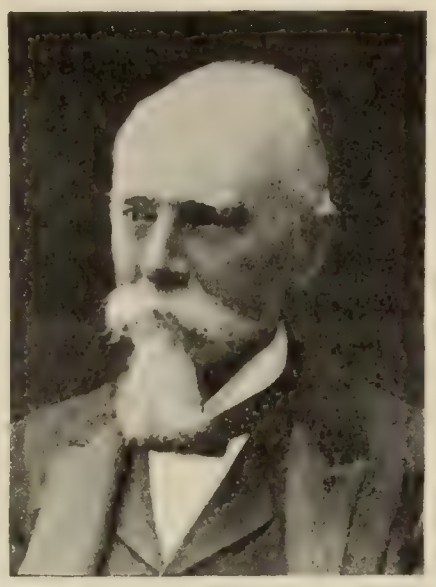
Japanese immigration must be firmly opposed not only in South America, but in the whole American continent. The same remark applies to Chinese immigration, since everything that provokes peril or threats for the future is to be avoided, and any discrimination in the treatment of Asiatics would offend the Japanese and arouse their yet unglutted greed for warlike conquest. A pretext might thus be afforded them of proving that their naval and military forces were not intended merely for parade. In short, these threats of Okuma should induce the nations of South America to adopt the Monroe Doctrine, altho hitherto it has been regarded with suspicion by Europe, and with jealousy and fear by the republics of South America for many years past.

Pan-Americanism has indeed no reason for its existence as far as regards Europe, for the tendency of European expansion is purely commercial and pacific. It ought, however, to be adopted as an invincible weapon against the plans and intentions of that "Empire of the Orient" which has so lately risen up to new life, and already manifests so dire a greed of conquest.

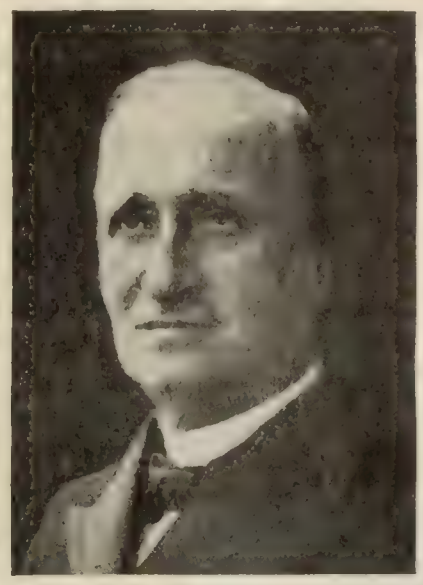
While the Canadians seem equally bent on keeping the Orientals from their shores, it is somewhat pitiful to see in contrast to the above patriotic outburst the way in which the Canadian papers regard the failure of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Japan from a purely party standpoint. The comments upon this mission "by journals opposed to the Laurier Government," says the London (Canada) *Advertiser*, "show that Canada is still a child in the sphere of world politics." The Toronto *Globe* is disgusted at "the length to which partizanship will go in this country." This paper adds that "what Canadians will hold on to is that our Pacific shores shall not be overrun with Asiatics."

Much more plain and specific is the statement of the Toronto *Saturday Night*, which thus enlarges on the way in which Asiatics have been admitted into English-speaking countries "on their own terms." This must be put a stop to, we are told. More immigrants from the white nations must be introduced. We read:

"We must possess the country more completely than we do before we can feel sure of it against an invasion from the East. You can walk along a street in either Vancouver or Victoria, and by turning a corner find yourself in Asia. Where a moment before you were in a modern white man's city with wide streets, spacious buildings, brilliant lights, you are now in a close-packed warren of hoary Peking. In a house where fifty whites might have boarded are crowded together a thousand Chinese; in a room where one white man used to sleep, twenty Orientals not only sleep but make their homes. Each house can give forth a population equal to that of a long street of homes occupied by whites. In a roomy continent, with space unlimited, these people pack themselves away like sardines in a box. You come back to the main street from your visit to Chinatown feeling that you have emerged from Asia and the back ages, and you wonder for the rest of your natural life why municipal authorities, so particular in other matters, allow Asia-spots to fasten upon and grow in such places. You wonder that these people are not compelled to conform to Western ways, at least in respect to those sanitary regulations which we deem so important not only to the individual, but to people in the mass. In other words, instead of letting these people come among us on our terms, we accept them on theirs, and where they establish themselves they make complete conquest, turning the spot where they locate yellow as high as the sky and as deep down as the core of the earth. Surely this is all wrong. We hold possession of America—we saw it first—it is worth holding and worth controlling, and we should square away to the job of riveting it down as ours. It would be foolish to give away points in this great race game." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



DR. ERNESTO T. MONETA (Milan), Editor of Pacifist organ *Secolo*. Peace Prize.



LOUIS RENAULT (Paris), Member of Hague Peace Tribunal. Peace Prize.

PROF. EDUARD BUCHNER (Berlin), For epoch-making researches in fermentation. Prize for Chemistry.

PROF. CHARLES A. LAVERAN (Paris), Discoverer of the malaria bacillus. Prize for Medicine.

FOUR WINNERS OF NOBEL PRIZES, 1907.

Portraits of Mr. Kipling and Professor Michelson, the other two prize-winners, have already been given in our pages.

THE PEACE PRIZE CHALLENGED

THE various prizes founded by Alfred B. Nobel, inventor of dynamite, have both in their aims and their distribution been frequently criticized by the press. They are not to serve as endowments of research, we are told, but as acknowledgments of success. The strugglers, who, like Palissy and his kind, are sacrificing everything to wring some secret from nature, are unaided and uncheered by them. The solid pecuniary reward is given only to those who have been successful when the time of need is past, and, it is argued, the achievements thus rewarded are of a kind that prizes can neither help nor hinder. A more clear and specific question, or rather one or two questions, are opened by a correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes in French and signs himself "Eirenophilus," "Friend of Peace." He says that the awards which every year are telegraphed over the world from Christiania "excite astonishment." Unknown men are nominated as recipients, for instance, of the Peace Medal. While Nobel, himself a man of deeds, calls in the terms of his endowment for "men whose acts during the preceding year had done most to promote the fraternity of nations," the prize has been given to mere talkers—men who gabble of peace, but do nothing for it —"almost all of those who have been crowned belong to the sect of the Pacifists and are members of the Peace Conference." The Peace Medal has therefore wrought as much evil as good. As this writer remarks:

"All the ravages wrought by Pacifism and Antimilitarism upon the life of nations are, so to speak, instigated by the Peace Prize, which so far has been exclusively bestowed upon those who favor these ideas."

He makes one honorable exception. Of course sovereigns of all kinds who have endeavored to promote peace in the world, and especially the "Peace-Kaiser" of Berlin, should receive a peace prize every year. But none of them has had the occasion or the opportunity of performing some conspicuous act in favor of peace, such as would fulfil the terms of the reward. This, however, the President of the United States has done. To quote:

"The only occasion when the whole world agreed that a man had toiled with genuine zeal for the peace of the world was when President Roosevelt incited the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, and was justly crowned with the Nobel Prize for having done so."

This writer pleads for transparent impartiality and integrity in making the award, and thinks that "the Nobel Committee ought to be organized upon a broader and more international basis."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RIGHT TO THE ATMOSPHERE

WHILE the sanest minds are beginning to think that the air-ship, or dirigible balloon, is likely to become as familiar a means of transport as the railway train or steamship, the question is being asked, shall the navigator of the air go where he chooses, and land at his pleasure? How far up in the air do the rights of the landed proprietor, or householder, extend? At present the air-ship is permitted to land in the middle of a garden or a field of standing wheat. Sometimes, as in the case of the *Patrie*, it makes a swathe of desolation through a whole farm. Are air-ships to scrape the tiles, or even the chimneys, off our roofs? More serious is the thought that fortresses may be photographed by a spy, and dangerous explosives dropt by an enemy from the air-ship, which may do so with impunity, because it has not, like the automobile, any number, and, if it had, could not at present be halted and its director arrested.

A writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls for definite legislation in this matter and states the present condition of things as follows:

"The navigator of the air-ship has so far been allowed at his own sweet will to sail hither and thither in any direction. There is evidently need of some legal regulations in this matter, especially as to the height above the earth at which he may be free, perhaps, also, as to the direction in which he may shape his course. For the rights of the landed proprietor must be guaranteed, and his property protected from damage. According to the law now in force the property rights of the landholder are limited to the surface of the ground which he possesses. While he must have interests in the atmosphere up to a certain limited height, it is difficult to say how high those rights extend. It is easy to see that the property-holder is exposed to damage, even when the air-ship sails above that limited height. The proprietor or occupier of property ought therefore to have some protection against damage or danger from dirigible flying-machines. It is an abominable nuisance, for instance, when an air-ship or dirigible propelled by an ill-smelling motor circles over a man's garden or house at a slight altitude from the earth."

The question of the landing of the air-ship is still more serious. To quote:

"There should be the strictest regulations enforced with regard to the alighting or landing of the air-ship. Hitherto, descending air-ships, when they landed on the ground, have been received as if their occupants were shipwrecked mariners, altho their descent may have been accompanied with serious damage to the place. Sometimes they crush in the roof of a house or tear up a whole farm, as did the lost French balloon *Patrie*. As a dirigible is supposed to be under control, this fact makes more reasonable the demand that definite landing-places should be appointed. It

should no longer be permitted the navigator of the air to land in a pleasure-garden or park. He who lands in a place not designated by law should be held liable for the damage done. Perhaps the proper landing-place for foreign balloons would be the custom-house of the various towns or villages."

But regulations of the sort specified become of the widest political importance when we consider the rights, not only of individuals, but of states which will need to be protected. On this point the writer expatiates as follows:

"In the near future we may expect contingencies in which balloons and flying-machines will have the power of violating the rights and ravaging the property not only of individuals, but of nations. It is easy to realize the possibility of an air-ship's arrival from a foreign country to hover over our country as a station for wireless telegraphy or the interception of messages. Flying at a distance of some hundred meters above a fortress, the air-ship may afford an opportunity for taking photographs of the place. For these reasons the movements of air-ships should be regulated by the most definite law."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HINDU NATIONALIST COLLAPSE

CONSIDERABLE remark is caused in the London papers by the fact that the "Indian National Congress," held in Surat to promote the independence of India and demonstrate its feasibility, broke up amid a scene of the wildest violence as soon as it began. When Dr. Ghose, the Moderate leader, took his seat as chairman, "a Mahratta shoe," as the correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says, "was thrown at the platform," and "a wave of Extremists surged over the barriers and the table, with sticks and chairs, from out the audience of 10,000 people, and after a long contest the Moderate leader retired through the back of the pavilion, leaving an immense crowd fighting in groups."

DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE.

He is leader of the Moderates in the Indian National movement and was expelled from his seat by the Extremists during the recent congress at Surat, of which he had been elected president.

The platform of the Nationalists, "India for the Indians," through such "self-government as obtains in other parts of the Empire," was not sufficient for the Extremists, who would seize upon India by force and govern it for themselves. Their choice for president of the Congress was Lala Rajpat Rai, who some months ago was deported from the Punjab for seditious utterances. Lala Rajpat Rai, according to *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), was far from desiring the presidency, and profest "the fullest confidence" in the elected Moderate president's "patriotism and fitness for the impartial discharge of the duties of his high office."

The London *Times*, commenting on what it styles the "ridiculous termination" of the Surat meeting, blames the Moderates. "They wanted to make the people of England think that the Congress represented the 'Indian nation.'" "In their hearts they knew it did not." They showed "lack of moral courage" in this as well as in their "silent countenancing of the dissemination of sedition." The consequence is that the Congress, which "might be a powerful instrument for good," has become "a mockery on its own aspirations." "The whole fabric of its pretensions was shattered in a moment when a single Mahratta shoe came hurtling through the air."

There is no use for any such Congress in meeting the natural and patriotic aspirations of Hindus, declares *The Standard* (London), and "satisfying the legitimate aspirations of a new India," and "it is a pity to attach much importance to the Surat meeting," for "whether the members come to an agreement or hurl slippers and vituperation at each other's heads, we shall be no nearer to a solution of the problem."

The Congress, says *The Daily Chronicle* (London), has no real existence excepting "as a center of wordy discontent." Its members are largely recruited from educated Hindu "malcontents" who long for a share in administrative work which is not granted them. Of these delegates *The Chronicle* remarks:

"In themselves they are not formidable, but recent events suggest that their systematic attacks upon the Indian Government are beginning to influence the Hindu peasantry. This is a symptom which that Government would do well to watch and, if unrest continues to show itself, the Babu talkers and preachers of sedition must be called to order. To insure respect in the East, a government must be strong and not shrink from enforcing its will upon the Lala Rajpat Rais and their like."

The split between Moderates and Extremists is now complete, says *The Westminster Review* (London), which adds:

"For our part, we regret this split, because we would prefer to see one strong united congress in which there may be free expression of opinion; but at the same time the Extremists can not expect that the Moderates will allow themselves to be associated with methods and policies of which they do not approve."

The Congress may quite justify its existence, declares *The Daily News* (London), so long as the Moderates, who are the ruling party at its sessions, maintain their supremacy. But there are real evils to be redressed in India. In the words of this paper:

"Some reforms, such as the establishment of elementary education, the separation of the judicial from the administrative service, and the more generous admission of Indians to official life, are long overdue."

The London *Saturday Review* hopes that this incident may after all lead to good results, and remarks:

"If this silly business opens the eyes of the many true patriots who desire India's advancement, to the real character of the present movement, good may come out of evil. There is an immense and almost untrodden field of usefulness open to organizations which will devote themselves to developing the material resources of the country, to the gradual creation of a public spirit working with zeal and purity for the public good, and above all to the cautious and gradual introduction of measures of social reform. Such an effort could reckon on the cordial support of the Indian Government, and would further the scheme of evolution recently outlined to the Secretary of State. Let them further learn from the present lesson that such organizations must be strictly local or provincial, and must embrace all classes, not merely those who now claim a monopoly of education. Let them enlist the great agencies of caste and creed. Let them eschew politics till a juster conception of their own limitations has revealed the false direction of past efforts and has purged the movement of those false guides, Moderate or Extreme, who have made the whole movement so ridiculous at Surat."

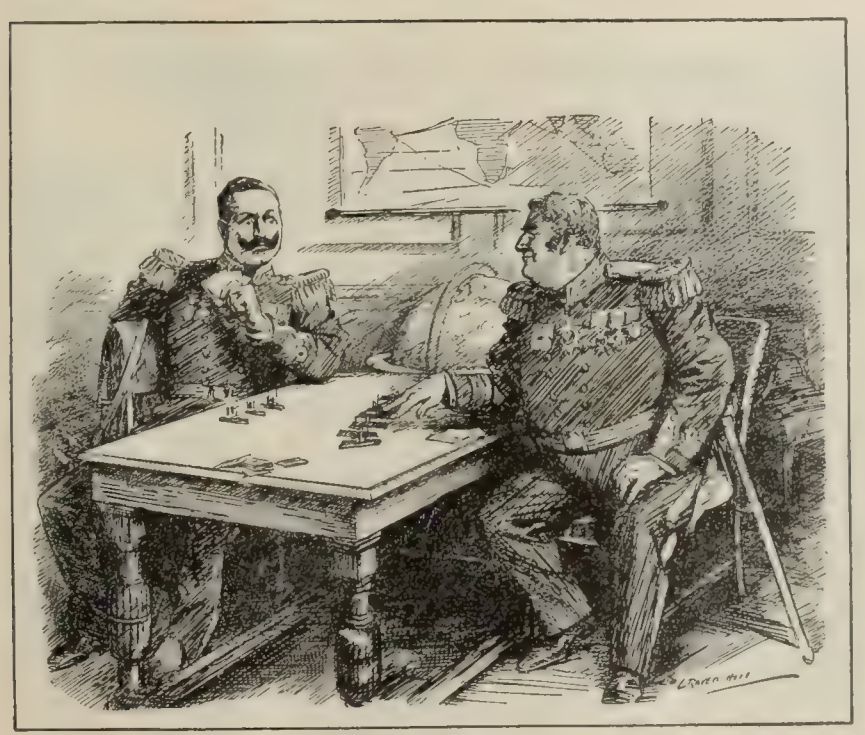
The split in the party which is predicted by *The Westminster Gazette* as above quoted is strongly deprecated by Rajpat Rai, who condemns the Extremists for refusing the election of Dr. Ghose (Moderate) as president and putting himself (Rajpat Rai) forward. He declares in a letter to the Lahore *Tribune*: "I shall be the last person to allow myself to be made the reason or occasion of any split in the National camp."

GERMANY'S DENIAL OF DESIGNS ON HER NEIGHBORS

FROM time to time we read in the French and English newspapers, when they come to discuss international relations, that Germany is anxious to extend her frontiers east and west. Particularly are the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium mentioned as objects of covetousness to the Government of William II., which desires to control the Rhine down to its debouchment. Bohemia, as lying between Bavaria and Prussian Silesia, is also, we are frequently told, threatened by German annexation, and even the neighboring French provinces of Champagne and Burgundy are spoken of as grape clusters which the German fox eyes with watering lips. All this, however, is poohpoohed by the German press, and the semiofficial *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) takes the trouble categorically to deny it. There are two main reasons why Germany should decline to extend her borders. The French, says this paper, think Germany must have more territory in order to feed her population, growing each year by an excess of 850,000 births over the deaths. The French predict starvation or famine in Germany. Says *The Correspondence:*

"On a little reflection or simply by glancing at the economic facts, this specter of the Brocken vanishes. For the same Germany, that according to this notion ought to be overcrowded with hands for whom no work can be found, imports growing numbers of foreign laborers. The landed proprietors and agrarian parties have coined the catchword '*Leutenot*' [labor famine] for the notorious scarcity of field-laborers. Moreover, thousands and thousands of Poles, Russians, Galicians, Ruthenians, Croatians are engaged as laborers in German industrial and agricultural concerns, and if one looks round in the streets of German cities one is struck by the absence of beggars and idlers such as abound in other countries. Certainly Germany is in a position not only to feed her own children, but even to offer a livelihood to foreign immigrants, and on that account needs no annexation or expansion."

The second is a purely political consideration. By annexing other countries the balance of political power among the German States, and the balance of German parties in the Reichstag, would be quite disorganized. In other words, German nationalism, from a political standpoint, would be swamped. Germany is not like the United States, where there are only two main



POKER AND TONGUES;
Or, how we've got to play the game.
KAISER—"I go you three *Dreadnoughts!*"
JOHN BULL—"Well, just to show there's no ill feeling, I raise you three." —*Punch* (London).

parties and these quite unconnected with religion. Hence the following remark:

"The structure of German Federalism is entirely different from that of the United States, where the position of the Federal Government is little affected by the addition of a new star to the national banner. In Germany, however, the whole mutual relations of the leading state of Prussia with the other states would be altered by considerable additions to the aggregate of the other allies. Nor would Bavaria have the same weight in the councils

THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER IN EUROPE.
This is Prince William Frederick, the two-year-old son of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany. He wears the coat of an officer of the line.

of the Empire if new territories of equal size should be included in the Empire. The danger would be greater still if the population in the annexed districts should by their economic or religious tendencies disturb the present equilibrium of parties. Nobody in Germany would think it desirable to annex the German provinces of Austria with their ultramontane population; as thereby the Center party would gain an overwhelming majority in the Reichstag, a change which the Protestants will never admit."

The writer of this article takes occasion in conclusion to explain why the Germans annexed Alsace and Lorraine. According to *The Continental Correspondence*, it was not because Bismarck wanted merely to extend the frontiers of the country or to add to its population by the addition of a foreign people. The Alsatians and Lorrainers were, as a matter of fact, he alleges, no more than separated elements of the German nation, and by the treaty which followed Sedan were actually restored to their natural allegiance. The French, whose cries for revenge have been repeatedly heard ever since, would seem to justify the seizure by Germany of the fortress of Metz, which self-defense forbade them leaving in French hands. Thus we read:

"The German Empire has, as is well known, a national basis and is therefore opposed to an addition of provinces with a large population of foreign stock. It finds it perplexing enough already to assimilate the two or three million Poles, who object to the tendencies of the prevalent nationality. When in 1871 the question of territorial cessions was to be settled, Bismarck wanted on principle only Alsace and that part of Lorraine where the population was German, and annexed the fortress of Metz only because military experts pointed to the advantage the French would derive from this impregnable outpost in case of a war of revenge."

RUSSIA REVISING ITS ESTIMATE OF GERMANY

THE Russians are probably not a people inclined to understand the character and appreciate the achievements of other people, any more than France could appreciate "*perfide Albion*," or the Englishman admire the French as delineated by Charles Lever. So the Russians have for many years laughed at the German peasant, despised German courage, sneered at "the love of the Fatherland," and considered that they were extolling Russian courage by depreciating that of their neighbors. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which, as some of the German papers remark, usually speaks most unfavorably of Germany, now declares that this state of public opinion may well be changed, and puts forth a plea in favor of German superiority. Thus we read:

"Altho we Russians have really very little knowledge of Germany, we have always cherished unfriendly feelings toward that country, and up to this present moment continue to do so. Even after her victories in the Franco-Prussian War the 'German Michel' continued to be a butt for the ridicule of Russian society and the Russian press. The Russian authors, such as Shtchedrin and Nemivoritch-Dantshenko, frequently indulged in bitter gibes at German 'love of Fatherland.' They failed to see that their depreciation of German military valor reflected far more upon the Russians than upon the Germans. Since then we have had bitter cause to deplore our mistake. We have done the Germans not the slightest harm through our estimate of them, and it was well said by Stanislavsky in 1903 that we should have some day to rue our readiness to carp at the victorious successes of a neighboring people who certainly were a pattern to ourselves."

The writer tries to shame his countrymen into acknowledging all the Germans have done in peace and war, and to show how entirely they have outstript the Russians. He says:

"Compare our achievements with those of Germany. Thirty-five years ago the German fleet was insignificant in comparison with that of Russia. To-day Germany belongs to the great sea Powers, and in 1920 will be a match for England at sea, while Russia's Navy has sunk to zero. Germany's merchant marine dominates every sea, and Hamburg, Kiel, Danzic, Stettin, and Elbing have dockyards of world-wide renown. While we were crowing over Germany, she was laboring night and day for advancement. Within a very short time she has instituted a Naval League (*Flottenverein*) in which the very women and school-children are interested. Altho she has passed through many and manifold crises of a social or political character, the welfare of the people has increased, wages have risen ten per cent., and the imports have almost doubled in value, while the exports have doubled exactly. The Germans may well be proud of all these triumphs."

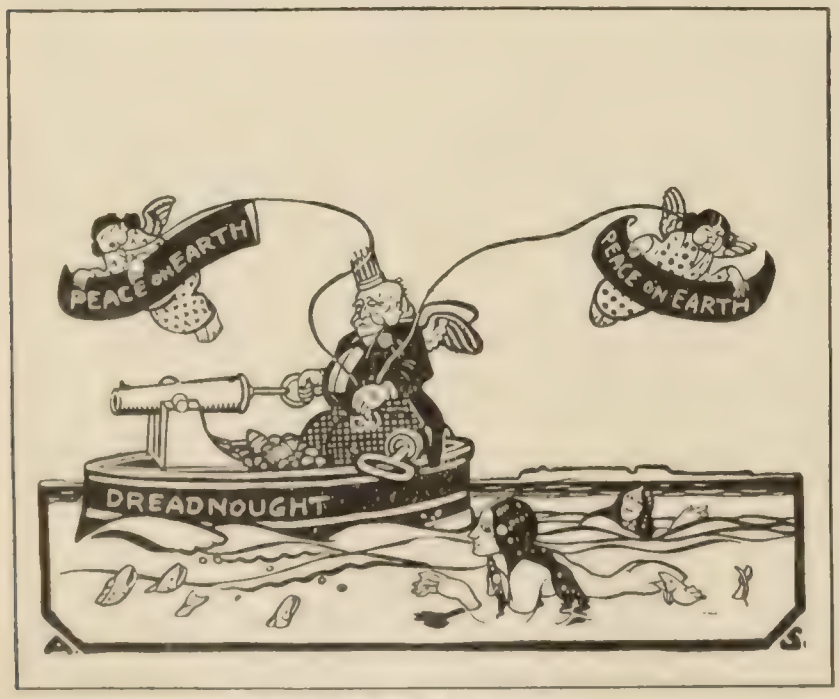
The writer next compares the character of the popular party in Russia with that of the popular party in Germany. While the latter would die for their country, the Russian Socialists are without a spark of patriotism. He observes:

"Our Social Democrats would gladly see our beloved Russia fallen into a pit, and not one would stretch forth a hand to help her out. But Bebel, the leader of the German Social Democracy, has loudly proclaimed in the Reichstag that his party always stands ready to defend their Fatherland whenever circumstances demand it. In sad contrast with this patriotic enthusiasm may be cited also the conduct of the French Socialists, who fiercely cry out against militarism and are rapidly reducing their country to the rank of a second-class Power, with which no government thinks of contracting in earnest a treaty or alliance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SLAP FOR MAURICE LOW—Mr. Maurice Low, writing to *The Morning Post* (London), has made a covert attack upon President Roosevelt's honesty. He says, "I do not impugn Mr. Roosevelt's sincerity. . . . I merely state a very wide-spread belief." On this the London *Spectator* remarks:

"Of such writing we can only say that we do impugn its sincerity. We can look into another man's heart when he writes like this, and we see plainly that what he is doing is to suggest a charge of insincerity which he has not the courage to make boldly and directly. We make no objection to Mr. Low preferring such a charge openly and on his own responsibility, for we hold that the freest criticism of its governing men is absolutely essential to a nation's political welfare. Mr. Low would be, in our opinion, grossly mistaken in directly charging Mr. Roosevelt with political insincerity; but it is a matter in which the accuser could quite well be honestly mistaken. What he has no right to do is to prefer his charge in the insidious and indirect fashion which he has adopted. . . . . .

"Mr. Low's letter contains in addition an elaborate attempt to show that the President has failed in everything which he has undertaken. We have not space here to traverse in detail a statement so grotesque, tho the task would not be difficult; but we may point out that Mr. Low seems incapable of understanding what is the President's chief claim on the gratitude of his countrymen. Apparently he does not realize that Mr. Roosevelt has immensely raised the standard of political honor throughout America, and that he has given an impulse to right-thinking and right-doing in public life the effect of which will be felt long after his more personal claims to fame have been forgotten."



EDWARD AS PEACEMAKER.
"Disarmament," says Edward, "should be praised and magnified."
But if you try to practise it he'll surely get your hide.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

THE ERA OF PEACE.
Will this be the sequel to the Hague Conference?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

IN THE SHADOW OF THE PEACE ANGEL.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHERE MEN GROW TALL

THAT the height of the human body depends on its surroundings and mode of life seems to be proved by a recent study of bodily measurements made in Switzerland; but the results are at variance with all previous ideas on the subject. These results, which appear in the *Journal de Statistique Suisse* (Berne) are discust by Dr. L. Lalog in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 14). He says:

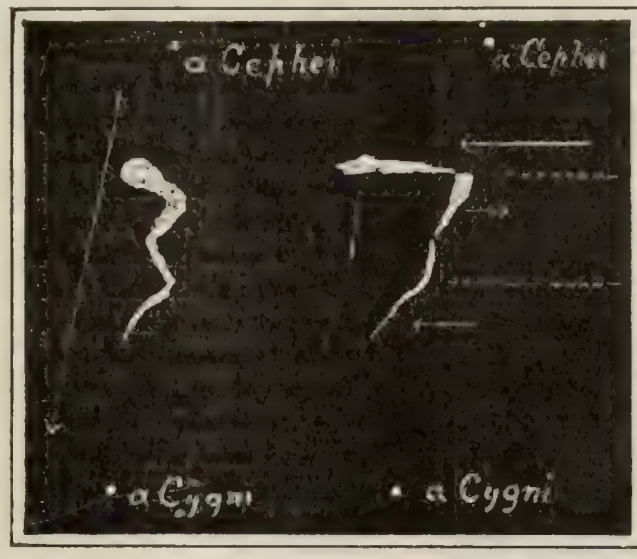
"It is very hard to determine the respective importance of the many factors that play a part in determining the height of the human body. Race evidently is the most important; social environment also has an undeniable influence. Is physical environment also influential? This has sometimes been asserted without positive proof. To solve the problem Messrs. Pittard, Karmin, and Kappeyne have undertaken a series of investigations on height in the Swiss cantons. These territories, of small extent and of rather homogeneous population, are well fitted for a study of this sort, because of the variety of their physical conditions. The first of these studies is devoted to Valais and . . . is based on figures from the military recruitment for 1889–91. Race, habitation, and food are very uniform in this canton, and its very simple arrangement of mountain and valley makes possible some interesting comparisons."

The results of this study show, we are told, that bodily height varies with altitude, having a tendency to be greater at higher places—which is precisely contrary to the theory of ancient writers. The influence of sunlight and of the underlying geological strata is also investigated. That of the former is very easily studied in Valais, since the canton is split in two by the Rhone Valley, of which the right slope faces the south and the left slope the north. Says the writer:

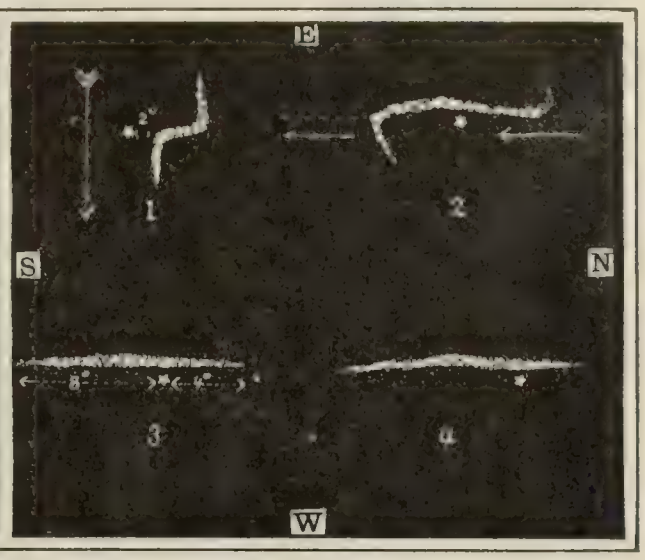
"Comparing zones of equal altitude, it is found that places on the left bank have taller inhabitants than those on the right bank, altho the latter receives more sunlight. This is true in three out of four zones of altitude and in eleven out of thirteen districts. . . . For all three kinds of factors studied, the results are in contradiction to hitherto received hypotheses. In Valais, height does not decrease as altitude increases; it is greater in regions less exposed to the sun and also greater on primitive rock than on limestone."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

METEOR TRAINS IN THE UPPER WINDS

METEORS, when dissipated in the upper air, frequently leave behind them luminous or cloud-like trains, and the way in which these drift along enables meteorologists to establish the existence and direction of air-currents at altitudes about which it would be difficult to gain information in any other way. Kites are not usually sent up beyond four miles; cloud observations do not extend higher than eight miles, and recording balloons do not usually operate successfully at a greater altitude than twelve miles; but luminous meteor trains are from forty-five to sixty-five miles above the earth's surface. Says Prof. C. C. Trowbridge, of Columbia University, writing in *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington):



METEOR TRAIN OF NOVEMBER 14, 1866, 2:40 A.M.,
Showing rapid current at the level of the upper portion of the train.



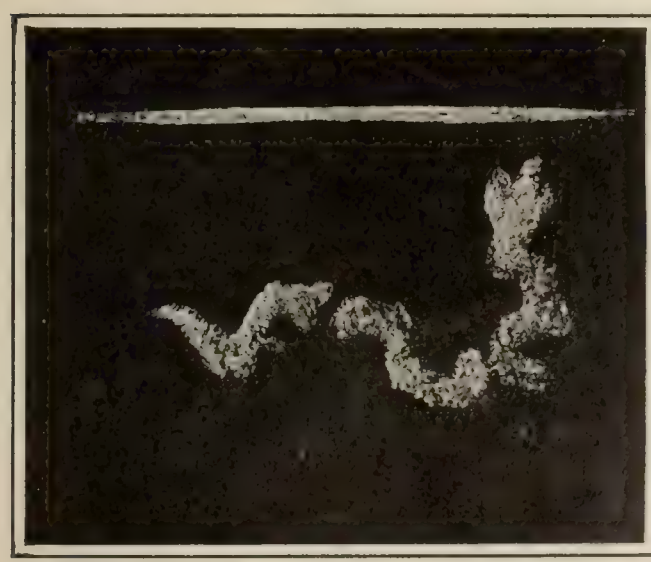
METEOR TRAIN OF NOVEMBER 14, 1868,
Showing effect of currents in opposite directions at different levels on a vertical train.

"The systematic observation and study of meteor trains is of much importance to meteorology because it is the only means by which the presence as well as the direction and velocity of atmospheric currents at very great altitudes above the surface of the earth can be determined. There has been little, if any, systematic work done in this direction heretofore. It is possible that one of the chief reasons for this fact is that the observations of meteor trains have been made almost entirely by astronomers, often in an incidental manner when engaged in other work; while the results obtained relating to the atmosphere and principally of interest to meteorologists have been published in astronomical journals and hence overlooked by those most interested in the subject.

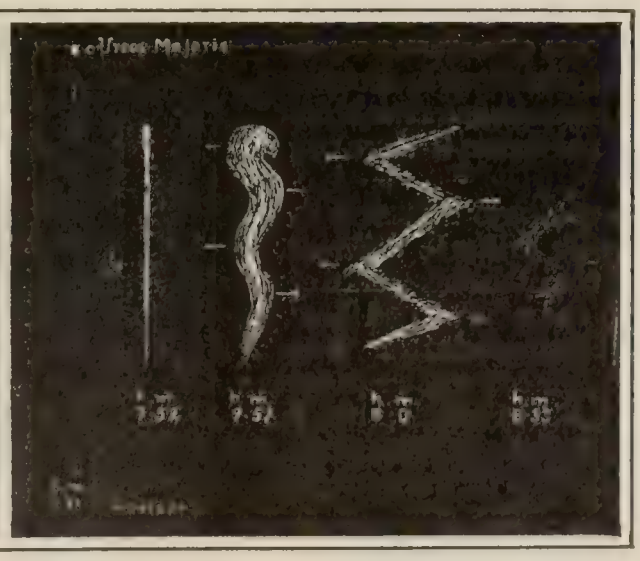
"Meteor trains are apparently self-luminous clouds which are usually deposited by large meteors, and particularly those that are swift moving, like the Leonids and Perseids. Astronomers who have made frequent meteor observations are familiar with the phenomenon, but few have taken up the matter further than to make records of the trains which they have seen. . . . . .

"The altitude above the surface of the earth at which meteor trains occur when seen at night is between about forty-five and sixty-five miles. The height most favorable for longest visible duration appears to be about fifty-five miles. . . . It is the opinion of the writer that the density of the atmosphere prevailing at the altitude mentioned is favorable both for the formation and for the long duration of the persistent train. . . . . .

"Trains of meteors which fall in daylight or twilight are not infrequently seen. They are apparently thin smoke-trains illuminated



METEOR TRAIN OF NOVEMBER 14, 1866,
Showing rapid distortions by air-currents.



METEOR TRAIN SEEN OVER PERSIAN GULF, JUNE 8, 1883,
Showing the effect of currents in different directions at different altitudes.

by the light of the sun, and according to measurements occur as low as twenty-five miles altitude, but seldom above fifty miles, or between [illegible] and 80 kilometers. The trains seen at night, however, are usually, if not always, above forty-five miles. It is thus

GETTING HEAVY INSTRUMENTS UP THE PIC DU MIDI.

seen that meteor trains occur at an altitude that is far above the regions which we are ordinarily familiar with."

Drift toward the east predominates, we are told, altho in the north temperate zone the trains may drift in any other direction, and in some cases the drift of daylight trains has been persistently westward. Velocities vary from fifty to one hundred miles an hour, and rapid movement is not uncommon. We read further:

"There is almost conclusive evidence that there are at all times in the upper atmosphere superimposed currents of different velocities; usually those adjacent are in different directions in zones of from five to ten miles in depth; in some cases in one zone there will be almost a calm, while directly above or below it there will be a current of considerable velocity.

"It is the writer's opinion that there are always a number of these superimposed atmospheric strata with drifts in different directions. Many descriptions of trains record the appearance of several bends in the train, often referred to as '**M**'s' and '**N**'s' gradually formed after the train has lasted for some minutes. The arms (the straight parts of the letters), which correspond to the distances between bends in the train, are miles in extent; hence these curious distortions in the trains can arise from but one cause: namely, the variation in the velocity or direction of the currents of the atmosphere at different altitudes. . . . The same forces must be present in the upper atmosphere that are active near the surface of the earth. It would seem probable therefore that there are gradients of pressure, and hence unstable conditions, at various levels up to a height of sixty miles, sufficient to account for the observed movements in different strata at these great altitudes. The upper drifts would be thus similar to the well-known superimposed air-currents in different directions near the earth. The fact that there are currents of high velocity in the upper atmosphere, and so often in different directions and probably changing in level serves as good evidence that the composition of the atmosphere must be quite uniform up to heights corresponding to very low gas pressures."

THE SPORTING LIFE OF ASTRONOMY

HOW astronomers are forced to become Alpine climbers to get their instruments to the tops of mountains is described in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris, December) by Lucien Rudaux. The writer insists that these cloud-seeking astronomers have become devotees of sport, and he calls to witness the facts he details in his article, which he entitles "Les Savants Sportifs" (Sport-loving Scientists). Says Mr. Rudaux:

"We know all that can be learned by ordinary methods of observation. To go further in the way of discovery we must mount toward the sky and place ourselves in better atmospheric conditions. But this astronomic Alpinism is exempt from neither trouble nor danger.

"Thus, when Joseph Vallot, the well-known French astronomer, resolved to build an observatory on the Bosses of Mont Blanc, at 4,372 meters altitude, he had all the trouble in the world to find guides who would agree to accompany him, as they knew that the leader of the expedition intended to pass several days on top of the Giant of the Alps.

"This preliminary expedition was to determine the place and method of construction of the future observatory. . . . The sojourn at this altitude was not altogether pleasant. Alone with his assistant and two guides, the astronomer camped in a tent six by five feet, where, . . . victims of mountain sickness, the Alpinists passed their nights wrapt in plaids, their heads supported by sacks or by frozen loaves of bread, trying to sleep. . . . Obliged finally to close their tent to keep out the snow, they were almost smothered, but they made astronomical observations and also physiological observations (on mountain sickness) of great interest. Later, Vallot established on the Rocher des Bosses a portable chalet consisting of eight pieces, provided with the necessary instruments and otherwise conveniently arranged for scientific work. . . . . .

"Afterward, Janssen, at the age of seventy-one years, built, on the very summit of Mont Blanc, a convenient observatory, 15 by 30 feet, all of whose parts and instruments, with the venerable director himself, were hoisted up by means of a system of pulleys devised by him."

There are now a considerable number of mountain observatories, we are told, running from the one on Puy de Dome (4,800 feet) up to the one at Arequipa, Peru (16,400). We read:

"It should be noted that the one on Monte Rosa owes its name of 'Queen Margherita' to the fact that the Queen of Italy, who is a valiant Alpinist, visited this establishment and passed the night there. . . . The establishment of these observatories in these almost inaccessible places has not taken place without difficulties. Those of the ascent have not been the only ones; it has also been necessary to withstand bad weather, cold, and storms, and to

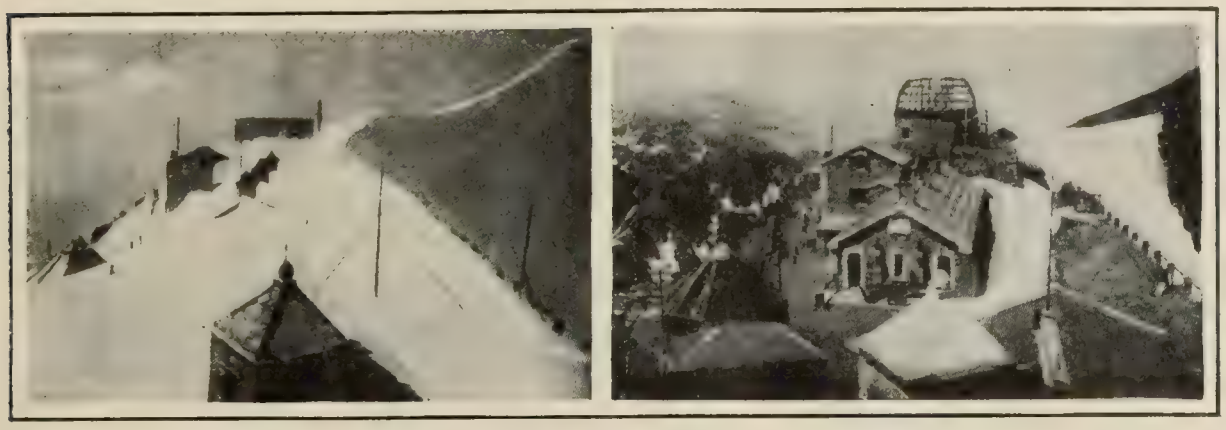
ARRIVAL OF SUPPLIES AT AN OBSERVATORY.

struggle with the masses of snow that bury these heights almost out of sight. . . . . .

"Buildings at such elevations are very costly to erect. This may easily be seen when we are told that a cubic meter of sand brings, on the top of the Pic du Midi, 500 francs [$100]. So with water, cement, wood, iron, etc. And how much effort do these heavy instruments represent, that may be seen quietly standing in the observatory! To reach this point they were packed in cases weighing

about 500 kilos [1,100 pounds] each. Imagine them hauled along these slopes by artillerymen of the Fourteenth Regiment! . . . . .

"But it is not alone to build observatories that astronomers scale mountains, . . . as is shown by the experience of the writer during the solar eclipse of August 30, 1905. Not desiring to follow his colleagues into Spain to observe the phenomenon, he left Barèges accompanied by two friends and a guide who led a mule bearing the heavier instruments, the baggage, and the provisions.



PIC DU MIDI OBSERVATORY.
Winter and summer views.

But in spite of mountain experience, the unfortunate beast could not get above 2,200 meters [7,216 feet], so there was nothing for the astronomers to do but to turn themselves into pack animals and hoist up the heavy instruments to the place where the temporary observatory was to be installed. There a slight shelter was built with stones, and the climbers spent three days there, lying close, while a terrific storm raged around. And the cold! . . . There was no fuel, because the stock of alcohol had been exhausted on the way up. Then there was the snow!

"And to crown all, the eclipse took place without giving them the least chance in the world to observe it. All this trouble and suffering was absolutely in vain! . . . Such are the useless martyrdoms to which one is subjected by a love for astronomy! This is certainly astronomic sporting life!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDUCATION AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

THE conclusion that the average child, five years after leaving school, has forgotten almost everything he ever learned there, was recently reached by Rodenwald, a German experimenter. His investigations were originally undertaken, as we learn from a paper by Dr. Otto Klieneberger in *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* (October 31), in the hope of obtaining a normal standard for comparison with mentally defective individuals, but his results showed that the same sum of errors which was to be expected among defective patients may occur among sound individuals. Dr. Klieneberger himself, with the object of testing the intelligence of school-children, examined the 39 children of the highest class of a primary school, two corresponding classes of a secondary school with 39 scholars, and 58 university students. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London, December 7) in a review of his article:

"The subjects were examined under uniform conditions, and had to reply as promptly as possible to fifty-five test questions, reaction times being measured by a fifth-second stop-watch. A striking feature of the questions was their general simplicity, so much so that mistakes would appear almost impossible for the average boy. As examples, a few may be given here: What is your name? What is your father? How long have you been at school? When did you pass your matriculation examination? What is the price of a roll? Out of what is bread made? How does one travel to America? What is the difference between a tree and a shrub? How many legs has a cockchafer? What is the difference between a misstatement and a lie? Give examples of gratitude and courage? Paintings were also shown and the pupils afterward told to describe the scenes represented, and sentences given in which parts of the words had been erased, the omissions to be filled up by the examinees (Ebbinghaus's method), and also words were given out of which they were to form sentences. The school-children were between thirteen and fifteen years of age, and had been at school from six to eight years. The average age of the univeristy students is not given. Notwithstanding the elementary character of the questions, the 58 students gave 134 incorrect answers, the secondary-school pupils 221, and those of the primary school 329. Most of the questions required mere knowledge, but some involved judgment. Naturally mistakes of judgment were more numerous than those of simple information—in the students three times as great, in the secondary scholars five times as great, and in the primary scholars five and a half times as great."

Dr. Klieneberger found a general correspondence between accuracy and quickness of response, and he even goes so far as to lay down a general law that quickness and correctness of response to the simplest questions furnish a reliable measure of the degree of intelligence. The reviewer of *The Medical Journal*, however, refuses to accept such a conclusion. He says:

"A man may be the greatest philosopher, and still be in doubt about the legs of a cockchafer, may hesitate disastrously as to the way to America or the constituents of flour, and consume at least 2 minutes 55 seconds in reciting the months of the year backward—one of the interesting questions given. As Hughlings Jackson once said, man should be thankful for his power of forgetting, and

A CRACK IN THE SNOW—PIC DU MIDI.

we should not be surprized to learn that the pupils who gave longest reaction times and the greatest numbers of errors in these tests became the most distinguished in the end. Time limits in examinations often throw out the best as well as the worst, and deductive genius is seldom accompanied by an encyclopedic memory for detail."

In this connection, the writer in *The Medical Journal* refers to

the article by Harold Gorst, entitled "The Curse of Education," already noticed in these columns. Gorst's view that "facts should be regarded as poisons, to be used sparingly and with discrimination," and his statement that "every time a fact is imparted an idea is driven out," are regarded by the critic as extreme. He says:

"The useless facts called poisons by Mr. Gorst become isolated and sterile in the scholar's mind, and finally atrophy. What average length of time elapses before this happy process of obliteration is fulfilled it would be interesting to know, and we have often thought that systematic yearly reexaminations of ex-pupils for, say, five years after leaving school would furnish a valuable commentary on educational systems."

If the results of Rodenwald and of Klieneberger are to hold good universally such a reexamination might bring out some sad facts.

TIRES FOR ARCTIC USE

THE recent proposals to go pole-hunting in motor-cars, and the project of a New-York-to-Paris run via Bering Strait, have started a discussion regarding the best tires for use in arctic temperature. The properties of rubber at very low temperatures not having been thoroughly investigated, a series of experiments has recently been made in New York by David Hays, who describes them as follows in an interview printed in *The Times* (New York). Says Mr. Hays:

"It has been known that cold does affect rubber, but to how great an extent has never been definitely determined, as the temperatures, even in winter, in the localities where motor-cars are most frequently used, have not been severe enough to cause any material injury to the vulcanized rubber of pneumatic tires.

"The experiments were made in the factory of the Liquid Carbonic Company of this city, which makes a business of compressing carbonic acid into tanks for various uses, many of which are used in garages for inflating pneumatic tires. The ordinary pressure in the tanks is not sufficient to produce a marked degree of cold as the gas enters the tire. To produce excessive cold for the experiments, gas under enormous pressure was allowed to escape through an orifice into the atmosphere, the expansion drawing heat from the gas and causing a part of it to solidify, this solidified gas, or 'carbonic snow,' having a temperature of about 108° below zero.

"To conduct the experiment with rubber, a glass vessel containing alcohol was packed with this carbonic snow, the temperature slowly going down, readings being taken with a carefully graduated thermometer. This seemed to be the simplest plan by which a fairly constant temperature could be maintained for a few minutes.

"Thin strips of vulcanized rubber had been previously prepared and dried, being taken from the treads of various well-known makes of pneumatic tires and from inner tubes. These strips of rubber were cut up, doubled over, and held in a little clip, which could be instantly removed. When the rubber was warm it would, of course, spring back instantly into its flattened shape. These samples of rubber were then placed in the cold alcohol, and as the temperature dropt well below zero the rubber began to lose its elasticity.

"Between 30 and 40° below zero its action was quite sluggish, and when the clip was removed after the sample had been subjected to the cold for a short time the rubber straightened out very slowly. By reducing the temperature to between 40 and 50° below zero the rubber was found to harden in the position in which it was held by the clip, and when this was removed the rubber remained in its doubled-up position for some time, gradually unbending as the heat from the atmosphere warmed it.

"It was also shown by the experiment that the purer the rubber, that is to say, the less amount of compounding with other materials, the better its ability to withstand extreme cold. For a pneumatic tire, however, it is impracticable to use pure Para rubber and sulfur on the tread, the reason being that it would be too tender and unable to give service on the road.

"Another test made was to insert a piece of rubber into the frozen carbonic acid, and it was found that, after being left there for a minute or two, it had frozen solid and under the blow of a hammer it was shattered like vulcanite.

"On the other hand, a piece of leather such as is used for auto tires was placed in this extremely cold substance for a considerable time, and when removed showed absolutely no change, being as pliable before as after."

IMPROVEMENTS IN ANESTHETICS

COMMENTING on reports of the success in Paris of Professor Leduc's "natural" anesthesia, induced by the application of intermittent electric currents to the head, which is said to be quite without danger to life, inducing no functional disturbance of heart, lungs, or any other organ or mechanism, a writer in *The Medical Times* (New York, January) says:

"Such claims as these have been made—and quite recently—for other newly discovered anesthetics; yet in routine surgical practise lumbar puncture, the scopolamine method, the use of magnesium salts, and the like seem all to have been discarded. They have not in fact induced a state of unconsciousness sufficiently profound for satisfactory major work. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that the surgeon requires not only unconsciousness sufficient to permit the use of the knife; there must also be complete relaxation of the muscles and tissues and a measurable assurance that an operation once begun shall be carried on to undisturbed completeness. And in these regards nothing has quite taken the place of ether and chloroform.

"Claim has been made for the newer anesthetics that they are much safer than the old. But an absolutely safe anesthetic is a contradiction in terms. The little experience we have had of the newer methods has abundantly shown them to be by no means entirely safe.

"An anesthetic which will induce insensibility sufficiently deep for satisfactory surgery must in the nature of things stand for some danger; any one profoundly anesthetized is always very near the border-line between life and death. This all physicians understand; and that is why we are ourselves, of all people, the greatest cowards and the most unwilling to undergo operation. The reason why the patient so rarely goes beyond the border-line lies not so much in the agent employed as in the skill of the experienced anesthetizer, who knows the properties of the drug he uses, who, after a thorough examination, has taken all precautions, who foresees all possible 'accidents,' who will not trust to luck, and who remains vigilant throughout and until the return to consciousness.

"It is certainly most desirable that search will be continued for an anesthetic safer than any we now possess; but it is probable that in most cases we shall find no better method than to begin with nitrous oxid—the initial shock due to fright, which is probably the most prolific cause of disaster from an anesthetic, is thus best avoided—and from this gradually, by the use of a suitable apparatus, to go on to ether. An enterprising and astute colleague has invented a method, by which, to begin with, an odor of delicious perfume is generated for women, and of an aromatic cocktail for men. The mortality from the old methods is indeed extremely small. 'Ether and chloroform rank very high among the most precious gifts of science to humanity; it is they which have made modern surgery possible.'"

AN ELECTRIC HIGHWAY—Under this heading the long-distance transmission line from Niagara to Syracuse, N. Y., is described by a writer in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, January), who says:

"A great highway—in some respects the most wonderful in the world—stretches through the heart of New York State, from Niagara to Syracuse. It is 160 miles in length and from 100 to 300 feet wide. It was extremely expensive to construct, and it is patroled night and day and kept constantly in repair. Yet the traveling public knows nothing of it. Never a wheel turns over its entire length, and no one can see or hear anything passing along it. Nevertheless, it is a great highway, for over it constantly passes an invisible current of electricity strong enough to do the work of almost 100,000 horses."

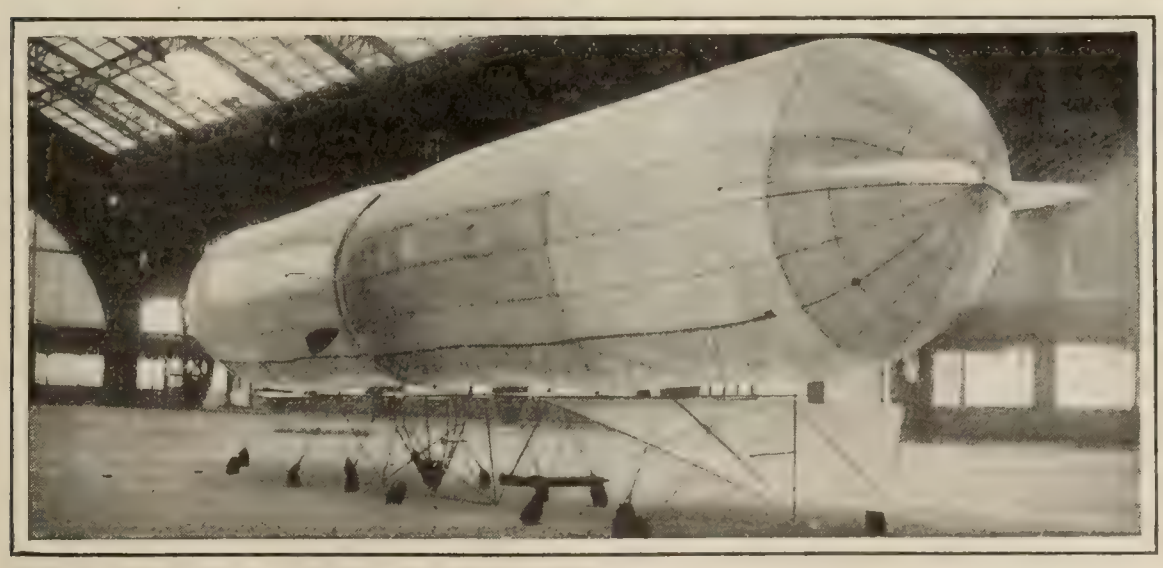
"The construction of this road was a marvel of engineering. A private right of way was purchased, 300 feet wide at Niagara and 100 feet at the end of the line. This will permit the building of similar lines and the sending of power to other points. Great steel towers rise every 550 feet, except at curves, where they are set closer. Each tower weighs 3,000 pounds, and is 55 feet high. Insulators, each weighing 75 pounds, are carried on the towers, and on these are supported huge aluminum cables which carry a current at a pressure of 60,000 volts. These cables have 19 strands each, and were tested for every sort of strain before they were put into use. A private telephone extends the length of the line, with stations for messages at each fifth tower; and the line is regularly patroled by a repair force. There are 11 substations along the way, where the power is stept down for industrial work. At each station, lightning-arresters—or dischargers of static electricity—are put in. All this is significant of the development of industries which will make Niagara the electric-power center of the world, until the Dark Continent is civilized and the Victoria Falls made available for general power distribution."

A NEW TYPE OF AIR-SHIP

A DIRIGIBLE balloon consisting of two cylindrical gas-bags placed end to end, with the propeller between them, is on exhibition in Paris and will shortly have an outdoor trial. Says the Paris correspondent of *The Automobile* (January 2):

"A dirigible balloon with its propeller in the center is an aeronautical novelty attracting the sky navigator to the Galerie des Machines, Paris. Baron Edmond de Marcay and a Dutch engineer, M. Kluytmans, have produced the new ship with a view to overcoming the lack of stability which is generally found in vessels of the *Patrie* and *Ville de Paris* types as soon as the propellers are put into operation. In the former class the double propellers revolving at 1,100 revolutions a minute are carried below the envelop in the center of the cage; in the latter class a single screw turning at 140 revolutions a minute is carried at the forward end of the cage. Removed some twenty or thirty feet from the center of the balloon, the defects of the two systems are apparent in a strong wind. To overcome the difficulty, compensators have been employed with considerable success, and naturally the lines of the ship influence in no small measure, but when all has been done rolling is the *bête noire* of the aerial sailor.

"The Marcay air-ship consists of a couple of long sausage-shaped bags placed end to end and having a connection through the center of their axis, in order to equalize the gas pressure in the two compartments. The propeller is attached to the frame in the center of the balloon, its two arms describing a circle of larger diameter than that of the balloon. The motor is carried on an under frame below the gas-bag, transmission being by means of a long belt. Experiments made in the Galerie des Machines, the balloon being guided along by a rope, were thoroughly satisfactory. As soon as possible outdoor experiments will be undertaken, for as the propellers have been arranged to improve stability it is only by trials in a wind that their real worth can be determined."



Courtesy of "The Automobile." Copyrighted by M. Branger, Paris.

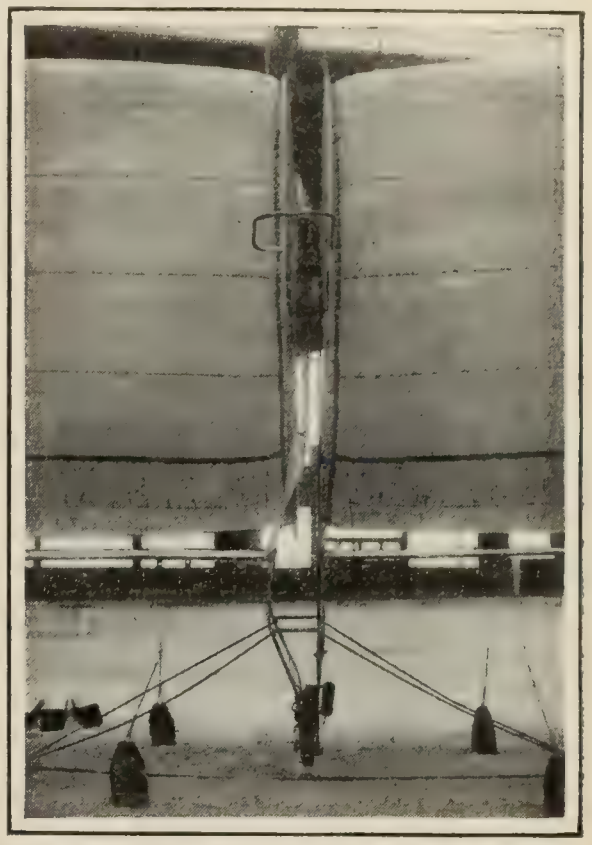
MARCAY DIVIDED AIR-SHIP WITH PROPELLER AMIDSHIPS BETWEEN THE TWO HALVES.

Shown at the Galerie des Machines, in Paris.

THE MENTALITY OF PHYSICIANS

A STUDY of professional types has recently occupied the Société de Sociologie, Paris. In a recent discussion of the medical man, it was decided that there seems to be no special outward type at present, except possibly for the country practitioner. Says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 14):

"The city physician is a man of the world, a society man, golf-player, etc., like other men of his standing. The mentality of physicians, however, offers a special type, as all bear the imprint of the same education. One of the speakers, M. de Tarde, drew a comparison between the mind of the physician and of the lawyer. The former, he said, believes in external and immutable truth, while the lawyer admits only an internal and variable truth, that is, psychologic truth. Accustomed to the relative truth of ideas, to controversial reasoning, the lawyer is ready to discuss and argue, while the physician, looking up to absolute and external truth, yields to facts, without discussing them. In commenting on this the *Semaine Médicale* states that submission to facts is not the essential feature of the scientific mind. The facts must be correlated, interpreted, and correct deductions drawn. And herein is the weak point of the medical education of the day. Untrained in philosophic reasoning, physicians are often inclined to confound more or less hasty generalizations with the facts themselves, and blindly accept both."



Courtesy of "The Automobile." Copyrighted by M. Branger, Paris.

CENTRAL PROPELLER AND MOTOR OF THE MARCAY AIR-SHIP.

The history of medicine, the writer thinks, offers more than one example of this dogmatism which builds a creed on some theoretical conception that may or may not be based on facts. Medical instruction is more and more strictly technical, which the writer considers a mistake, for even in professional matters the mentality of the physician suffers from lack of general culture. He goes on:

"The time is past when encyclopedic knowledge is attainable by any one individual, but even making allowances for the unavoidable necessities of specialization, it is still true what Liard wrote fifteen years ago: 'Specialization is becoming more and more of a necessity nowadays. It imposes the necessity for opening before the young mind—before the hour of the inevitable specialization—the whole broad field of science if the individual is to be anything more than a mere machine. The young mind realizes better the dignity of the special work which it takes up later if it comprehends the relation it bears to the whole and to general knowledge.'"

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is continuing its work of planting trees for its future supply of ties, notes *The Railway and Engineering Review*. It now has about 1,000 acres under cultivation, with some 2,250,000 trees growing, and seed planted for many more.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

"POPULAR RELIGION" OF TO-DAY

A PARALLEL between Christ's religion and popular religion is drawn by the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), inspired, as he says, by "the signs of the times." Between the two, he finds "hardly a single point in common," and the contrast, he thinks, "should awaken every sincere Christian to a thorough self-examination by Gospel standards, and to determine to keep as far from evil as possible." As a general exhortation he writes:

"It would be wise for every member of a Christian church and every minister thereof to read carefully what Christ said of his religion, his disciples, the method of preparing for the future life, and the intimations that he gives of the judgment and eternal destiny, instead of occupying themselves entirely or chiefly with the contemplation of great church edifices, great organs, great colleges, great Sunday-school parades, great hospitals, great congregations, great movements, and great statistics."

Popular religion, as viewed by this writer, shows the following traits:

"It avoids all conflict with the world. Against the grosser immoralities, indeed, it lifts up its voice; for it is respectable to do so, and a large proportion of all connected with the church are above the more debasing forms of vice. But against pride-producing and extravagant fashions of the world it utters but a faint protest, or none.

"Popular religion seeks wealth with as much greediness, and grasps as eagerly after honor, and runs as swiftly after pleasure as does the world. A large majority of the professors of Christ's religion seek their most intimate associations in worldly society, and never think of lifting up their voices against the prevalent folly and dissipation. It is not in the least embarrassing for the most gay and thoughtless to be thrown into the company of Christians of the popular-religion type. Days and weeks may pass away and no mention be made of Christ or of anything he ever did or said, or which might lead persons to think of his religion.

"Popular religion has a very easy conscience, as is shown by many things. It makes a distinction between equally binding duties, performing those which are convenient, agreeable, and in harmony with the natural instincts or dispositions, and neglecting others which require self-denial. Thus there are many possest of large incomes who will pray and sing, but will not contribute their means to the support of the Gospel. Others are willing to contribute liberally but pay no attention to the spiritual work of the church. Popular religion enters upon doubtful enterprises if they promise large pecuniary rewards. It makes every form of excuse for neglect of duty. The merchant and mechanic declare themselves to be too busy. The contradiction between this and Christ's religion is exprest in the words 'Seek ye *first* the kingdom of God and his righteousness.'

"Popular religion professes timidity whenever called upon to take an active part in the services of the sanctuary, a timidity never shown in performing conspicuous, remunerative, or honorable public duties or functions of importance in the church. Popular religion disregards the most solemn vows. Every member of a Christian church has assumed the weightiest obligations. Every baptized person in the Methodist Church vows to 'renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same.' When there is a controversy between them, popular religion places temporal interests before spiritual. It evinces this in the kind of preaching which it likes and in the mode of its life. It would rather attend public amusements, political meetings, social companies, or spend the evening in business calculations than to discharge the plainest Christian duty. Popular religion never agonizes before the Lord in secret, never sets apart hours for meditation, never reads the Bible for devotional or life-regulating purposes; seldom observes family prayer, never does anything really inconvenient for Christ's sake, and almost wholly eliminates the element of self-denial."

Alluding to the wide-spread habit of deploring the increase of non-churchgoers and of adults who will not connect themselves with any of the churches, the writer declares that "the contrast between Christ's religion and the popular religion, which all must observe, partly accounts for this fact, and it does so explain without justifying those who turn their backs upon the church which Christ established." "They are, however," it is concluded, "more consistent than profest Christians who, seeking to be popular both with the church and the world, are habitually inconsistent."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING INDICTED

THE teaching in our Sunday-schools is in a thoroughly unsatisfactory state, according to a writer in *The Educational Review* (New York, January). "It is foolish for the ultraconservatives to deny," says Mr. Charles E. Witter, of St. Louis, "that not only is an increasingly large number of intelligent people deterred from teaching in the Sunday-schools and other departments of the orthodox churches, but that among the active and interested workers themselves there is a feeling of embarrassment amounting almost to conscious dishonesty in teaching to others views which they themselves have partly or wholly outgrown." The element of insincerity to be found in our Sunday-school teaching is the first indictment which he brings forward. We read:

"There can be no doubt that in many cases the teaching lags behind the real knowledge of the teacher. Many who have outgrown the crude and literal interpretations of earlier years, into whose minds religious truths have entered in new forms, are seemingly afraid to impart their real light to their young hearers. When they come before their classes in the Sunday-school they feel obligated to give them, not the fresh views that have proved more satisfactory to themselves, but the traditional statements of orthodoxy in which most of them were reared. This may be due to a strained sense of loyalty to their church organization or to a feeling that these older views are commonly reputed to be safer for children, but in any case the results can be only bad. They are bad first of all because of the insincerity in the teacher himself. No amount of juggling and trimming for the sake of expediency can justify one in teaching as true what he knows to be false, in teaching as fact what he knows to be myth. In the second place, such teaching is in the end ineffective. One can not teach satisfactorily and effectually that which he only half-heartedly believes himself. The secret of the wonderful power that the religious preaching and teaching of the fathers had over their hearers was just in this fact, that they believed with all the intensity of conviction every word which they uttered. The results are bad, moreover and chiefly, because of the great wrong that is thus done to the child's future. The time must inevitably come to those young people who read and think when they will awake to the superficiality and falsity of such teaching, and when that awakening comes the reaction will probably be more radical than it would have been had they been properly enlightened in the first place. The pendulum will swing so far that in rejecting these feeble and narrow views of spiritual truths they will in many cases be led to reject all versions of it. That this is a real danger can be seen by daily observation. It accounts for the absolute skepticism and agnosticism of many, and it also accounts for the fact often noted, that the most confirmed infidels frequently spring from just those narrow denominational schools and influences that refuse obstinately to open to the light of more modern and better conceptions of the religious life."

Mr. Witter next imputes actual deficiency of knowledge in the majority of instructors. He does not go so far as to recommend that they fit themselves to be able to teach "every new and crude speculation," but "there are some questions as to which the critical study and research of years, as well as the moral and literary intuition of men, have brought definite results." Such results he would have required as part of the requisite mental equipment of teachers. While, in his phrase, "there is substantial agreement among thinkers everywhere" on such subjects as verbal inspiration, the notion of "the marvelous and detailed fulfilment in the New

tament of prophetic predictions in the Old," and the verity of many of the Old-Testament miracles, "we look in vain for any accompanying change in the teaching of the evangelical Sunday-schools." He continues:

"They seem scarcely to have felt the influence of these better views, or to be aware of their existence. One might well suppose that—even granting that there were no such general agreement as has been herein claimed, granting that all these were still perfectly open questions—one might well suppose that, in view of the mental difficulties most apparent as to accepting these literal statements, subjects of study could be chosen from the Bible setting forth the beautiful ethical and spiritual teaching and influence of Jesus and his followers, without involving the mythical element, or at any rate without making this the most prominent and essential element. But not so. The committee having in charge from time to time the outlining of topics for study in the International Sunday Lesson seem determined to keep just this mythical, this so-called supernatural element to the fore, doggedly ignoring all that even conservative Biblical scholarship has had to say. During the past year a glance at the Sunday-school journals shows the following among other topics: The angel stirring the pool at Bethesda; the miracle at Cana—turning of the water into wine; the healing of the impotent man; Lazarus raised from the dead; the miraculous feeding of the five thousand; and many others of a similar type. And in the treatment accorded to these studies by the critical and explanatory notes of the journals of the churches one looks in vain for any suggestion harmonizing them with the better knowledge of the present day. In the vast majority of cases, at least, they are taught in the blind, literal, traditional way, and youthful minds, that are at all curious and inquiring, are left to struggle with their doubts and difficulties as best they may, if indeed they are not warned that it is wrong for them to have doubts. In many cases the more persistent in groping for better standing-ground are told that they are passing through the initial stage of faith, the mental sophistry of youth, the experience common to all at the immature stage of knowledge."

The New York *Evening Post*, commenting editorially on this article, thinks the chief difficulty in the way of Mr. Witter's reform would be the child mind, which would not be able to distinguish between the credible and incredible stories in the Bible, and that talk about the "deeper spiritual truths" which underly the "superficial inaccuracies" of the Bible would be unintelligible.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC—The mania for suicide unusually prevalent at this time appears to a writer in *The Examiner* (New York) to be due to two causes: The lack of the fear of God and the undue value put upon worldly possessions. Of the first we read:

"This may be due to many causes—low moral state, greed for gain, and general indifference to religious things. The average man of the world has no regard for God or man. The law of God has no terrors for him. It is no longer 'a fearful thing for him to fall into the hands of a living God.' Life is a thing to be gratified, indulged in unrestraint, and not the highest gift of God. Many disregard the rights of their fellows, take undue advantage of them, and crush them. They grow to have a like disregard for God. They break with impunity the laws, and laugh at the courts and the prison-cell. They have no fear of anything here, and have become callous as to the hereafter. They live as the beast and die as if death ended all.

"The second reason is the undue value put upon worldly possessions. Those who spend their days in toiling for houses and lands, and bonds and stocks, come to think that these are the substantial things, and that when they are taken away all is gone. They have not learned that 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth.' They seem never to have heard of 'a certain rich man,' who pulled down his barns and built a bigger, that he might have where to bestow all his fruits and his goods, and that just as he had 'much goods laid up for many years,' that night his soul was required of him. The man with great wealth may in reality be very poor, while the man with little or nothing of this world's goods may be rich toward his fellow men and toward God. It is still true as in the days of Solomon, 'Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right.'"

"RELIGIOUS THERAPEUTICS" IN CHICAGO

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS has organized in Chicago a movement in "religious therapeutics" parallel to that carried on at Emmanuel Church, Boston. His action has been in response to the appeal sent out by the pastors at Emmanuel Church, Drs. Elwood Worcester and Samuel McComb, to organize the work in other parts of the country and so relieve the strain of appeals from outside Boston. Bishop Fallows, writing in *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), reports that the weekly health conferences held in Boston, after a period of fifteen months' trial, now number nearly a thousand attendants. Churches in several Eastern towns and cities have taken up the work, and the Protestant-Episcopal bishop of the Philippine Islands will put it into operation there. The work is not altogether a new departure for the Chicago divine. The subject has interested him for years, so he tells us, and he has been teaching these principles to the graduate physicians of the Chicago medical colleges. He investigated the Boston work, and decided to introduce it in his own church. At his first meeting he expected, he says, ten or twelve, but found a hundred and forty. He writes that "already some of the leading neurologists and physicians of Chicago are cooperating with us, and no case of bodily illness is accepted without a doctor's diagnosis."

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS,

Who feels that a new era is at hand in the religious life of people, the evidence of which is the large interest taken in religious therapeutics.

Bishop Fallows calls his work "Christian psychology, or religious therapeutics." It is, he says, not a new cult or a new creed, but "a method of applying Christianity practically to the needs of those who are ill and suffering, and to bettering the daily lives of those who are well." Making what he calls some "sharp distinctions" between it and Christian Science, he writes:

"First, it is differentiated from Christian Science because it clearly recognizes the reality of the mind and the body and the inseparable relation existing between them while connected with the human organism.

"Second, it affirms most emphatically the value of anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, histology, and the like, in the progress of the race, as well as that of psychology. The practical bearing of psychology in the treatment of disease has come from the increasing light which psychology throws upon the human frame.

"Third, it maintains that there is a fundamental distinction between functional and organic diseases. The former includes the multiplied forms of mental and nervous disorders which are directly amenable to psychical and religious influences. The organic includes those in which important changes have taken place in the bodily structure. Among these maladies may be named cancer, malignant tumors, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, and the like. These troubles may require surgical aid and the application of material remedies. We, who are interested in this movement, would consider ourselves very unreasonable if we thought that by applying material remedies for material ills we were limiting the power of God in healing disease. These material means are the way he has chosen to accomplish his ends.

"Fifthly, Christian Psychology differs from Christian Science

in not being, as I said before, a new religious cult. We feel that members of the Christian churches have often left the home fold because they could not get the practical and spiritual benefits that they thought they found in the cults departing from these organized communions. It is one of the dearest wishes of those who hope to see this movement spread widely, that people should find in their own particular church organizations these practical applications of Christianity to their daily needs, which they have sought elsewhere. One object of the movement is to establish and build up existing church organizations. It has been a matter of much sorrow to some of us that communicants should leave the faith of their fathers because they imagined it did not meet their wants. We welcome people of all denominations and creeds or of no creed. We recognize only their needs for our Christian assistance. We try to give them that help in the plane in which they are living, and to lift them to a higher spiritual plane when we can. But for church-members, whatever their denomination, we emphasize most strongly the necessity of loyalty to their own particular churches. If the movement widens, as it seems destined to do, we hope that 'Societies for Health and Happiness,' like Christian Endeavor or other organized expressions of church activity, adding to these activities, but not supplanting any, will be added to churches all over the country. It holds that the pastor of a church, a man so frequently of college and university training, one who is conversant with the deepest things of the soul, is the man best qualified to apply the great principles of mental and spiritual healing to the members of his flock and to work hand in hand with the physician in so doing."

As a final point he asserts that there is no taint of commercialism in this undertaking. Further:

"In this movement we are feeling as never before the power of prayer, personal and intercessory. Through the door which psychology has opened up to us, many write a background of wider experience, and are coming back to a most beautiful, trustful, Christian faith. The answered prayers of the last week, the hunger of people for this practical Christianity, make me feel that a new era is at hand, not only for the sick and suffering, but for all of us who, to use the motto of our Happy Club, which is working out these new ideas in every-day experience, are trying 'to meet life bravely, and to do our best to live in harmony with God's wishes.' It will be an era of healthier men and women, of better homes, of stronger churches, if we can thus teach our members the Christian self-control that means harmony and peace, through the possession of a sound mind in a sound body, and the indwelling of the Holy Ghost."

MISSIONARY AWAKENING AMONG LAYMEN

ONE of the most popular features of the Laymen's Missionary Movement is the "interdenominational committee" who act as solicitors for funds. Business men, who are the active workers in the movement, like the idea, it is said, of sending "a Baptist and a Methodist and an Episcopalian to a Presbyterian to urge the latter to do the right thing by his own Presbyterian Board." The men of the churches, observes the editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, February), "are evidently ready for an enterprise that is big enough to satisfy their conception of what a Christian man should undertake." Much is expected to crystallize at the Laymen's Missionary Conference to be held in Philadelphia (February 11–13). Such is the impression of Mr. William T. Ellis, whose investigations of the mission field in the East were freely reported in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Since his return Mr. Ellis has been devoting a good deal of time to the Laymen's Movement, addressing gatherings in the Middle West and South. "The unusual ready response made in these meetings," he says in *The Missionary Review of the World*, "has been due to the fact that large opportunities have been frankly held up to the men, without abating one jot of the hardships and heroism required to meet them." The increase of pledges for missionary funds has been especially noteworthy, as the following taken from Mr. Ellis's account will show:

"In Topeka, Kan., when one hundred representatives of the churches met at a banquet, it developed that the 8,000 church-members of Topeka last year gave $7,500 for foreign-missions. After the addresses by J. Campbell White and myself the company separated into denominational groups and then came together again in a general committee, and agreed to increase their gift to $25,000, if possible, within sixty days.

"The following week the men representing St. Joseph's 12,000 church-members undertook to raise their annual foreign mission gift of $12,000 to $50,000. A single church has already pledged $10,000 of that sum. St. Louis, with about 50,000 church-members, gave $56,000 last year to foreign missions, but a hard-headed committee, containing many of the most conservative business men, has undertaken to increase the sum to $250,000 this year. Nashville, with 25,000 church-members, gave last year $20,000 to missions, but a mass-meeting of about one thousand men ratified the proposition of a small committee to make this amount $60,000 in 1908. Knoxville, with 14,500 church-members, advanced from $7,500 to $30,000 as its goal for the year's foreign-mission gifts. Atlanta, whose 30,000 church-members had given $24,000 for the larger work, exprest itself as determined to make that $24,000 no less than $100,000. Charlotte, N. C., with 8,800 church-members, who have been giving $7,000 a year to foreign missions, now pledged itself to give $30,000.

"In addition to these American cities, there were extraordinary developments when Mr. White went into Canada, and met with the men of Toronto, London, Hamilton, and Brantford. Because of the peculiar nature of their field, and the fact that some of their boards are both home and foreign, the Canadians decided to include both causes in the laymen's advance. On this basis Toronto, with 60,000 church-members, rose from $141,000 to $500,000 in its pledge; Brantford went from $13,800 to $30,000; Hamilton from $37,500 to $75,000."

"PRESBYTERIANISM AND POLYGAMY"—The congruousness of Presbyterianism and polygamy is at present a topic of debate in the journals of the Southern branch of that denomination. It results from the action of the General Assembly, which, says the Rev. S. F. Tenney in *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.), practically allows "foreign missionaries to receive heathen converts into church-membership without requiring them to give up all their wives except one, as in the wisdom of our missionaries it may seem best to do so." This the writer asserts "must be construed as giving the countenance of our church, and encouragement to polygamy." In opposition to such an attitude he writes:

"The brethren who defend the Assembly's action lay great stress upon the unmerciful feature of requiring an African or Chinaman to abandon one or more wives and a number of children. Do these brethren not know the same unmerciful feature prevailed when Ezra by God's direction required men of Israel to abandon their heathen wives and children? Does not this same cruelty appear when the civil law sends a criminal to the penitentiary, or to the gallows, tearing him away from a helpless wife and dependent children? And yet we say this is right. Right is right, even if it does incidentally lead to much suffering of women and children. Why did our Savior inject so much cruelty in his religion when he laid down the rule that his disciple must deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow the Master—knowing in many instances this would involve the loss of earthly goods, and snap asunder the tenderest human ties, besides the endurance of most cruel sufferings of the body? Why did not he and his church lean to mercy's side and allow church-members to suppress their consciences, and outwardly to deny Christ before men while in their hearts they claimed to love him? It would be far better for the church to contribute funds to aid abandoned wives, and to provide orphans' homes for the care and training of their children, if need be, rather than receive a man into church-membership while he still cleaves to his plural wives. Is it not notorious that the Mormons justify themselves for not obeying the antipolygamy laws because of the cruelty involved in their putting away all their wives and children, except one wife and her children? And shall the Presbyterian Church in this enlightened age fall into the use of the same argument to justify herself in unduly multiplying converts?"

LETTERS AND ART

AMERICA'S NEGLECT OF HER OWN ART

HOW far America is from being a nation of picture-lovers may be inferred from the sketch Mr. Arthur Hoeber gives of the pictorial adornment of the average American house. Mr. Hoeber is a well-known art critic as well as painter, and, in setting forth, in *The Forum* (January–March), the poverty of our esthetic household environment, speaks a word for the neglected American artist, who stands ready to supply the lack that is so vividly revealed. Reference is here made, of course, to the houses of the well-to-do, not to those who can not afford to buy something worthy of their walls. Here is the American interior:

"Well, there are some old pictures handed down from father or grandfather, a few engravings utterly uninteresting, and many photographs of the family. Perhaps a department-store water-color or two, or an etching of the cheap variety, a photograph of a popular old master, or the interminable simpering Queen Louise coming down the stairs; and this last seems by some marvelous chance to have attracted a great majority of the public. But the pictures mean absolutely nothing, evince no taste or personality, and do not for a moment decorate the walls in the remotest manner. They just cover the wall-paper. In the dining-room there will be possibly a hunting-scene, or some gaudily colored engravings of fish, perhaps fruit. You may add, in the more literary homes, the old stand-by of 'Washington Irving and His Literary Friends,' or possibly Daniel Huntington's 'Martha Washington's Reception,' bad enough in monochrome, worse in color; and there the matter ends. Clever sketches by the younger Americans? You look for them in vain. Serious performances by men of reputation? You may not discover them, save, of course, at rare intervals. A stupid, impersonal room; and yet most of these people would like to boast of a decent chamber that their friends would admire. You ask them and they say, 'We can not afford to buy pictures, much as we would like to,' which, of course, is not true, since they spend money lavishly in other quite unnecessary directions. A woman with a dozen necklaces, if she gets a Christmas gift of several hundred dollars, will buy what? a picture? Never! She will buy another necklace, which she may wear thrice, possibly half-a-dozen times in a season, while the picture would be seen every day in the year and for the rest of her life! The reason is simple. She prefers the necklace to the painting; for, alas! to be attractively surrounded by good art is a necessity with very few."

Photographed by Stieglitz, New York.

ARTHUR HOEBER.

The worst American picture-buyer, says Mr. Hoeber, is the man who "prefers almost anything to the product of his own countrymen, and, curiously enough, the more questionable his way of amassing wealth the less is he inclined to patronize native art."

These people are bad enough, says Mr. Hoeber, "but a worse class is the really affluent American who, with well-filled purse, does go in for pictures, but prefers almost anything to the product of his own countrymen; and, curiously enough, the more questionable his way of amassing wealth, the less is he inclined to patronize native art." The writer makes a further observation:

"Possibly we should be thankful for this at least. Nowadays it has become the fashion for these collectors to gather in perhaps an Inness or two, maybe a Wyant, or a Homer Martin, but it is strongly suspected that these acquisitions are grudgingly secured and only because many of the other collectors have them. Frequently, too, these works are by no means representative of the charm and quality that made the men preeminent. Fashion has stept in again and decreed that Inness, Wyant, and Martin are to be taken seriously."

The writer recalls a statement of Dr. Kurtz, director of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts, that there "were at least over two hundred living painters in America whose work was of sufficient importance to entitle them to a permanent place in our museums, not to mention many more who had passed away; and he claimed, with a reasonable show of truth, that no other country could produce so large a number of names of such quality and such diversity of expression." What, then, is the matter? asks Mr. Hoeber. "How is it that there is only modest encouragement? Why do the collectors neglect their own countrymen?" He goes on:

"The answer is not easy, but there are several contributing causes. Most men are influenced by their friends or are imprest by the talk of prosperous dealers. The man who has made his fortune after years of terrific application to his office, and gradually finds himself advancing socially, associating with those already affluent, discovers after a while that there is something in an esthetic way that he has not hitherto had time to be interested in. His new friends have gorgeous houses, elaborately fitted up, and on the walls are paintings. Mostly they are canvases that he is unable to comprehend, that do not for a moment appeal to him, but which he is made soon to understand are costly and—in fashion. They seem to be the right thing to have, and to keep up with the mode he drops in at some shop on the avenue and asks a price or two, which at first stagger him. Later, perhaps, he attends an auction sale and he sees men frantically competing for these things at sums that are remarkable. It appeals to him to find that in the open market men will struggle so strenuously for these baubles, and he sees a fortune paid for a canvas that means little to him. It is the first step that counts.

"In earlier days the American collector cut his eye-teeth on a Bouguereau or a Ridgeway Knight. Those were men he comprehended. Pretty girl, bright colors. No brain-work necessary to take in such compositions. But he finds his friends look askance on these after a while. Those Barbizon men and the Impressionists are more in demand. Besides, they cost ever so much more; hence they must be good, for the money value is his only index.

"The use of a little gray matter in the affair, the looking seriously at nature and returning to the galleries to make comparisons, the reading of some good art books, the careful consideration of pictures as pictures, a personal knowledge of the artist and his work—these are things of which he rarely thinks. 'So-and-so has a Corot. I have six Corots!' That is the boast. 'This man Mauve is in every one's collection. I must have a Mauve,' even if it is but a name signed to an indifferent canvas, and so on down the line.

"The American picture can be bought for between one hundred and a thousand dollars. Ergo, the American picture can not be of much importance or it would cost more. And this foolish process of reasoning prevails to an extraordinary extent. If the unscrupulous dealer happens into the game at first, the would-be collector is hopelessly lost, and no one can say what the result may be."

THE PROSE YEARS OF FRANCIS THOMPSON

THERE was a prose side to Francis Thompson, the English poet who died last November, that the world knows even less about, but should know more. So thinks Mr. C. Lewis Hind, who tells us of Thompson's work in prose after the practical extinction of the poetic flame which burned for the last time in his volume of 1897. From that year, says Mr. Hind (in *Harper's Weekly*, January 18), it amused Thompson to think that he earned his living by journalism. At least he earned pocket-money to satisfy his craving for drugs to which he was enslaved. He became a contributor to the London *Academy*, which Mr. Hind was editing, and continued this connection in a desultory way until the editorship changed in 1904. The following picture of him is given by the writer:

THE LIBRARY, FROM BRYANT PARK.
Rear wall, giving structural expression of the stack-room and main reading-room.

"In memory I see him one miserable November afternoon communing with the Seraphim and frolicking with the young-eyed Cherubim in Chancery Lane. The roads were ankle-deep in slush; a thin, icy rain was falling; the yellow fog enwrapt the pedestrians squelching down the lane; and, going through them in an arrow-path, I saw Francis Thompson, wet and mud-spattered. But he was not unhappy. What is a day of unpleasant weather to one who lives in eternity? His lips were moving, his head was raised, his eyes were humid with emotion, for above the roof of the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company, in the murk of the fog, he saw beatific visions. They were his reality, not the visible world.

"He was on his way to the office of *The Academy* with the manuscript of a book review, and on his damp back was slung the weather-worn satchel in which he would carry away volumes for the ensuing week. In the first year his monthly check was posted to him in the ordinary way, but that method did not work. When he was in funds he disdained to deliver his articles; so I adopted the plan of sending a weekly check to his landlady, and giving him, whenever he called, a small sum in cash. That suited him; it suited us. A Thompson article in *The Academy* gave distinction to the issue. What splendid prose it was! Reading the proofs, we would declaim passages aloud for the mere joy of giving utterance to his periods. He wrote a series of articles on 'Poets as Prose Writers' which must some day be recovered from the files; he wrote on anything. I discovered that his interest in battles and the strategy of great commanders was as keen as his concern with cricket. So the satchel was filled with military memoirs, and retired generals ensconced in the armchairs of service clubs—wondered. Here was a man who manipulated words as they manipulated men."

One of Thompson's tasks was the review of W. E. Henley's "Collected Poems." As a consequence Henley asked Mr. Hind to bring Thompson to see him. The visit turned out in this way:

"That was a memorable afternoon, but it did not begin auspiciously. Thompson was an hour late in calling for me at the office; when we reached Muswell Hill railway-station he complained of hunger, ate a vast quantity of cold beef, and then alarmed me by gliding into a trance. Suddenly he became rigid, his body swayed, and a film came over his eyes. It seemed as if his soul had flitted temporarily from his body. A minute or two passed; then he recovered, lighted his pipe, and did not refer to the episode. We arrived at Henley's house two hours late. The elder man was a little brusque at first, but Thompson, who was much excited at the prospect of meeting Henley, seated himself at his feet and they talked—such talk! Boswell should have been present. Flattery to the full and of the sincerest kind the elder poet received that afternoon, perfectly sincere flattery, for Thompson was a Huxley in intellectual rectitude.

"Once or twice in those seven years of our intercourse a flame of his old poetic fire blazed out, and once I was able to divert the flame into the pages of *The Academy*. When Cecil Rhodes died—that great dreamer and great man of action—I telegraphed to Thompson to hasten to the office. That was on a Monday. He appeared on the Tuesday. I asked him point blank if he would write an ode on Cecil Rhodes for the next issue of the paper, and without waiting for his refusal talked Rhodes to him for half an hour, roused his enthusiasm, and he departed with a half promise to deliver the ode on Thursday morning. Thursday came and nearly passed. I sent him three telegrams, but received no answer. It was necessary to go to press at eight o'clock. At half past six he arrived, and proceeded to extract from his pockets a dozen and more scraps of crumpled paper, each containing a fragment of the ode. I pieced them together, sent the blurred manuscript to the printers, gave him money for his dinner, and exacted a promise that he would return in an hour to read the proof. He returned dazed and incoherent, read the proof standing and swaying as he read, and murmured, 'It's all right.' It was all right. I am prouder of having published that ode than of anything else that *The Academy* ever contained."

NEW YORK'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY

SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE recently charged New York with having few or no satisfactory buildings. What the city had, he said, were pieces of scenery instead of buildings—that is, they were structures having elaborate façades of stone, and backs of plain brick. Front and back bore no correspondence to each other. Such a criticism can not be brought against the new public library building. The structural unity of its design is, according to a writer in the New York *Tribune* (January 12), one of the distinguishing features of the building conceived by Messrs. Carrère and Hastings. It has been "developed with jealous thought of the use to which it is to be put, and as you emerge from the interior you reflect chiefly upon its fitness, upon the way in which everything in it has seemed to fall harmoniously into its place." This fact in its most obvious aspect may be seen in the rear façade. Says the writer:

"The masonry beneath the arched windows of the main reading-room is pierced by twenty-six narrow striplike openings to admit light into the stack-room. The problem was excessively difficult, for it meant the breaking up of an immense wall surface where there were no horizontal divisions demanding structural definition, and the architects were between the two dangers of making their wall commonplace and dead or teasing it with meaningless decorative expedients. But they remembered the beauty of such close columnar effects as exist, for instance, in the Temple of Jupiter at

Baalbec, and, using again that restraint to which other parts of their building owe so much, they gave the outside of the stack-room wall an extraordinarily fresh and light character, a character as of really living architecture. In contrast to the other façades, this one may strike the uninitiated as a rather bare and perfunctory affair; but let the observer who wants to grasp the true strength of this building look carefully at the back of it, and, remembering that he is looking at the stack-room and the reading-room, ask himself if those rooms are not vividly proclaimed to him in just the arangement of wall and windows that he sees. Let him consider, too, how these features, the cornice and the roof above them, hold together with the corner pavilions, and how the latter satisfy his eye, bearing just the right relation to the walls they flank. It is odds that after going through this process and noting incidentally the effectiveness of the little reading-room balconies and the carved frieze below them he will conclude that this is not the ordinary neglected 'back' of a building, but a beautiful piece of architectural design."

In this rear façade the classical style is reduced to its simplest terms. More emphasis is laid upon the north and south walls, while the point is "raised, of course, to an even higher power." The writer continues:

"The strength of these principal façades resides in the simple, clear, and thoroughly monumental articulation of their parts. The central motive on the Fifth-avenue side, the triple-arched portico, has a just degree of projection, and the pillared section on either side, with its windows, is so designed as to line and mass that, while sufficiently subordinated to the portico aforesaid, it is also sufficiently emphasized for its own sake. So, likewise, the corners have their proper accents, but do not unduly assert themselves. The relation of the length of the building to its height is admirably fixt. It might be called a long, low edifice, but the attics, looming up above the outer roof line, provide the needed corrective. Outside the library, as within it, a grave dignity rules, ornament being sparsely used and the little of it that is introduced being handled with severe taste."

The main entrance, on Fifth Avenue, is "precisely in the key of an institution of learning." Inside one notes that "the architects have avoided the note of excessive spaciousness which would befit only some great exposition building or a place of public entertainment." "The vaulted entrance hall, from which the staircases rise on either side, is a work of massive simplicity, and it may be noted in passing that the stone piers, arches, and roof of this part of the building all illustrate the sincerest kind of construction. We have here not a scheme of steel with a thin facing of richer material, but a remarkable piece of pure masonry."

The building when completed will contain three hundred rooms, vaults, and halls. It will have a total floor space of 375,000 square feet, or nearly nine acres. The room of most interest to the general public—the main reading-room—is described in these words:

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW YORK.
View from the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

"The bare brick walls, now rising to a roof webbed with steel, are hardly more austere than they will be when they are sheathed, but to relieve their simplicity the room will have a magnificently decorated ceiling. The architects have had, too, a fortunate inspiration in the matter of the administrative machinery indispensable to this room. They have designed, to be thrown across its center, a sort of double screen, within which the reading-room attachés will perform their duties. Large enough to break and accent the long horizontal lines of the room, but not so large as to disturb the grand effect of the whole, this screen is one of the cleverest touches which Messrs. Carrère and Hastings have put to their credit. To have been clever, to have made one episode after another in their broad design fairly charming, is one of their chief merits. Experience has shown that it is an easy thing for an architect to make a public building dull and heavy, or, in the effort to avoid those defects, to be restless and even vulgar. In our new library the golden mean seems to have been reached. The interior is animated and airy, tho it is also majestic. There are certain minor features, like the screen mentioned above, the series of pillars in the central exhibition-room on the first floor, the pillared vestibule on the Forty-second-street side, and the staircase, likewise in that part of the building, which are especially to be singled out for the quality of grace that is in them. Yet in the long run, analysis comes back to the bold structural unity of the design."

The great room for the storage of books gives some idea of the present and contemplative resources of the library for the satisfaction of the inquiring student. We read:

"This stack-room is one of the striking features of the library, and constitutes a mechanical study of itself. It is 297 feet long, 78 feet wide, and is made up of seven floors, each seven feet six inches high. The construction of the stacks is of small steel beams and angles, into which floor slabs of marble one and one-half inches thick are to be fitted. In its present state the big stacks form a veritable wilderness of steel. The striking feature of the stack-room, however, is found in its great linear extent of shelves. There are sixty-three miles of them, and if thirty miles

VIEW OF BOOK-STACK, LOWER FLOOR.
There are sixty-three miles of linear extent to the shelves in the stack-room, and ninety miles of shelving throughout the building.

is a fair distance for the average man to walk in a ten-hour day two days would be required to traverse their entire length, were they arranged so that each shelf could be followed from end to end. And this relates only to the shelving of the main stack-room. The shelving throughout the building if laid end on end would reach from New York to Philadelphia, or about ninety miles.

"Allowing ten volumes of average thickness to the foot, the new library's main stack-room has a capacity of 2,700,000 books. The capacity of the other shelves in the building is placed at 800,000 making the building's total capacity 3,500,000 books."

A SCOTCH HUMORIST ON THE AMERICAN SENSE OF HUMOR

HARRY LAUDER, the Scotchman who is called the highest-priced entertainer in the vaudeville world, recently tried his talent on New York audiences (at a fabulous salary), and has now gone home to tell the British how we took it. To understand the American sense of humor, he declares, three national traits must be borne in mind: First, the American's "superior" tone; second, our "strenuous life"; and third, our "love of stern reality and facts." Scotch humor was his specialty, and as his entertainment was new to his audience, he was naturally as critical of them as they were of him; hence his keenness in observing their traits, which he analyzes in the London *Daily Mail* (December 30). He says:

"To begin with, the New Yorker thinks himself—with his wife, his kith, and kin, every one in any way connected with him, in fact—'a verra supee-rior pairson.' And in many respects he, she, and they are. Remember that America is a country where every one, high and low, is taught to believe that he is as good as the best; a country of wonderful resources, as New York is a city of wonderful buildings; a country where the average standard of living is far higher than it is over here. The American, make no mistake, is a 'braw laddie' indeed.

"By the same token, he is quick, too—wonderfully quick—at picking up and digesting pawky wit and humor. Any one who has seen an American tell a funny story, 'till ye hold y'r sides wi' lauchter,' while all the time he keeps his face as solemn as a judge, and does not move a muscle, will know how capable he is of appreciating this kind of essentially Scottish drollery.

"But in spite of what I have just said, make no mistake. Because of the three traits I have enumerated, the American does not appreciate sarcasm or ridicule as we understand it. Why? (*a*) He is superior to it; (*b*) he has no time for it; (*c*) he wants reality and facts. In all his business relationships the American is stern, pointed, and complete. It is this spirit which dictates largely his appreciation of comedy and humor on the stage.

"This naturally brings up a second question, closely associated with the first: In what form must humor be exprest in order to please an American audience?

"From a very close and entirely personal observation of people that I came across in New York, both socially and among my audiences (who were, I found, by the by, made up to a remarkable degree of independent units), the American people do not want anything in the way of comedy—or, for that matter, anything else—unless it is human, pointed, true to life, and in the strictest sense real. Failing these things, they would rather go without."

If Americans "are grave and pointed in their business relations," Mr. Lauder continues, "they want the same humor on the stage as they permit off the stage—this humor that is, at bottom, human and real." He proceeds autobiographically:

"I consider my American success was due primarily to the fact that my audience thought they were going to get a stereotyped form of humorous musical entertainment, but that they received instead something they thought true, human, and real in the way of delineation, portrayal of character, temperament, and real life, which they had never seen before, but which, with their usual quickness, they readily assimilated.

"Consequently they were first surprized, then interested, their interest finally giving way to unrestrained delight. This quickness of the Americans to appreciate genuine humor is another national trait. If you have any message for them they seem, by some sixth sense, to discern its presence in advance, and before you know it they extract everything you have got—suck you dry, in fact. But they give no sign of their appreciation all the while, simply listening with all ears."

WHAT NEW YORK THINKS OF TETRAZZINI

THE first Tetrazzini night at the Manhattan, New York, was awaited with the question: Will the judgment of London be affirmed? The audience, it must be said, were not backward. "The applause was not merely enthusiastic," says the critic of the New York *Evening Post*; "it was frenzied, it was delirious." Not so were the critics. There is ample award of generous praise; but there are at the same time many qualifications. The singer's voice acquits itself most satisfactorily in the upper register. Says the writer in the New York *Sun*:

"Mme. Tetrazzini has a fresh, clear voice of pure soprano quality and of sufficient range, tho other rôles must perhaps disclose its furthest flights above the staff. The perfectly unworn condition and youthful timbre of this voice are its largest charms, and to these must be added a splendid richness in the upper range. Indeed, the best part of the voice as heard last evening was from the G above the staff to the high C. The B flat in 'Semper Libera' was a tone of which any singer might have been proud. The high D in the same number was by no means so good, and the high E flat which the singer took in ending the scene was a head tone of thin quality and refused to stay on the pitch."

Confirmation of this judgment, with an additional account of the region where she vocally falls short, is given by *The Times*. Thus:

"Her voice is not, in its present estate, one of even beauty and excellence throughout. Its finest and most telling tones are all in the upper part. Her lower ranges are pale and lacking both in power and in color. In passages of recitative it has little expressiveness. Her great strength and her power of moving her listeners lie in the extraordinary brilliancy, power, and flexibility of her singing when the music lies in the upper part of her voice in its warmth and vitality; and in this she is indeed a remarkable singer. Here there is richness, fulness, and flexibility of tone, a magnetic and vibrant quality that seizes the listener and moves the imagination. She has an excellent command of even and sustained tone here, and of legato. It is not, however, a command that reaches the highest point of the art of the 'bel canto.'"

Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, practically agrees with the analyses of the other critics, and goes on to inquire, by a process of elimination, into the cause of the extraordinary demonstration made by the audience. Thus:

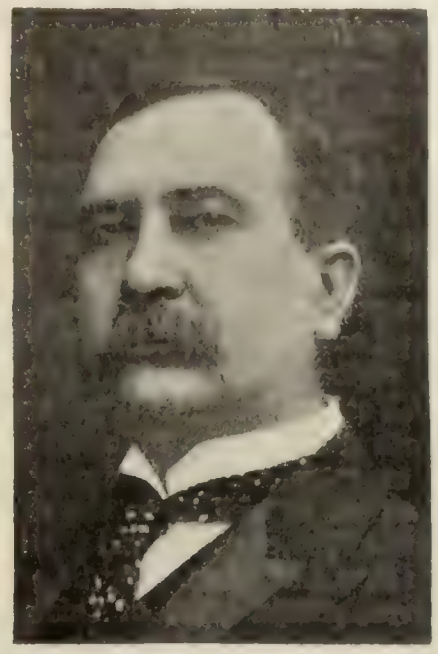
"Not the singer's voice. That has charms, but, save in the volume and brilliancy of its upper register, it is not specially noteworthy. Not the technical execution of the florid music alone, for the present generation, with memories of Patti, Nilsson, Gerster, and Sembrich in the rôle, could recall many more finished performances. Not the person of the singer, for that was in crass contradiction of the ideal picture of the heroine. The secret lay in the combination of beautiful singing, as such, and acting. Not acting in the sense of attitude, motion, and facial expression, altho these were all admirable, but in the dramatic feeling which imbued the singing—the dramatic color which shifted with kaleidoscopic swiftness from phrase to phrase, filling it with the blood of the play. The voice, weak and pallid in its lower register, had a dozen shades of meaning nevertheless, and as it soared upward it took on strength and glitter, tho it lost in emotional force as it gained in sensual charm.

"Judged by such standards as this public is familiar with, Mme. Tetrazzini's is neither a voice of consistent beauty throughout its several rather sharply marked registers, nor an organ consummately educated, in the strict sense. There were notes whose true pitch was reached only when the singer put added force into their utterances, and there was something left to be desired in her adjustment of vocal values when sustaining part of a dialog or trio. But in spite of these obvious flaws in her art, the newcomer made a genuinely fine impression, and it is likely that her star will be in the ascendant for some time to come."

CHARLES A. CONANT.

GEORGE GARR HENRY.

ALEXANDER D. NOYES.



BENJAMIN F. YOAKUM.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES

Dun's Review in its annual number (Jan.) notes an improvement in general sentiment "in response to the brighter financial outlook, commercial loans being made with more freedom than at any recent date," while an easier money-market encourages belief that much projected business, heretofore held back for want of ability to raise funds, will now be undertaken. *The Review* says further:

"Many idle mills have resumed, altho in some cases only on part time or force, but the percentage of idle machinery has perceptibly decreased. Iron and steel production had fallen very low before the revival occurred, output of pig-iron at the beginning of this month being smaller than at any time in four years. Retail trade is quiet, but buyers are arriving in the primary markets, and a good jobbing distribution is expected during the next few weeks. Mercantile collections are more prompt. Railway earnings in December were 10.4 per cent. smaller than in the same month of 1906. Money in circulation on January 1 surpassed all records with a per-capita average of $35.48, and gross gold in vaults of the United States Treasury has risen above $960,000,000."

Mr. A. D. Noyes, in *The Forum* (Jan.), says he finds certain reasons for faith that nature in the present crisis to some extent "has offset the damage inflicted on our national prosperity by man." At the same time, it is "too early yet to indulge in prediction as to the probable length of the trade reaction," tho he cites "prophets, home and foreign," who are inclined to fix the period as "the next twelve months."

A recent article in The New York *Evening Post*, of which Mr. Noyes is financial editor, quoted Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation as saying "notable improvement should occur before the middle of the present year." Mr. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" Railroad, thought the November election would limit the duration of the depression. Carroll D. Wright was inclined to believe the depression "will be of a temporary duration," and said further that "the recent financial flurry can not be dignified by the designation 'financial panic.'" Controller Ridgely, on the other hand, believed "we have a long period of readjustment and recuperation before us," but this period he said would not be as long as those which followed other panics. Stuyvesant Fish thought "We must again learn in the hard school of adversity the lesson of economy."

The Statist, of London (Dec. 28), was altogether optimistic. Its leading article contained the following:

"In the American market we are inclined to look for a large European investment. We do not ourselves look for a long-continued depression in the United States. On the contrary, we anticipate an early recovery. The railway companies, of course, will need to lay out very large sums to enable them when trade revives to carry all the traffic offered them. For this they will have to borrow on a very considerable scale, and therefore it will be in their interests to pay good dividends. But the large borrowing is likely to prevent any very early rise in prices."

The Financial Chronicle (Jan. 11), discussing the record for clearings in 1907, pointed out how the heavy decline for New York City had been largely caused by the decline in the volume of stock transaction. The aggregate commercial transactions for the year, however, "must have been at least as great as in the preceding similar interval." *The Chronicle* added:

"For the whole country the aggregate of clearings for 1907 reaches 144,889 million dollars, against 160,020 millions in the calendar year 1906, and 143,909 millions in 1905, but only 112,450 millions in 1904. The decrease in 1906 is 9½ per cent., but as compared with 1905 there is a gain of 0.7 per cent., and contrasted with 1904 the increase is over 28 per cent. At New York alone, and due, as remarked above, to the diminution in Stock-Exchange activity, the 1907 total not only records a decrease from 1906 of 16.7 per cent., but shows a decline from 1905 of over 7 per cent. Outside of New York, however, the late years' aggregate, despite losses at Boston and Philadelphia ascribable to the decreased stock speculation, marks a new record, having been 57,706 million dollars, against 55,344 millions in 1906, 50.087 millions in 1905, and only 43,800 millions in 1904."

The Chronicle, referring to the falling off in pig-iron production since October, remarked that, while as yet "there is no evidence of a return to normal conditions, it may be that the revival will come sooner than generally expected." A wise policy has thus far been pursued, so "when the revival does come, it will find the markets bare, and recovery consequently will be rapid."

OUR DEBT TO THE RAILROADS

Several writers have been calling attention to the great work done by the railroads, not only in enriching those who invested in them, but those whose properties along railroad lines have greatly advanced in value and productiveness in consequence of the building of the roads.

Benjamin F. Yoakum, chairman of the Executive Board of the Rock Island-Frisco lines, writing on this subject in *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia (Jan. 11), first speaks of the almost universal notion among the people that "the railroads are their enemies, to whom they owe nothing but spite and retaliation," but declares his belief that it is not the people themselves who are so much at fault in these matters, as the politicians. He looks forward to the day when, through some form of organization, "the people and the railroads will get together without the agitator standing between them to create confusion and keep open the gap of misunderstanding and prejudice." Answering the question what a railroad does to entitle it to consideration from people along its lines, he says:

"To-day the State of Texas has, in round figures, 12,000 miles of railroad. It is in urgent need of fully double that amount to bring it up to normal for an agricultural State with so great an area not now enjoying railroad facilities.

"What would the railroads thus built do for real-estate values in Texas? We will figure the increase in values on an additional 6,000 miles on only those lands within ten miles of either side of the right of way; this would affect 12,800 acres to the mile. This gives a total of 76,800,000 acres for the 6,000 miles. Place the increase of value at only five dollars an acre and you have the astonishing total increase of three hundred and eighty-four million dollars."

Mr. Yoakum then calls attention to

the good work which railroads do in developing immigration through executive departments maintained at their own expense. His own road during the last fiscal year spent in advertising alone for work of this kind "approximately half a million dollars," while the number of persons carried on its "regular bimonthly homeseeking excursion trains" amounted in the year to 105,695 persons, of whom 38,015 became settlers, taking with them 6,[illegible]7 carloads of household goods.

Mr. Yoakum gives in detail an account of work done in the diffusion of knowledge as to soils and their adaptation to cultivation, as well as to the mineral resources of the country, and the industries which may most profitably be established at given points. Out of this work has grown very important services "in opening the way for highly profitable crops to supplant the coarser and less profitable ones." Certain lands in Texas, for example, were for years employed "for cattle-grazing and nothing else; a railroad came there, and truck-gardens drove out the steers."

Mr. Henry L. Higginson, the Boston financier and philanthropist, contributes to *The Atlantic Monthly* (Jan.) a paper entitled "Justice to the Corporations," in which he describes these organizations "as simply bodies of men and women who, busy with their own affairs, combine their capital, and entrust to directors and others the conduct of their business." Great material benefits have been wrought in every country which has used them, while every country which has not used them "has been left far behind in material progress." Taking up the subject of Continental railways and other corporations, he says:

"A group of men undertook to build a railroad into the wilderness where no house had ever stood, and settlers followed and built houses, barns, and presently towns and cities. These railroad pioneers struggled, failed, tried again, failed again, but in the mean time the homes for thousands were made. Crops, cattle, horses, schoolhouses, churches, and towns followed, and, lo, a new State was born! If, in the struggle for existence, bargains and railroad rates were made which seemed a hardship to the farmers, is it not fair to ask whence came these iron roadways and how the farmers would have marketed their crops without them? And, moreover, is there a railroad in our broad land that has not been forced to wade through dire distress, if not bankruptcy—bankruptcy often repeated several times?"

Among these railroads he mentions the Union Pacific, Boston & Lowell, and Northern Pacific, adding that "most of our great railroads and industrial enterprises have had the same history," and then proceeds to say:

"Of course these pioneers and their successors may have sometimes gone too far in their efforts and have made too hard bargains after they had achieved success. But does the farmer who paid $1.25 or $2.50 an acre for his land demand anything less than the utmost price for his crops or his cattle, and does he not sometimes sell his goods as first rate even when they are damaged? And to-day, when a newcomer asks for a price on the $1.25 per-acre farm, does the owner blush as he names $50 an acre for land which has already enriched him even to the extent of a handsome bank account? He has taken his risk, has worked very hard, has succeeded, has earned and fairly deserves his profit, and why should he hesitate to take all that he can get?"

"Interdependence of the farmer, the wage-earner, the manufacturer, the railroad manager, the miner, the banker, the school-teacher, the seamstress, the professional man is essential; is, in short, the essence of all society, all nations."

THE GROWTH OF WEALTH AND THE COST OF LIVING

Among the financial statistics compiled at the close of the year, few have been more interesting than those relating to savings-bank deposits, the world's output of gold, and the cost of living.

As to savings-bank deposits the New York *Evening Post* notes how from 1820 until 1907 the number of such depositors had grown from a little over eight thousand to over eight millions, while the average of deposits had grown from $132 to $412, and the aggregate of deposits from about $1,130,000 to over $3,299,000,000. Following is the compilation in totals at intervals of ten years:

	No. of Depositors.	Aggregate of Deposits.
1820	8,635	$1,138,576
1830	38,085	6,973,304
1840	78,701	14,051,520
1850	251,354	43,431,130
1860	693,870	149,277,504
1870	1,630,846	549,874,358
1880	2,335,582	819,106,973
1890	4,258,893	1,550,023,956
1900	6,107,083	2,389,719,954
1906	8,027,192	3,299,544,601

The statistics for the output of gold have been compiled mainly from two sources—a British Parliamentary report, and the reports of the United States Mint. They show the following totals for the years named:

	Gold Output.		Gold Output.
1849	$27,100,000	1892	$146,297,000
1850	44,450,000	1893	157,494,100
1851	67,600,000	1894	181,175,000
1852	135,150,000	1895	199,304,000
1860	93,415,000	1896	202,251,000
1861	112,270,000	1897	236,078,000
1863	100,575,000	1898	286,879,000
1864	94,980,000	1899	306,724,000
1865	101,270,000	1900	254,556,000
1872	87,845,000	1901	262,493,000
1873	96,200,000	1902	296,737,007
1876	103,700,000	1903	327,702,000
1877	113,947,000	1904	347,087,000
1887	105,775,000	1905	377,135,000
1889	123,489,000	1906	405,000,000
1891	130,650,000		

As to the distribution by countries of the production in recent years the following has been compiled:

	United States.	Africa.	Australasia.
1906	$96,101,000	$140,361,000	$82,770,000
1905	88,180,000	116,695,000	85,926,000
1904	80,723,000	85,519,000	87,767,000
1903	73,591,000	67,998,000	89,210,000
1902	80,000,000	39,023,000	81,578,000
1901	78,666,000	9,089,000	76,880,000
1900	79,171,000	8,672,000	73,498,000
1899	71,053,000	73,023,000	79,321,000
1898	64,463,000	80,128,000	64,860,000
1897	57,363,000	58,558,000	52,665,000
1896	53,088,000	45,185,000	44,407,000
1895	46,610,000	44,798,000	44,554,000
1894	39,500,000	41,760,000	40,271,000

Bradstreet's (Jan. 11) notes that commodity prices are still moving downward, "a very marked decline being shown as a result of the trade movements of December." Its own "approximate index number" on January 1st of this year was 88.2949, which, it says—

"shows a loss of 2.7 per cent. from December 1, 1907, of 5.1 per cent. from November 1, 1907, of 9.1 per cent. from March 1, 1907, the high-level point recorded, and of 6.9 per cent. from January 1, 1907. Compared with the low-level point of the past sixteen years—that touched on July 1, 1896—there is a gain still shown of 45.4 per cent. The general level of values on January 1, 1908, was, in fact, at the lowest point reached since July 1, 1906, and is only a fraction of 1 per cent. above the high level attained on February 1, 1900, nearly eight years ago."

Other tables are given by *Bradstreet's* the notable features of which show that—

"only two groups out of thirteen advanced, these being breadstuffs and building-materials, while two others, fruits and chemicals, remained unchanged, and nine out of thirteen moved lower. As to individual movements, it is found that textiles lead in the downward movement, raw cotton and cotton goods being prominent. Metals were all weaker, and hides and leather vied with this group in the proportion of loss shown. Live stock, naval stores, and miscellaneous products also showed declines."

These tables further show that "forty products declined, while only twenty-one advanced, during December, or at the rate of two declining to one advancing, while forty-five remained unchanged," and that "fifty-seven articles are lower than a year ago, while only thirty-one are higher and eighteen are unchanged."

Another interesting table, printed by the *Evening Post*, relates to the growth of this country in area, population, and the Federal interest-bearing debt:

	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Int.-bearing Debt.
1800	827,844	5,308,483	$82,976,294
1830	2,059,043	12,866,020	48,565,406
1840	2,059,043	17,069,453	3,573,344
1860	3,026,789	31,443,321	64,640,838
1870	3,026,789	38,558,371	2,046,455,722
1880	3,026,789	50,155,783	1,723,993,100
1890	3,026,789	62,622,250	725,313,110
1900	3,026,789	76,303,387	1,023,478,860
1907	3,026,789	86,666,000	894,834,280

HINTS FOR INVESTORS

Charles A. Conant, in *The Atlantic Monthly* for January, writing of the amount of negotiable securities now existing in the world—that is, stocks and bonds—quotes a French writer's estimates of them "as the larger part of public wealth." He gives some figures compiled by M. Neymarck, another French economist, of the outstanding securities of Europe and the United States in 1900, as follows:

Country.	Par Value of Securities Owned.	Amount per Capita.
Great Britain	$26,400,000,000	$616.97
France	19,500,000,000	500.94
Germany	10,000,000,000	177.41
Russia	5,400,000,000	41.86
Austria-Hungary	4,400,000,000	96.90
Netherlands	2,200,000,000	405.08
Italy	2,300,000,000	69.24
Belgium	1,400,000,000	200.42
Spain	1,300,000,000	69.82
Switzerland	1,100,000,000	331.78
Denmark	600,000,000	226.69
Sweden and others	400,000,000	7.76
Total Europe	$75,000,000,000	$172.70
United States (1905)	34,514,351,382	414.54
Japan (1905)	1,563,412,951	29.70
Aggregate	$111,077,764,333	$196.17

He says we have no absolutely accurate data as to the ratio of the securities of each country to the aggregate wealth of that country, but an intelligent estimate, made by Michael G. Mulhall for 1896, put the total wealth of Europe in all forms

of property at $342,528,602,500, or $755 per capita. Mr. Conant adds:

"The richest country is naturally the United Kingdom, with a valuation of $57,453,899,000, which affords an average per capita of $1,455. France is credited with wealth to the amount of $47,156,385,000, which amounts to $1,228 per capita, while Germany shows a valuation of $39,185.058,000, or $751 per capita. The Empire of Russia shows a large total,—$31,267,262,500; but when it is distributed over her great population of 105,800,000, it yields an average per capita of only $296."

Mr. Conant adds that from statistics available "it appears that about 45 per cent. of the wealth of Great Britain is in the form of securities, about 40 per cent. of the wealth of France, and only about 25 per cent. of the wealth of Germany. The ratio in the United States is about 23 per cent."

George Carey writes in *The Outlook* of the difference between bonds and stocks, a bond being "a written promise to repay a loan at a given date," with interest during the life of the loan, the owners of bonds being empowered to sell the property provided the interest and principal are not paid as provided for. Stock, however, represents ownership of the property and of its earnings after the running expenses and the interest on bonds and other debts have been paid, and in case of a foreclosure to satisfy bondholders, ownership in what may remain. Mr. Carey continues:

"Stocks of some companies may be more desirable investments than bonds of others. The stocks of certain great railway and industrial corporations, for instance, have, through years of careful management and consequent steady payment of dividends, come to be regarded as being practically equivalent to fixt obligations. Bond investments promise a known and steady income, with relatively little likelihood of advance in market price beyond a certain point.

"Stocks stand for variability in the matter of both principal and income. They may reap enormous profits, or they may return their owner nothing. In the selection of stocks as an investment, therefore, the purchaser should be even more careful than in the case of bonds. He should satisfy himself by diligent study and inquiry that the company whose stock he is about to buy has earned for a long period and is now earning a surplus far in excess of all expenses of operation, and interest on bonded indebtedness."

George Garr Henry, writing in *System* (January) of railroad equipment bonds as possessing "a high degree of safety," says:

"Equipment bonds at the present writing can be obtained to yield from 4¾ per cent. to 6½ per cent. in accordance with the financial strength and credit of the issuing railroad and the margin of security of the equipment itself. The net return on the equipment bonds of a given railroad is usually from ½ per cent. to ¾ per cent. greater than on the first-mortgage bonds of the same railroad. This is owing to the fact that while banks and scientific investors have bought equipment bonds for many years, the general public is not sufficiently familiar with the inherent strength of these issues to create much of

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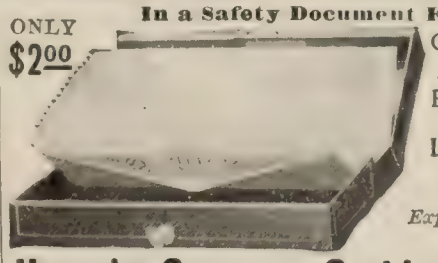

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a demand for them. It is evident therefore that a good rate of income can be obtained from equipment bonds."

Charles E. Scovil in *Success Magazine* (Feb.) insists that "The first principle of all sound investment must ever be the quality of the security afforded the capital; the interest, or income yield, being of secondary consideration," and then at the conclusion of his article says:

"I want to impress upon the readers of this magazine the extreme care that should always be exercised in purchasing the stocks of companies not financed by reputable investment bankers. Such stocks are being offered to-day at par, $100 a share, and upon which dividends of from 6 to 7 per cent. are promised. In most cases these stocks have no market whatsoever, and banks will not accept them as collateral for loans Moreover, there are 7 per cent. preferred industrial stocks actively traded in upon the New York Stock Exchange, and upon which banks will make loans, that are selling from about $80 to $90 a share, representing an income yield of from about 8 to 9 per cent."

An anonymous writer in *The World's Work* for January, commenting upon the number of small purchasers who, soon after the October panic, "became the mainstay of the tottering Wall-street market, says that one estimate of the buying in five stocks—Pennsylvania, New York Central, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Steel preferred—is that it amounted to more than $75,000,000. A friend of the writer invested about five thousand dollars as follows:

Shares.	Stock.	Price.	Cost.	Dividends.
20	Pennsylvania	56	$1,120	$70
10	Nor. Pacific.	103	1,030	70
10	Sou. Pacific, pfd....	105	1,050	70
10	U. S. Steel, pfd	82	820	70
10	Gen. Electric	102	1,020	80
	Totals		$5,040	$360

Below will be found a list of preferred railroad stocks and industrial stocks that were recommended early in January by a prominent New York banking-house, with figures showing prices at that time, dividend rates, and approximate yields:

Yield about.	Title.	Price about.	Dividend Rate.
	PREFERRED RAILROAD STOCKS		
5.81	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	86	5%
4.90	Baltimore & Ohio.....	77	4%
5.19	Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul ..	135	7%
7.41	Kansas City So., preferred ..	54	4%
6.42	Southern Pacific.....	109	7%
7.02	Mo., Kansas & Texas.....	57	4%
5.00	Union Pacific.....	80	4%
	INDUSTRIAL STOCKS		
8.34	American Car and Fdy., pfd..	84	7%
7.87	American Locomotive Co....	89	7%
8.57	American Tobacco Co.....	70	6%
7.78	American Smelting & Refining	90	7%
6.25	Amer. Smelt. Secur., Series B	80	5%
8.52	American Woolen, pfd.	82	7%
9.20	Central Leather Co	76	7%
10.00	International Steam Pump. .	60	6%
10.00	Pressed Steel Car, pfd.....	70	7%
7.87	U. S. Steel Corporation.....	89	7%

Readers, however, must bear in mind that rates of dividend might be affected in future, should business conditions materially change for the worse. These investment properties, it is to be noted, are all stocks; none of them are bonds.

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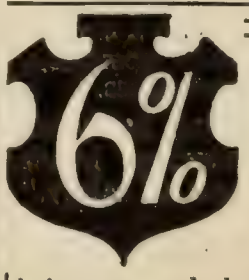

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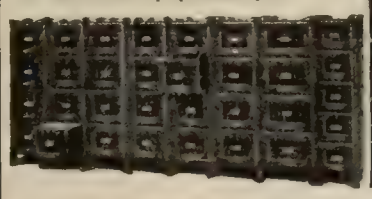

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CURRENT POETRY

Winter Magic.

By Kate Stevens Loomis.

Stark and naked the bleak trees stood
'Till winter's magic bewitched the wood.
Then fantom-like from the white below
Rose shafts of shadow, half-clad in snow,
Losing themselves in a mazy bower
Of branchèd frost and soft snow shower.
And through this wood of dazzling white
Wove shimmering threads of silvery light,
O'ershot with the fire of the slant sunbeam,
With crystal glimmer, and diamond gleam;
While prismic colors flashed hither and yon
And like wills-o'-the-wisp from the sight were gone;
And shadows soft through the trees were laced
And over the ground in a network traced.
A faery wood by magic made
Of vibrant light and subtle shade.

—*The Metropolitan Magazine* (February).

Beati Mortui.

By Louise Imogen Guiney.

Blessed the dead in spirit, our brave dead
Not passed, but perfected:
Who tower up to mystical full bloom
From self, as from a known alchemic tomb;
Who out of wrong
Run forth with laughter and a broken throng;
Who win from pain their strange and flawless grant
Of peace anticipant;
Who late wore cerements of sin, but now,
Unbound from foot to brow,
Gleam in and out of cities, beautiful
As sun-born colors of a forest pool,
When Autumn sees
The walnuts splash in, from her thinning trees. . . . .

If thus to have trod and left the wormy way
Leaves men so wondrous gay,
So stript and free and potently alive,
Who would not his infirmity survive,
And bathe in victory, and come to be
As blithe as ye,

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"One day I asked her why she did not give up coffee as a cousin of mine had done who had taken to Postum. But Mother was such a slave to coffee she thought it would be terrible to give it up.

"Finally, one day, she made the change to Postum, and quickly her headaches disappeared. One morning while she was drinking Postum so freely and with such relish, I asked for a taste.

"That started me on Postum and I now drink it more freely than I did coffee, which never comes into our house now.

"A girl friend of mine, one day saw me drinking Postum and asked if it was coffee. I told her it was Postum and gave her some to take home, but forgot to tell her how to make it.

"The next day she said she did not see how I could drink Postum. I found she had made it like ordinary coffee. So I told her how to make it right and gave her a cupful I made, after boiling it fifteen minutes. She said she never drank any coffee that tasted as good, and now coffee is banished from both our homes." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Preparation for all colleges or for business. A boys' boarding school of best type. Lower school for young boys in separate building. Winter term opens Jan. 6th, 1908. For catalogue address J. R. CAMPBELL.

Saints of the ended wars? Ah, greeting give;
Turn not, too fugitive;
But hastening toward us, hallow the foul street,
And sit with us at meat;
And of your courtesy, on us unwise
Fix off those purer eyes,
Till in ourselves, who love them, dwell
The same sure light ineffable;
Till they who walk with us in after-years,
Forgetting time and tears
(As we with you), shall sing all day instead,
"How blessed are the dead!"

—*The Atlantic Monthly* (January).

At Fourscore.

By Charles Buxton Going.

His body, warped and brown and thin,
Is like some quaint old violin,

Played till it bears the lasting trace
Of the dead player's hand and face—

Played to old airs of love and pain
Till it was broken with the strain.

But even yet, when some one brings
A master touch, the poor worn strings

Wake, from his heart of bygone years,
A music that is blind with tears.

—*Everybody's Magazine* (January).

PERSONAL

Richard Mansfield's Personality.—A writer in the *North American Review* attributes Richard Mansfield's great success, not to his sympathetic interpretation or to his wonderful character delineation, remarkable as these powers were, but to his own masterful personality. While he in no measure belittles the ascendency which Mr. Mansfield gained through his scope of appreciation and his mastery of technique, he goes on to say that the mere appearance of Richard Mansfield on the stage brought to his audiences a wider understanding of the possibilities of life. In discussing this, he says:

For this reason Mr. Mansfield was, to those who knew him privately, even more impressive off the stage than on. That elemental human power which was his, showed all the more emphatic when he was disencumbered of the trappings and the suits of stage disguises. It has seemed to me, therefore, that many people who felt the impress of his personality only through the medium of his art may wish to know how he appeared in private life. My impressions of him are confined to the last year of his career. Before that I had never met him; but during the summer of 1906 he asked me to settle near his country-seat, in order that I might set to work toward the fulfilment of certain purposes he had in mind for me. For over two months I saw him nearly every day; and one time and another, at different hours of the day and evening, he talked with me in almost every vein. . . . . .

Since he neither argued nor explained, there was an air of finality about his statements. He emphatically told you where he stood: what were you going to do about it? He didn't open subjects: he closed them. He was always swooping to conclusions; and tho you still had something in your mind to say, you were deterred by the emphasis of his unspoken "That will do." There was nothing petty in

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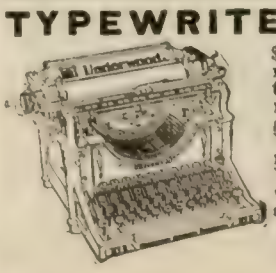

$15.00 and up. Many of these machines have been in use less than sixty days, are as good as new, and we guarantee them to give exactly the same service. Write us before you buy, stating make of machine you prefer. We will give you the best typewriter bargains ever offered shipped subject to examination.

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his self-assertion. You felt behind it the full power of his vast and sweeping mind. He was so sure that he was right that he often convinced you by contagion; and you found yourself agreeing with him even when you could not understand the reason why.

His energy of self-assertion gave him an air of dominance which was perhaps his most obvious personal quality. His close professional associates always spoke of him as "The Chief": and I remember how once, when I was taking leave of some other friends in order to keep an appointment with Mr. Mansfield, I unconsciously recalled and spoke the line from "Beau Brummel," "I have a very pressing engagement with his Majesty." Thereafter I often thought of Mr. Mansfield as "His Majesty." In all his ways he was imperial. He commanded always; he never took commands: and the habit of years had given him a certain magnificence of manner, as of one speaking from a throne. No matter how many other people were present, nor how interesting they were as individuals, you were always aware of Mr. Mansfield as the central and commanding figure of the group. He seemed somehow more alive than other people; he was more ardent and intense; he hurled himself at you with a more compelling vigor. You could not get away from the keen impression of his presence. When he presided at the dinner-table, you found it difficult to look long at anybody else; your eyes would constantly revert to him. I can see him now dancing a Virginia reel in the great hall of the Grange, with such an eagerness of young enjoyment that he lured your eyes away from all the pretty girls who were fluttering around the room. Because of the imperial sweep and sway of his manner, he gave you constantly the impression of being taller and heavier than he actually was. He was, of course, very stockily built, deep-chested and strong-limbed; but he was a short man, and without grandeur of mere physical appearance. The same body, carried lax, would not have caught your eye; the same face, struck expressionless, would not have interested you. And yet he sustained with such conviction the imperial mood that many men more grandly built in body and more beautiful in face looked unimportant when they stood beside him. Mr. Mansfield somehow made you bow to the superbness of his personality. His unconquerable self-assertion, his habit of dominance, his imperial quality (call it by whatever name you will) was his greatest asset as an actor. When he came upon the stage, he ruled the audience. He exuded power and compelled submissive admiration. There he was before you, flinging at you all the might and ardor of his nature. What were you going to do about it?

REVIVED AT LAST

Emaciated Woman Restored By Proper Food.

The amount of harm done from eating food which lacks the nourishing elements or is in such form that the system can't absorb it, is much greater than many persons even suspect.

The harm can't be corrected by drugs either. There must be a complete change in the dietary—the cause of the trouble must be removed.

"I have been a constant sufferer from stomach trouble, constipation and neuralgia, for the past 14 years," writes a Mich. lady, "and the past year became tired of life, of everybody and everything.

"The best doctors and several weeks at a Sanitarium afforded me only temporary relief. Finally an attack of the grippe caused me to give up hope of ever being well again. I was growing weaker and more emaciated every day.

"At last, a doctor advised me to try some predigested food, as nothing would stay on my stomach. My husband sent for some Grape-Nuts, of which I ate a little with milk, and then awaited the usual results.

"My stomach did not reject this food, and from that time on for several weeks, I lived on Grape-Nuts and milk. I felt no pain whatever in my stomach, my health gradually came back and in five weeks I gained 25 pounds. I derived more strength from Grape-Nuts than I ever did from a meat and potato diet." "There's a Reason."

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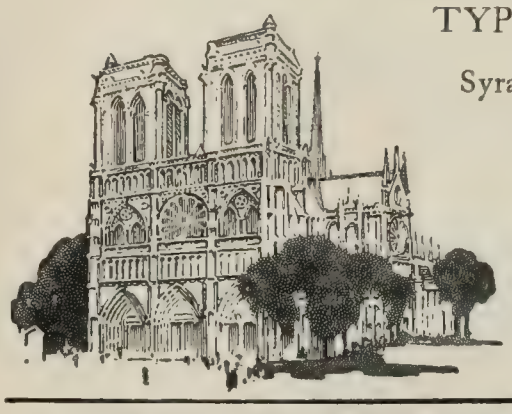

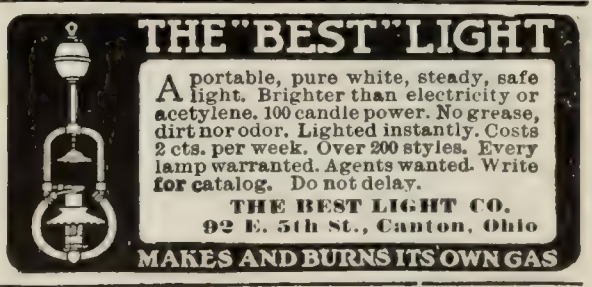

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YOU can now have all your washings done by Electricity.

The "1900" Electric Self-Working Washer does the washing — and *wrings the clothes.* Any electric light current furnishes the power.

You connect the washer just as you put an electric globe into its socket. Then to start the washer you turn on the electricity.

The water, and soap, and *the motion of the tub* do the washing. And your clothes

30 Days' FREE Trial—Freight Prepaid

are washed quicker and easier, and more thoroughly and economically than you have ever had washing done before. This washer saves more than enough in a few months to pay its own cost, and then—*it keeps right on saving.*

If you keep servants, they will stay with you contented, if you have a "1900" Electric Self-Working Washer to do the washing.

Your servants will not have to dread wash-day drudgery. There won't be any discussion over the size of the washing.

Laundry bills will be saved.

Do not take our word for this.

Let this Electric Washer **sell itself to you.**

We will ship one of these "1900" Electric Self-Working Washers to any responsible party and *prepay the freight.*

Take this washer and use it for four weeks. Wash laces with it. Wash your heaviest blankets and quilts. Wash rugs.

Then—if you are not convinced that the washer is all we say—don't keep it.

Just tell us you don't want the washer, and that will settle the matter. We won't charge you anything for the use you have had of it.

It costs you nothing.

Let a "1900" Electric Self-Working Washer shoulder the drudgery of "Wash-Day"—save your clothes from wear and tear, and keep your servants contented.

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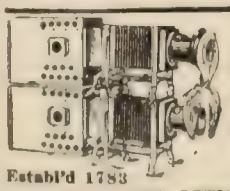

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

How Did He?—A man carrying a looking-glass said to a news-boy, "Come here and look into this glass and you will see a donkey."

"How did you find that out?" retorted the boy. *Tit-Bits.*

Tedious.—TOWNE—"Tiresome talker, isn't he?"

BROWNE—"Yes; reminds me of a woman sharpening a pencil."

TOWNE—"Sets your nerves on edge, eh?"

BROWNE—"Oh, yes, but I mean it takes him so long to get to the point."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Mountain Brand.—"Praise to glory, the South is going dry!" shouted the temperance advocate waving his arms. "It will bring sunshine into Southern homes."

"Yes, and moonshine, brother," spoke up the little man who had been sitting in the end row.—*Puck.*

All There but the Tail.—Drest in the latest and most approved motor-cycling costume, with goggles all complete, the motor-cyclist gayly toot-tooted his way by Regents Park toward the Zoo. Suddenly he slackened, dismounted, and said to a small, grubby urchin:

"I say, my boy, am I right for the Zoo?"

The boy gasped at so strange a sight, and thought it must be some new animal for the gardens.

"You may be all right if they have a spare cage," he said, when he could find his tongue, "but you'd ha' stood a far better chance if you'd 'ad a tail!" *Answers.*

A Modern Miracle.—CHARITABLE MAN (to former blind beggar)—"What! have you recovered your sight?"

BEGGAR—"Well, you see it's this way. I've lost my dog; and as I can not longer be blind, I have become a deaf-mute."—*Puck.*

Nobody Home.—AGENT—"Is the head of the house in, sonny?"

BOY—"No, sir, there's nobody home but me father."—*Denver Catholic Register.*

Doing His Best.—PATIENT—"What would you think of a warm climate for me?"

DOCTOR—"That's just what I'm trying to save you from."—*Denver Catholic Register.*

Odd Too!—"Say, old chap, lend me a dollar, will you?"

After complying, the lender suddenly has his memory refreshed.

"Look here!" he declared to the borrower, the next moment, "come to think of it I lent you a dollar over a year ago and you never returned it!"

"That was odd."

"What was odd?"

"Dollar No. 1."

"What of it?"

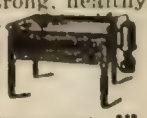
"Well, this is dollar No. 2; that makes it even; savvy?" *Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

One of Them.—BOOK AGENT—"Good-morning! Are you the lady of the house?"

BRIDGET—"I'm wan o' thim."—*Life.*

100% HATCHES 100% Every Fertile Egg

The **Globe Incubator** does this all the time—has done it for 16 years—and hatches strong, healthy chicks—chicks that **live** and **grow.** Our **Globe Incubator** Book with beautiful color plates tells **you** how to make more money out of poultry. Sent for 4c in stamps. Write today.



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The Only Way Out.—MRS. CASEY—"I don't know what we'll put in little Patsy's stockin', Mike. He writ a letther t' Santy Claus axin' f'r a rale auttymobile, no liss."

MR. CASEY—"Shure, we'll drop a few drops iv gassyline in it an' I'll bet he'll be thankful he didn't git th' rist iv th' machine."—*Puck.*

Both Objectionable.—TOWNE—"They are two fellows I hate to play poker with, Meanley and Kraft."

BROWNE—"O! I know Meanley's always a hard loser, but what's wrong with Kraft?"

TOWNE—"He's always an easy winner."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Sentence Suspended.—"You are charged with having registered illegally."

"Well, your Honor," responded the prisoner, "perhaps I did, but they were trying so hard to beat you that I just got desperate."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mutually Pleased.—"Jane," floated downward a voice, "if that is Mrs. Soandso, I'm not in."

"It is Mrs. Soandso," floated upward a voice, "and she's glad to hear it."—*Washington Herald.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 10.—The Socialists make a demonstration in Berlin in favor of general suffrage, but are dispersed by the police, with many arrests.

The North-German-Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines enter into a four-year agreement.

January 11.—Mulai Hafig is proclaimed Sultan at Fez and a holy war declared.

January 12.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives at Rio de Janeiro from Port of Spain.

Seventy thousand Socialists riot through Berlin to show their disapproval of the Government's refusal to grant universal suffrage.

January 13.—President Penna, of Brazil, reduces duties on a number of products of this country in view of our favors to Brazilian coffee, and to mark the visit of our fleet.

January 14.—Differences over finances result in the resignation of two members of the Japanese cabinet.

January 15.—An earthquake and tidal wave do great damage at Les Gonaïves, Haiti.

January 16.—A revolution is started in Haiti under the leadership of Jean Juneau.

The French defeat a native force in Morocco.

The Japanese budget provides for increased taxation.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

January 11.—In the House of Representatives attempts fail to amend the penal code so as to declare specifically the right of labor-unions to strike or boycott.

January 14.—The President, in a message to the Senate and in a letter to Secretary Taft, shows his determination to restore Cuba to the Cubans in his term, fixing February 1, 1909, or earlier, as the time.

January 15.—The Senate passes a joint resolution remitting to China about $13,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity.

January 16.—Secretary Taft, before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, declares that the Panama Canal, with locks 110 feet wide will be completed in six years from next July, at a cost of $300,000,000.

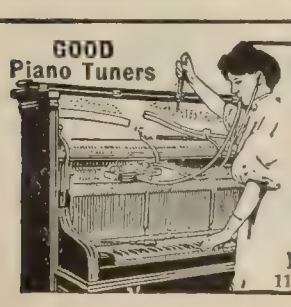
GENERAL.

January 12.—Work of excavating the Pennsylvania-Railroad tubes under New York is completed after three years of uninterrupted work.

January 13.—Iron and steel mills in the Pittsburg district are resuming.

Fire in a theater at Boyertown, Pa., ends the lives of more than 170 persons.

GOOD Piano Tuners



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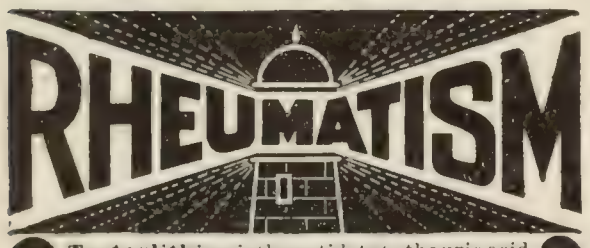

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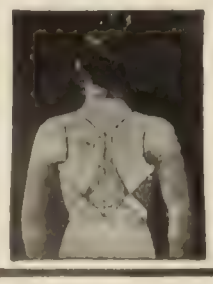

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. G. G.," Cambridge, Minn.—"Is the use of the word *away* correct in the sentence 'Objects several feet *away* were barely visible'?"

Away when used of position attained by removal in place means "at a distance; in another place; at a (stated) distance;" as, a mile *away*. Objects near or far removed may correctly be referred to as being *away*.

"C. H. S.," Orizaba, Mex.—"Is not the phrase 'I have gotten' correct when used in the sense of acquiring or having acquired?"

The use of *I have gotten* in the sense of "I have obtained" is correct but rare. *Gotten* is commonly used with an accompanying adverb, as in *ill-gotten*. To use it with *have*, to denote possession, is incorrect.

"J. G. O.," Dogden, N. D.—"What is your authority for *sanatorium* as preferred to *sanitarium?*"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1578, col. 3, where *sanatorium* is derived from the Late Latin *sanatorius*, health-giving, from Latin *sanatus*, pp. of *sano*, heal.

"W. F. S.," Ceredo, W. Va.—"Kindly tell me why we so often see such a sentence as 'All but *he* who went to the country,' in print. Is it not incorrect? If 'all but,' 'except,' or 'save he who did so and so' is correct, why is it so?"

The use of *but* as a preposition is approved by the following authorities: STANDARD DICTIONARY, J. E. Worcester, John Walker, R. C. Smith, Picket, Hiley, Angus, Lynde, Hull, Powers, Spear, Barnum, Fowle, Goldsbury, Perley, Cobb, Badgley, Cooper, Jones, Davis, Beall, Hendrick, Hazen, and Goodenow. Wells says on this point: "*But* is sometimes employed as a preposition, in the sense of *except;* as,

"'The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all *but him* had fled.'"

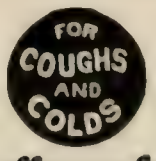
The use of *but* as a preposition is condemned by Goold Brown, Sanborn, Murray, S. Oliver, and several other grammarians. The first-named authority says: "Now '*but*,' says Worcester, as well as Tooke and others, was 'originally *bot*, contracted from *be out*'; and, if this notion of its etymology is just, it must certainly be followed by the nominative case, rather than by the objective; for the imperative *be* or *be out* governs no case, admits no additional term but a nominative—an obvious and important fact, quite overlooked by those who call *but* a preposition."

"M. L. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"In a recent report of the trial of General Stoessel for the surrender of Port Arthur I find the following: 'The garrison was time and again *annihilated*.' Is this use of the word 'annihilated' correct?"

To *annihilate* in its general sense is "to put out of existence; destroy absolutely," and this can not be done "time and again." But usage has given the meaning some elasticity, especially when referring to military matters. We speak of the annihilation of an army when we mean that its identity has been destroyed, as by the dispersing of its battalions.

"B. B.," Carlisle, Pa.—"(1) What is the difference in meaning between *fact* and *truth?* (2) What part of speech is *flat* in 'Don't lie flat'?"

(1) A *fact* is "anything that is done or comes to pass; an act or deed; an effect produced or result achieved; an event: also anything regarded as actually existent, whether it be an object, event, condition, or relation, and whether material or mental, especially, something concrete as opposed to *truth* regarded as abstract." A fact is, also, "anything strictly true; a true or correct statement: sometimes applied to a general or abstract truth." A *truth* is "a fact as the object of correct belief; a reality." (2) In the sentence "Don't lie flat," the word *flat* is an adverb modifying "lie."



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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXVI., No. 5 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 928

THE INDEX for Vol. XXXV. has been unavoidably delayed, but will be completed soon and sent to those who have requested it.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE HUGHES BOOM IN THE OPEN

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S letter to Mr. Lehmaier, of the New York City Republican Club, is generally accepted by the newspapers as the formal announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency. By the time this paper leaves the presses he will probably have put his claims even more squarely before the country by a statement of his attitude toward national issues. Following the Governor's acknowledgment of his own boom comes a letter from Secretary Taft to Mr. Herbert Parsons, hitherto the chief Taft lieutenant in New York, requesting him "not to attempt to divide in my interest" the delegation from that State "since Governor Hughes has indicated his willingness to accept the Republican nomination." With the Parsons faction thus added to the Hughes forces, the Governor is said to be assured an undivided delegation from New York State—which means a matter of 74 votes lost to Secretary Taft. This abrupt shifting of the political situation is variously interpreted by editorial observers as advancing the prospects of both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft. Mr. Hughes it puts definitely into the "favorite-son" class, while Mr. Taft's withdrawal from New York is declared by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) to be "good for himself and good for the party." It is good politics for the Secretary, we read, "because it aids his own canvass in Ohio, which he must carry to have any standing"; and for the party "because it ends a factional contest in New York State within the Republican party which might imperil the State next fall." Moreover, "it puts Secretary Taft, in every State which has no 'favorite son,' in the best position a candidate can occupy, as a man that takes no unfair advantage, recognizes the rights of other candidates and other States, and asks only for a fair, open, and manly fight." The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) asserts that the whole campaign for Mr. Taft in New York was a tactical blunder, since "a retreat never inspired men in battle, and the policy pursued has forced Mr. Taft to sound a retreat in the first engagement he has had in any State." The delegation that will go to Chicago will be "Hughes men by conviction—not Hughes men of necessity," says the same paper, "and there will be no men among them whose 'second' choice is deeper in their minds than their 'first' choice." Nevertheless, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, Taft's supporters in Washington look philosophically on the fact that New York will be instructed for Hughes, and claim that even without the delegates from the Empire State the Secretary will be nominated, "probably on the first ballot." On the other hand there are Republican papers outside of New York State which discover "a growing popular demand" for Governor Hughes's candidacy. Its emergence into the open, says the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), "will be heartily welcomed by a large element of the American people," since "Hughes is preeminently the people's candidate." Thus:

"There is no gainsaying the fact that up to yesterday not one candidate on the Republican side could fairly be described as the people's candidate—as a candidate produced by circumstances having to do with popular acts. To claim that there is any popular inclination to see Fairbanks or Cannon or Knox nominated and elected would be absurd. Nor as yet is there any popular enthusiasm over the candidacy of Secretary Taft, who is distinctly the *protégé* of the present Administration. The strength of Mr. Taft is largely machine-made. Yet he is unquestionably an aggressive, skilful, liberal statesman, and would apparently make a good President. But Hughes is preeminently the people's candidate. It was through the people, and in spite of the machine, that he made his way to the Governor's chair. Popular sentiment rather than organized party sentiment has been heartening him in his great work of giving the Empire State an administration free from party or personal graft."

Governor Hughes's letter is in response to one from Mr. Lehmaier stating that the Republican Club had adopted a resolution "strongly urging the next Republican national convention to nominate you for the office of President of the United States." We quote from it the following sentences:

"It is my desire that the sentiment of the party shall have the freest expression and that such action shall be taken as will be for its best interests.

"I do not seek office, nor shall I attempt to influence the selection or vote of any delegate. The State Administration must continue to be impartial and must not be tributary to any candidacy. I have no interest in any factional controversy and desire above all things that there shall be deliberation, honest expression of the party will, and harmony of effort.

"I can not fail to recognize the great honor which the nomination would confer or the obligation of service which it would impose. Nor should I care to be thought lacking in appreciation of the confidence and esteem which prompt the efforts of those who sincerely desire to bring it about. The matter is one for the party to decide, and whatever its decision I shall be content."

This letter, admit the New York Republican papers generally, will undoubtedly add considerable impetus to the Hughes boom. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"His manly stand against factionalism and his declaration for the free and unimpaired right of every Republican to decide for himself without fear or favor upon his candidate for the Republican nomination—a right which some of Mr. Hughes's vociferous friends seemed prepared to deny—will appeal strongly to the

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people, while the reiterated pledge that the campaign shall in no way be permitted to involve him in the entanglements of practical politics will preserve for him in this State the unusual degree of popular confidence which he has always enjoyed. The people will await with interest his exposition of his views on national questions. His administration has made him a strong and important figure in his own State. To what extent it has taken the eye of the nation at large it is hard to tell. In the wider field he comes into competition with one who has long been a national character, being the most conspicuous member of an extraordinarily popular administration."

It is claimed by his supporters in New York that Governor Hughes is the choice of nine-tenths of the Republican voters of the State for the Presidential nomination. He "now occupies an intelligible and strong position," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), which goes on to say: "Heretofore, by his silence, he has permitted a number of politicians who are not in any sense representative of his political ideas, to use his name as a candidate for factional and selfish purposes. By this letter Governor Hughes takes his candidiacy out of their hands and puts it into his own." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that "action was not taken a moment too soon" if Mr. Hughes's chances were not to be lost entirely. To quote further:

"Without the slightest effort on his part, the Governor has developed far beyond the 'dark-horse' stage and become widely recognized as the chief and most promising competitor of Secretary Taft. Originally, it was thought that the other aspirants might develop enough strength to make Secretary Taft's nomination impossible and thus bring about a situation that would make the Governor of New York the necessary, the inevitable compromise candidate. But the developments have not been along that line.

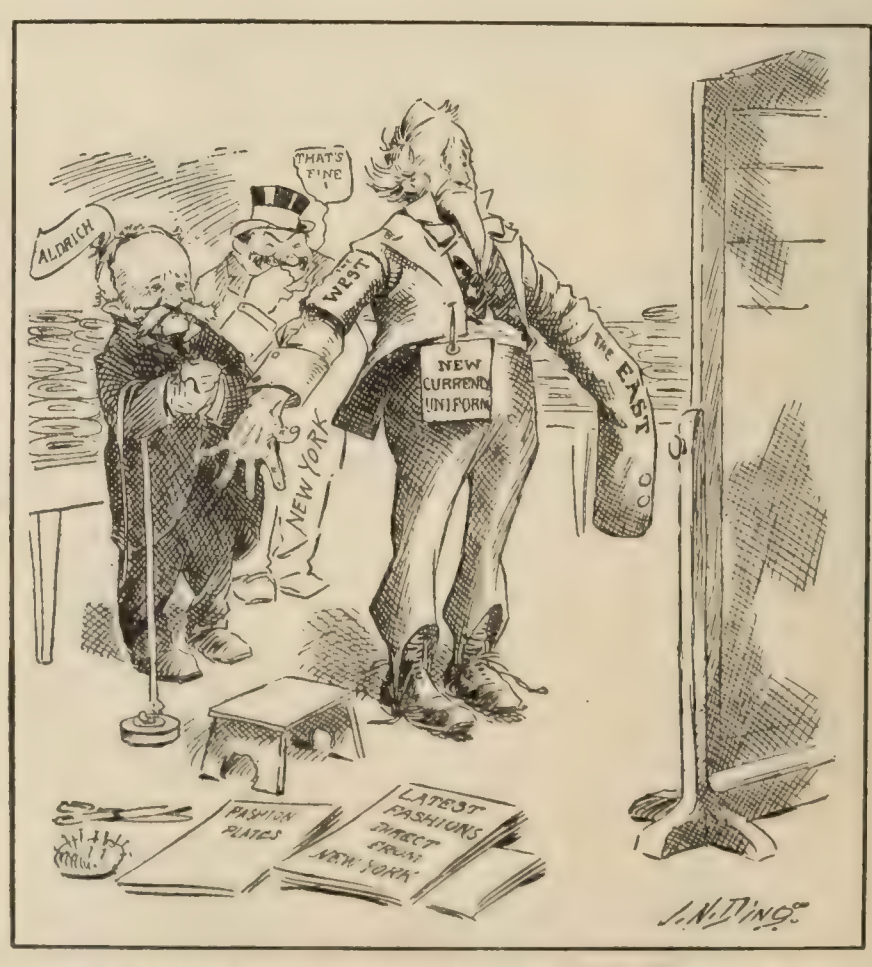
"Messrs. Fairbanks, Cannon, Knox, and the rest have gained remarkably little strength outside of their own States, while Governor Hughes has come forward with great rapidity as Mr. Taft's most formidable rival. Manifestly, the entire strategy of the Hughes campaign must be altered to meet these conditions, if his claims and merits are now to be urged with any force upon the voters of the Republican party.

"If Mr. Hughes's chances were not to be lost entirely, this action was taken not a moment too soon. Indeed, it is still a question whether his announcement was not too long delayed. Since his return home, Secretary Taft had made such rapid progress that the contest began to appear already decided. The Hughes candidacy, which was not yet a candidacy in the real sense of the word, had reached an impossible status that meant immediate stagnation and a rapid decline if the Governor made no further move. His opponents in his own State were able to avoid committing themselves either for or against him on the plea that he was not in the race, and in distant parts of the country the fact that the Governor had not outlined definitely his views on a number of specific political issues of national scope was urged against him by the friends of Mr. Taft."

After echoing the growing demand that Governor Hughes shall speak out on national issues, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) reminds the public that his silence on these topics in the past has not been so complete as is popularly supposed. To quote:

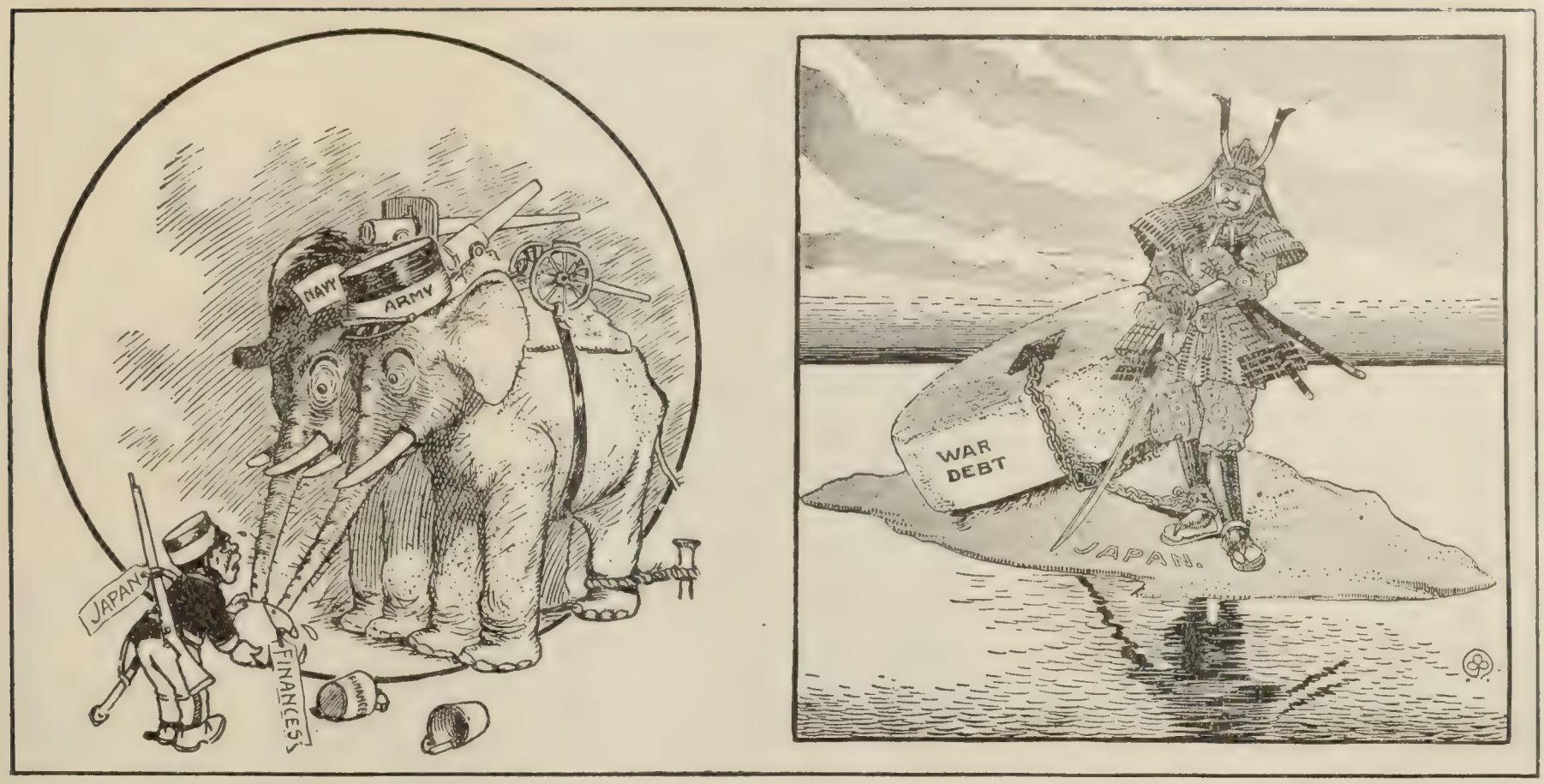
"In the campaign of 1906 he stood squarely on the Republican platform enunciated by the Saratoga Convention. That document approved Mr. Roosevelt's actions in the matter of railway rates, and in 'reforming the abuses of trust corporations,' and in his speech of acceptance Mr. Hughes declared that he entered upon the campaign 'inspired by the example and fortified by the achievements of our great leader, Theodore Roosevelt.' He specifically indorsed the policy of his party in passing the Pure Food Bill, the Railroad Rate Bill, the Meat Inspection Bill, and the Employers' Liability Bill, and approved the free use of the Government's powers of investigation and prosecution 'to end the abuses and discriminations which have afflicted interstate commerce, to break up unlawful combinations, and to enforce the provisions of the Antitrust Act.' Within a week, speaking in behalf of Tuskegee, Mr. Hughes has reaffirmed the historic position of his party on the negro question, and with no uncertain sound. But he can say nothing next week which will give the country a better idea of the kind of administration he would guide, if sent to the White House, than to repeat these declarations from his speech of acceptance of October 3, 1906, in which he said that, if elected, it would be his ambition 'to give the State a sane, efficient, and honorable administration, free from taint of bossism or of servitude to any private interest. No individual or group of individuals and no private interest shall be permitted to dictate my policy. I shall decide

GETTING BEYOND HIS CONTROL.
—De Mar in Philadelphia *Record*.



THAT MAY BE THE WAY THEY LIKE 'EM IN NEW YORK, BUT IT DON'T LOOK JUST RIGHT FROM HERE
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register Leader*.

OUR ATTEMPTS AT CURRENCY REFORM.



FINE SPECIMENS OF THE SPECIES KNOWN AS WHITE.
—Reynolds in Tacoma *Ledger*.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE WAR SCARE.
—McCord in Newark *News*.

THE JAPANESE SITUATION.

and act according to my conscience, and as I believe the public interest requires.'"

The alleged quality of New York's Governor that we hear most generally criticized is his temperamental coldness. Says John Temple Graves, in the New York *American:*

"It is urged that even his best friends and counselors in the executive office at Albany do not know whether they would be *persona grata* at Washington, and that the cold and unpproachable temper of the Executive will in time drive away from him that warm and enthusiastic advocacy which is necessary to his success. There are men who insist that the Governor is an intellectual machine—that he has reduced life to a syllogism, and is without the element of sympathy and fellowship which has been so large a part of the strong and popular Administration now in power at Washington—an Administration, by the way, which did so much to elect him and which he has permitted to be abused without protest in his councils."

JAPAN TO KEEP ITS COOLIES AT HOME

NOW that Japan's Foreign Minister has definitely promised to discourage Japanese emigration to Canada, Mexico, and the United States, the question of the efficacy and sincerity of the promise arises. The New York *Globe* thinks Japan is sincere. "So far," it says, "that country has kept the faith, in no way deceived us, and there should be little reason now for doubting this cumulative evidence of her good-will and positive intention to adjust the immigration question to our reasonable satisfaction." Furthermore, it adds, Japan's promise is made simultaneously to this country and Canada, and "like promises to like objectors made at substantially the same time must needs carry great weight." The Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington has called the attention of the Washington correspondents, likewise, to the fact that the figures for December show that only 1,670 Japanese entered this country in that month, as compared with 3,904 in the preceding December. This is regarded by the immigration authorities, we are told, as proving that the immigration restrictions placed upon the Japanese last spring are proving effective. The fact that the panic is discouraging immigration from Europe and stimulating emigration thither may suggest a reason why Japanese immigration is also falling off and many are returning home from our Pacific coast, but the editorial observers do not draw any such analogy. Some argue that the Mikado is calling his reservists home to prepare for war; others say he is calling them home out of deference to our wishes and to show that his mind is bent on peace. Thus the New York *Evening Sun* observes:

"Not only is Japan prepared to carry out a convenient working arrangement, she is also doing her best to make the plan retroactive. From San Francisco comes the news that the number of homeward-bound citizens of that nation has increased tenfold. It is plain that, as was hinted some time ago, the Mikado is exercising his special authority over those who had served in the Army and who had emigrated to call them back to the land of their birth. This involves a great hardship to men who imagined that they had earned the right to seize the opportunities offered by civil life in this country. But it appears that personal considerations are not to have any weight so long as they interfere with the policy of the Empire in preserving good relations with the United States."

Foreign Minister Hayashi's statement in regard to Japanese emigration to the United States and Mexico was made in an interview in Tokyo on January 21, and is in part as follows:

"The Government of Japan is determined to investigate the personal standing of those that go to America as students, requiring two sureties before they leave. The Government realizes that the emigration of laborers pretending to be students is liable to be embarrassing to America, and, therefore, we are determined to prevent the emigration of laborers. While the proposed restriction may be embarrassing to real students, all legal restrictions will be made alike, because one dishonest person may embarrass many who are honest.

"Altho the negotiations with America have not yet been concluded, I may make the definite statement as Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the rumors which have been circulated to the effect that any important question is pending between America and Japan is a fabrication originating in a certain section of the United States.

"Should emigration to Hawaii not be prevented entirely, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will not hesitate entirely to prohibit Japanese emigration to those sections.

"The Foreign Office intends to prohibit emigration to Mexico. Those who desire to send emigrants to Mexico will be regarded as assisting emigrants to enter the United States through the frontier, and therefore they will be treated as law-breakers."

His statement about emigration to Canada was made in a letter

to Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, who was sent to Tokyo by the Canadian Government to adjust this difficulty and who gave the letter to the Parliament on the same day that Baron Hayashi gave out the above interview. The Baron wrote:

"I have the honor to state that altho the existing treaty between Japan and Canada absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in any part of the Dominion of Canada, yet it is not the intention of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of rights and privileges guaranteed by these stipulations when that would involve disregard of special conditions which may prevail in Canada from time to time.

"Acting in this spirit, and having particular regard to existing circumstances of recent occurrence in British Columbia, the Imperial Government has decided to take efficient means to restrict immigration to Canada. In carrying out this purpose the Imperial Government, in pursuance of the policy above stated, will give careful consideration as to local conditions prevailing in Canada, with a view to meet the desires of the Goverment of the Dominion as far as is compatible with the spirit of the treaty and the dignity of the State."

However satisfactory these pledges may be, the New York *Sun* notes that "the loyal and efficient execution of the promised measures seems to depend on the continuance of the Saionji Cabinet in office," and recent dispatches appear to show that their position is rather precarious.

PEONAGE AND IMMIGRATION IN THE SOUTH

WHILE Governor Broward, of Florida, is organizing a great convention of Southern governors and representative men to meet in Tampa on February 12 to discuss ways and means of promoting immigration to the South, Federal agents, at the instance of the Austrian and Italian governments, are investigating charges of cruelty and other outrages alleged to have been perpetrated upon immigrants in a number of the Southern States. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Assistant Attorney-General Charles W. Russell, himself a Southerner, reported to his Department that under statutes operative in some Southern States a laborer who is in debt can be arrested and returned to his employer to work out his debt, without process of law. This state of things is widely condemned by the Northern press as constituting "peonage" and involuntary servitude, in violation of a provision of the Federal Constitution. A number of Southern papers, on the other hand, defend the State laws that Mr. Russell criticizes, and the practises under them, as necessary for the enforcement of contracts and the protection alike of honest employers and honest laborers. The State laws, says Mr. Russell, "take various forms and are used in various ways to uphold peonage and other kinds of involuntary servitude." "Some of them are vagrancy laws, some contract-labor or employment laws, some fraudulent-pretense or false-promise laws, and there are divers others." "They should all be wiped out," Mr. Russell maintains, "or so amended as to be harmless for the purpose of enslaving workmen." Several of the Southern States have followed the example of Alabama, whose statute-books contain the following provision applying specifically to immigrants:

"Any immigrant who abandons or leaves the service of an employer without repaying all his passage money and all other advances must, on conviction, be fined a sum not more than double the amount of his wages for the unexpired term of his service and imprisoned not longer than three months, or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than three months, at the discretion of the jury."

Says the New York *Times*, commenting on this law:

"It will be seen in the first place that this law contemplates distinctly a violation of the Federal statute forbidding the importation of contract labor. Indeed, the law assumes that a contract to repay passage money advanced has been made, and undertakes to enforce it by fine, imprisonment, compulsory labor, and the reduction of the offender (or victim) to a state of servitude for the time being. Considering the disadvantage to which a foreigner, ignorant of our language, of our customs and laws, would be put in a contest over a provision of this sort, it is by no means certain that the servitude would be for a brief time. This statute aims at authorizing, maintaining, and enforcing the system that has become known in the last few years in our country under the borrowed title of 'peonage,' but which is far more cruel and unfair than the system known by the same name in the ancient history of Mexico and Peru. It is in a sense even worse than our own original system of African slavery, since the quasi-slaves are not the property of their employers, are not protected by any claims of patriarchal association, are not born to their status, and, as a rule, are quite beyond the influence of public opinion, Southern peonage being, for the most part, carried on in lumbering, mining, or in other pursuits remote from the centers of population."

Now that the attention of several foreign governments has been drawn to the matter we have on our hands a new immigration problem, adds *The Times*, "and one which no American, Southern or other, can contemplate without humiliation." "The root of the evil," remarks the New York *Age* (Afro-American), "is that other relic of barbarous days, imprisonment for debt." Mr. Russell's report, and the comments of the Northern papers, have been received with some irritation and impatience by the Southern press. "The sooner we of the South get rid of these accusations the better," exclaims the New Orleans *Picayune*, "and if it should result in turning all such foreigners away from our country, the more we will prosper." *The Times-Democrat*, of the same city, admits that "occasional instances of peonage are brought to light," but urges that the sentiment of the South is strongly condemnatory of the practise. A whole section, it maintains, should not be pilloried "for the offenses of an infinitesimal fraction of a per cent. of its population." By way of a *tu quoque* the Charleston *News and Courier* asks why the North does not stamp out the "infamous 'white-slave' trade, a traffic restricted to Northern cities." *The Picayune*, already quoted, concludes that, with "Federal spies" on the lookout for peonage cases, "the only security for planters is to refuse to make any advances of food or money to any employee." Behind the Federal investigation the Louisville *Courier-Journal* detects "an organized and persistent purpose to defeat, if possible, the effort of the people of the South to secure a supply of efficient laborers to meet the demand of the prosperous development there in all branches of productive enterprises." Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"The implication that the observance of the principles of slavery was possible throughout one of the most intelligent and populous sections of the country is farcical on its face. It carries its own refutation. But that fact has not availed to save the South, at regular intervals, from being pilloried before the nation by Federal 'investigations' as a territory ridden by serfdom, in whose bounds the personal liberty of the domestic or foreign immigrant was liable, at any time, to be violently abbreviated.

"Like most misrepresentations, this especial one, which has also been industrially circulated throughout Europe, is founded on a modicum of quasi-truth. In the percentage of about one to one thousand, perhaps, cases of peonage have existed in the South. Where present they were the outgrowth of the characteristic disregard of his contractual obligations by the negro laborer, or the ignorance and misunderstanding of the foreign immigrant. The same thing might happen in any other part of the world.

"Such instances in the South have been exceptional, negligible. They were as a drop in the bucket compared to other regular offenses against law, North and South, but on account of which no sane man would dream of branding an entire people or system with lawlessness.

"Still, these infinitesimal infractions of the peonage law have, by widely advertised and persistent Federal inquiries which generally end in smoke, been made the means of branding the entire South with the onus of a crime which is infinitely rarer than other violations of the law, North or South, and which is condemned in

both sections. The very word 'peonage' has been the signal for exaggerated yellow-journal eruptions, with an obscure line or two given to the exoneration which occurred in nine out of ten instances.

"Why should the South be singled out for these repeated assaults upon her good name?

"There are more iniquities, deliberately contravening the Constitution and statutes, practised under the 'padrone system' in New York in one day than in the tier of Southern States in a year."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* also characterizes the peonage charges as "farcical," and asserts that "the very idea would be ridiculous to anybody in the South if it were not so serious to people outside it." But "denials are useless," says the Boston *Advertiser*, which follows up its assertion with this anecdote:

"Not long ago the owner of an offending plantation 'challenged investigation.' A government inspector was sent to Louisiana to investigate the charges. While he was on a leased farm, talking to the owner, he was seized by agents of the big plantation. In spite of his protests he was taken out of the State into another jurisdiction, before a justice who was evidently friendly to the lawbreakers. He was charged with trespass, and in spite of the fact that the alleged offense was committed in another State from that in which his trial was held, he was found guilty, of course, and was told to pay over an excessive fine or go into the chain-gang; this, too, in spite of the fact that the inspector pulled out his government credentials and showed them, at the same time protesting against the utter lack of jurisdiction of the trial court. So far from giving any consideration to the credentials the justice said that even if the President himself dared to investigate the peonage plantations 'we would put the President in the chain-gang.'"

CHARLES W. RUSSELL,

Assistant United States Attorney-General. Altho himself a Southerner, his report to the Department of Justice on the subject of peonage has drawn indignant comment from the Southern press.

It is the great misfortune of the "cotton South," says the Chicago *Tribune*, that "it has no conception of the 'dignity of labor' and little respect for the rights of labor." It appears, however, that there are still other obstacles in the way of Southern immigration. Says John Temple Graves, a prominent Southern editor, writing to the New York *American* about the proposed immigration convention in Tampa:

"The first snag that this immigration movement will strike will be the Farmers' Union. The organized farmers oppose immigration tooth and nail and fight it in no uncertain way.

"Two years ago the Governor of Georgia and leading men of that State began a movement for immigration similar to Governor Broward's plan in Florida. The press and public men gave it hearty and continuous indorsement and the movement seemed predestined to practical and extraordinary success.

"But when the legislature assembled to put their well-formed plans into execution, they were met and overwhelmed with monster memorials of opposition from the Farmers' Union. The union took the ground that the South had a sufficient race problem in the negro and did not wish any further foreign complications. It assumed the additional ground that foreign immigration would interfere with the farming interests of the South and establish competition that would be unfortunate for the present owners of the agricultural land. The Farmers' Union is almost omnipotent in Georgia. It has 67,000 members who have a vote in Georgia politics, and the memorials of the Farmers' Union to the legislature killed the immigration movement so dead that not a single bill was even introduced in the general assembly favoring the ideas so ably exploited by the public men."

TWO SIGNIFICANT RAILROAD DECISIONS

ON the same day, by a curious coincidence, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared unconstitutional the Two-Cent-Fare Law as applied to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Federal District Court at Kansas City found null and void the Missouri law that prohibits the removal of suits against railroads and other foreign corporations from State to Federal courts. Both these decisions are discust with much interest by the press of the country as having a significance that is more than local. "Both,"

THE MAELSTROM.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Wringing its neck. Serving it up.

THE FEAST.
—Philadelphia *North American*.

RAPS AT WALL STREET.

remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "are far-reaching, and both indicate a very critical and independent attitude on the part of the courts toward the recent flood of State antirailroad legislation." While the Pennsylvania decision applies specifically only to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is generally thought that it will be accepted as settling all similar litigation pending in the same State, and that its indirect influence in other States will be marked. "It will naturally be argued," says the New York *Commercial*, "that if one of the richest railroads and reputedly 'the very best-managed railroad in the world' can not derive a profit from a two-cents-a-mile passenger fare in a well-populated and vastly prosperous area, what chance is there of such a rate being profitable in sparsely settled sections that yield a comparatively small volume of travel?" The same question is formulated by the Washington *Star*; and the Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, applying it locally, asks: "If a two-cent rate is confiscatory in Pennsylvania with a population of 141 to the square mile, what is it in Virginia, where the population per square mile is only 43?" That the question is echoed in many other quarters may be inferred from the fact that following the original two-cent-fare law passed in Ohio in 1906 similar laws have been enacted in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. "Probably nobody knows," remarks the New York *Times*, "how many antirailway laws were offered last year, but ten legislatures passed one hundred and seventy-seven laws designed to put railways in their place." The Pennsylvania and Missouri decisions, thinks *The Times*, may prove "the beginning of the end of a legislative debauch." The Springfield *Republican*, on the other hand, warns the courts that if they go too far in thwarting the efforts of the various State legislatures to regulate the railroads they will force the people to resort to the policy of public ownership.

The Pennsylvania Supreme-court decision, as handed down by Chief Justice Mitchell, points out that the same clause in the Constitution that authorized the passage of the Two-Cent-Fare Act "provides that such legislation shall do no injustice to the corporators of any company whose charter is thereby altered." According to the Court, the law in question does an injustice to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is therefore unconstitutional. The Court goes on to say in part:

"While the public has certain rights which in case of conflict must prevail, yet it must not be forgotten that even so-called public-service corporations are private property, organized and conducted for private corporate profit, and, unless necessary for the fulfilment of their corporate duties, they should not be required to do any part of their business in an unbusinesslike way with a resulting loss.

"If part is unprofitable it is neither good business nor justice to make it more so because the loss can be offset by profit on the rest. Freight must not be made dear, that travel may be cheap. The corporation is entitled to make a fair profit on every branch of its business, subject to the limitation that its corporate duties must be performed, even tho at a loss."

The action of the Court was not unanimous, four of its members supporting this decision, and three dissenting from it. One of the dissenting justices calls attention to the fact that the average rate of railroad fare in Pennsylvania is 1.907 cents per mile, and he argues from this fact that a flat rate of two cents per mile is not unreasonable. Another argues that the sources of receipts other than the passenger business of the company should have been taken into consideration in deciding whether a two-cent rate is remunerative. Says the Philadelphia *Record*:

"The minority justices explicitly assert, and the majority justices implicitly recognize, the right of the State to fix fares, subject to the rights of the owners of the railroads. But the most delicate of all the functions of a legislative body is the determination of what one man should pay to another for a commodity or a service. The temptation to legislate in the direction of the greatest popularity is extremely strong. The railroad charges before this law was passed were not burdensome, and it may be seriously questioned whether there was any reason for the Two-Cent-Fare Law except the bid that the Republican party felt it necessary to make for votes a year ago by putting a promise of that rate into its platforms. The majority justices are entirely correct in holding that the owners of a property are entitled to liberal consideration, for they would hardly have incurred the risk of loss unless there were also the prospect of profits above the standard rate of interest on secured loans.

"But in considering the injustice the two-cent rate is said to do the railroad companies there is very great force in what justices Stewart and Potter say of the impossibility of separating one branch of the railroad business from another. The owners are entitled to a good rate of profit, but are they entitled to a good rate on each branch of the business? If so, what becomes of the contention of the railroad companies that the commutation rates are not remunerative? It is impossible for the companies to separate the freight and passenger costs; they can only make up a statement by arbitrarily apportioning the fixt charges between the two main branches of the business. Furthermore, there is very great force in the opinion of Justice Mestrezat that the Pennsylvania Railroad's own figures, showing an average charge of 1.907 cents,

ON A STILL HUNT.
—Toffman in Boston *Herald*.

CHORUS (in unison) "WONDER IF THAT SPRING CHICKEN REALLY TAKES HIMSELF SERIOUSLY?"
—Dohaney in Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

POLITICS AND POULTRY.

justifies the legal maximum of 2 cents. The only reply the railroad company can make to this is that it is losing money on its commutation rate of 1.046 cents and needs an undue profit on the longer hauls to make good the loss. This argument is exceedingly dubious. The low rate was probably made by the railroad company in its own interest, and where the haul is short and the traffic very dense it is probably remunerative and does not require recoupment from the longer hauls. Outside of court, too, it can not be ignored that several railroads appear to have found the two-cent rates of other States remunerative."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, approving the majority decision, says:

"In the popular conception, a corporation is a sort of impersonal public enemy, to be pursued and attacked by any means within reach. It does not occur to the average agitator that a railroad must belong to somebody; must be somebody's property—that the Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, belongs to many thousands of citizens of Pennsylvania, who have invested their money in it as a business enterprise—and that the owners are entitled to the same equitable consideration, in the rightful employment of their property, in a corporate as in an individual capacity."

We have searched the Pennsylvania press in vain, however, for either bitter denunciation or really enthusiastic approval of the decision. Much of the home comment dwells upon minor points, and is generally non-committal.

The echoes of this decision, says the New York *Sun*, will be heard all over the United States; and *The Evening Mail* exclaims that "two-cent legislation is on the march to oblivion, and the nation's courts are drumming it thither." In this connection the same paper recalls the fact that near the end of last year the governors of four Southern States—North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia—decided to recommend the repeal of the two-cent laws in their respective States and the substitution of a two and one-half-cent rate. *The Tribune* also thinks that a strong reaction has set in against the two-cent-fare legislation. "Texas, which, in response to the universal agitation, fixt through its Railroad Commission a flat rate of two and one-half cents all over the State," says *The Tribune*, "has already found the impracticability of such universal regulation of fares and has rescinded the order." As further indications of the complexity of the whole question of passenger rates come the statement of President Thomas that the Lehigh Valley Railroad could well afford to pay $500,000 annually for the privilege of removing all passenger trains from that road, and the report of the New York Public Service Commission containing the opinion that the Two-Cent Bill vetoed by Governor Hughes would have yielded the railroads a reasonable profit in this State.

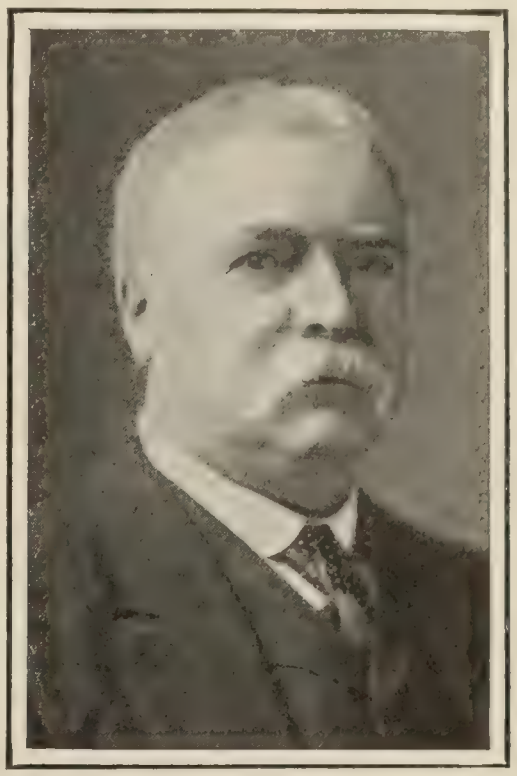
By some papers the decision handed down at Kansas City, by Judge McPherson, of the United States District Court, is considered even more important than the Pennsylvania finding, since it deals with a conflict of authority between the State and Federal courts. Similar conflicts of authority—altho the issues involved in each case are not precisely the same—exist in about half-a-dozen States. The Missouri statute now declared unconstitutional is described by the New York *Commercial* as "one of the most remarkable enactments on record." By way of further description we read:

"It provides—in its railroad features—that if any non-resident company doing business within the borders of that State shall, without the written consent of the other party, remove a case from the State courts to a United States court, or shall without said written consent institute any suit against a citizen of the State in any Federal court, then the Secretary of State shall revoke its license to do business from one point in the State to another point within the State, either in carrying passengers or freight; and doing such business shall subject it to a penalty of not less than $2,000 and not more than $10,000 for each offense; and such disability shall continue for five years."

Says Judge McPherson in the course of his decision:

"There is but a single question presented. The complainant asserts rights under the national Constitution and laws enacted by Congress. The defendant asserts rights under an act of the Missouri legislature, and insists that there is no conflict. This court holds that there is a conflict, and that Constitutional laws of Congress being the supreme law of the land, of course the enactments of the State must yield. . . . . .

"This court is mindful of the criticism by many laymen, as well as by many lawyers, to the effect that United States courts have no right, nor even the power, to decree the invalidity of State statutes. The argument, or rather the talk, is that the people know what they need, and that their representatives in legislature assembled alone should determine what statutes we must have, and, when so determined and evidenced by legislative enactment that the courts should not interfere by decree and thereby thwart the legislative will. In other words, that it is well to limit the power of executives and courts, but a written constitution restraining legislative bodies is all wrong, and that Great Britain has the model government.



Photograph by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

CHIEF JUSTICE JAMES T. MITCHELL.

He wrote the decision annulling the Two-Cent-Fare Law as applied to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Officers of the State too often decry the power of the nation. State rights is their shibboleth. The most attractive argument to some lawyers of recent days is that the State courts alone in the first instance should pass upon the question as to the validity of State statutes, with the right of the defendant party to carry the case for final decree to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such arguments are plausible, are convincing to many good people, but are so dangerous as to amount to heresy. It is the extreme of 'State rights' in a new form.

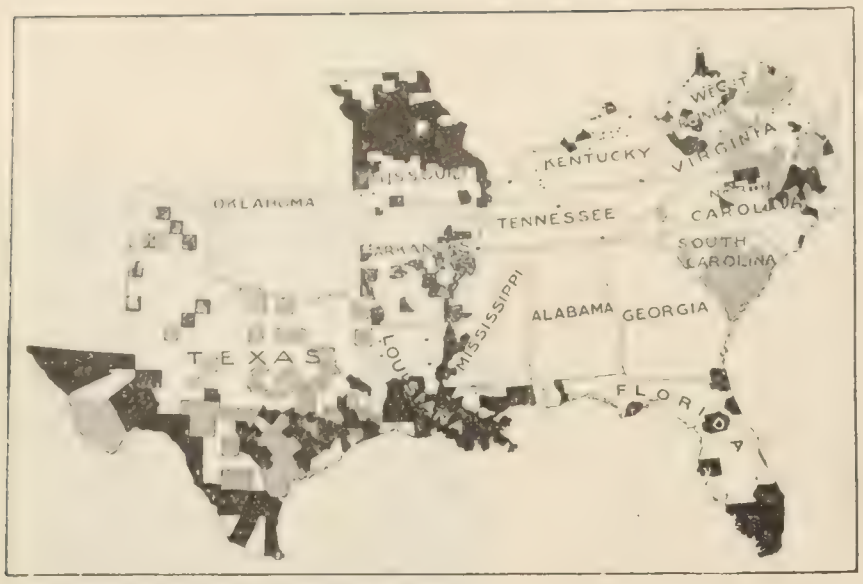
"The Missouri statute of 1907 is void, because it allows a resident company to sue in the Federal court, if there is a Federal question, and denies that right to a non-resident company."

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

FOR many months the press of the country have been watching with a growing interest the spread of the "prohibition wave," and the apparently futile efforts of the liquor interests to arrest it. "Nothwithstanding their protest that prohibition does not hurt their business, notwithstanding the fact that Internal Revenue figures show increased sales of malt and spirituous liquors in 1907 over 1906, brewers, distillers, and wholesale liquor dealers are girding up their loins," comments *Collier's Weekly*. Representatives of these interests from all parts of the country convened the other day in Louisville, Ky., to discuss the problems now confronting their business, and a number of papers describe their feelings as bordering upon panic. Says the Scranton *Tribune*:

"The Louisville Conference is assembled under the auspices of the Model License League, which is an organization composed of men engaged in the wine, whisky, beer, and collateral trades. Its avowed object is to wipe out the dives and disreputable saloons, and thus to disarm public hostility by placing the trade on a higher plane of morality.

"It is rather late in the day to begin this work, but so long as any good results are promised it is better late than never. No one who has watched the trend of public opinion in this country can have failed to note a growing sentiment of hostility toward the



From "The Saturday Evening Post," Philadelphia.

WET AND DRY MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The data from which this map is prepared were obtained from the records of the Antisaloon League and from reliable gentlemen in each State. The white sections represent Prohibition territory; black, licensed-saloon territory; shaded, modified-license territory, dispensaries, distilleries, etc., or territory which is partly wet and partly dry. Great pains were taken to insure accuracy, but conditions are shifting so rapidly that many counties marked black should probably be white. It is not possible to note the exact area of cities and towns where liquor is sold; therefore, in most instances, the entire county is marked black, altho there are no saloons in the rural districts.

liquor trade as it is commonly conducted. Prohibitory laws, which a few years ago would have been regarded as unreasonably drastic, have recently been placed on the statute-books of more than one commonwealth without arousing any wide-spread opposition. Maine and Kansas no longer enjoy the distinction of being the only prohibition States, and local option has effected practical prohibition throughout vast areas in commonwealths where general prohibitory laws have not been enacted."

Already six of our forty-six States are "dry," while there remain only eight in which restrictive liquor legislation has made no progress. Last winter, reports Rev. George H. Ingram, twenty of the thirty-four legislatures then in session passed restrictive laws. It is generally admitted that there is a strong popular demand for prohibitory and local-option laws, asserts *Leslie's Weekly*, "and the party in power, or any party which wishes to gain power, must treat that sentiment with the utmost consideration." Never before, remarks *Collier's*, has any one been able to make the "liquor interests" stand together on anything. But now—

"Brewer and distiller are shoulder to shoulder to dispute the open territory left to them. The brewers are especially active, and the brewers, among the larger interests, are mainly responsible for the degradation of the American saloon—the small, local brewers, that is, not the big ones who ship their beer far away. As the brewers deal with the lighter and less harmful form of alcoholic beverages, this bad leadership or influence bears the look of paradox. But the manufacturers and distributors of spirits, making an imperishable and comparatively concentrated product, are in only distant touch with the saloon-keepers; while the brewers, with their bulky and perishable goods, must maintain close touch."

Even this union of the liquor interests in the face of a common danger shows signs of instability. Says the Detroit *Journal*:

"The Mississippi Valley Brewers' Association, which has hitherto always combined with the whisky distillers to fight the prohibition movement, is considering the advisability of combining with the temperance men to fight the whisky traffic. They propose that whisky be altogether prohibited as a beverage and be accessible only as a medicine, to be bought at drug-stores and upon a doctor's certificate. In this way, they believe, the cause of temperance would be advanced."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE is no truth in the report that Admiral Brownson has concluded to study medicine.—*Emporia Gazette.*

PRUSSIA'S aristocratic government is engaged in the ancient pastime of fighting against the inevitable.—*Chicago Daily News.*

BY granting titles of nobility to American men we might stop the flow of good American money into the coffers of titled foreigners who marry American girls but the remedy would be worse than the disease.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A BIG lemon crop is promised by southern California growers. This announcement has no reference to the Taft boom.—*New York Commercial.*

AN evening paper is asked by a correspondent why Standard-Oil stock certificates bear a picture of the Capitol at Washington. Perhaps out of gratitude.—*New York American.*

SWIMMER SULLIVAN of the Illinois Athletic Club can remain under water three minutes. That is nothing. Ex-Judge Parker has come to the surface only a few times since the last Presidential election.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"COME ON IN, THE WATER'S FINE!"
Brewerton in the Atlanta *Journal.*

"WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, NOR ANY DROP TO DRINK."
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger.*

THE RISING TIDE.

FOREIGN COMMENT

HOW OUR WAR-CLOUD LOOKS TO FRANCE

THE French newspapers are keenly interested in the question of the future relations of America and Japan, and believe that the tension between the two governments has not been very much relaxed. The pot is steadily, tho silently, boiling. The statements of our President, of the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and Rome, of the Japanese ex-Ambassador at Washington —optimistic as they all are—Paris discounts them, and these "diplomatic gentlemen" are as much distrusted as the silence of journalists and publicists at Tokyo, where Count Okuma's blusterings seem to be discredited. Of this silence, "so like the silence of stolidity which is met with in savages," the *Journal* (Paris) remarks:

"We can not tell what are the thoughts of the men on whom the destinies of Japan depend. And what we do not know on this point it is yet most important that we should know. This silence of Japan is quite enigmatic. The Japanese newspapers appear to be indifferent to all that is passing, but if they wish us to think so, they do so with a purpose. It is plain that no one can charge them with threatening or rodomontade. They seem to make little comment on the cruise of the American fleet; they desire to keep silence about incidents that without doubt are driving their readers frantic. Altho they have always presented a solid front to the foreigner, the Japanese journals are doubtless, in this case, acting in obedience to some word of command. What is that word of command? That silence has scarcely been broken by a declaration of Count Okuma, the leader of the Progressist party. To a newspaper man of Yokohama the Count remarked: 'If the United States considers Japan as an enemy, their fleet will most certainly meet with such a fate as befell the Russian fleet.'"

The Japanese rather look down upon the American Navy, says M. Ludovic Naudeau, author of the article from which we are quoting. He was war correspondent for the *Journal* during the Russo-Japanese War, and is an authority on Eastern questions. Of Japanese opinion he tells us:

"It is remarkable how poor an opinion of the American Navy prevails among the Japanese, who have had many opportunities of visiting American war-ships both in Japanese and other Pacific ports. Not long ago an old Japanese admiral observed that in his eyes the Yankee officers were snobs, mere waltzers, men of pleasure, destitute of any ideal; and charged with the command of a rabble, an incohesive crowd of undisciplined adventurers, the very scum of the earth, outcasts from every nation of the globe."

With regard to the Japanese fleet, we are told that their two colossal vessels, the *Aka* and the *Salzuma*, are superior to the English *Dreadnought*, and quite outclass anything in the American fleet.

A writer in the *Journal des Débats*, one of the calmest and most influential papers of Paris, addresses himself to a long and serious discussion of whether there will be a conflict between America and Japan. It is an open question, he declares. Yet there are grave reasons for expecting a rupture. As an insular Power Japan is forced to face the problem of the control of the Pacific, which the United States seems to aspire to. The gate of the Pacific to America is Hawaii. What prevents Japan from closing it? It would be easy to seize the islands with the assistance of the resident Japanese. The American fleet leaves them behind and arrives exhausted in the Far East. What could keep the Japanese from capturing the islands and wiping out the fleet? To these arguments the writer adds the following reasons why we should think that Japan is biding her time to make a *coup de main*:

"Japan is not only proud of her military success, ambitious, ardent, eager for glory—she has also a keen eye for her material interests. Devoted to commerce from her very situation, she is bound to keep her ocean avenues open for her economic profit. She has not failed to learn much from the example of England. The United States is to her a commercial competitor as well as a military rival. Then there are the difficulties raised by the emigration question. This question touches her feeling of personal dignity, for the Japanese refuse to be taken except on the footing of a first-class civilized Power."

While the American fleet, this writer continues, is superior in weight of metal and numbers to the Japanese, the latter would undoubtedly carry off victory in a naval battle on account of the training, patriotism, and homogeneity of its *personnel*. Thus we read:

"Japan would be obliged to bring into battle her Russian prizes, and even then would be inferior to America not only in number, but in weight of ordnance. But the case is reversed when we come to speak of *personnel*. The purely national recruitment, the patriotic enthusiasm, the traditional heroism, the professional training, the impetuous daring and experience of the Japanese sailors would certainly give Japan a preponderating advantage. The Japanese officers would also outstrip their adversaries in their eager interest in the national cause, the youthfulness of those in command, and the confidence which they derive from former victories. On these grounds we are compelled to believe in the immediate triumph of their fleet."

The "immediate triumph," he continues, need not imply a final triumph. It would be the beginning of a long conflict, rendered the more difficult from the necessity America would feel of dividing her fleet in order to defend Hawaii.

The *Soleil* (Paris), while predicting war, says "it will not take place for two or three years," but the *Matin* (Paris) qualifies this blunt statement by the polite remark:

"On every occasion the Government, the press, and the voice of public opinion in France sympathize with the American nation. If it is true, at this present moment, that many people are fully expecting a conflict between the United States and Japan, and that many others are dreading such a conflict, it is equally true that no one desires its coming."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA

IT is allowed on all sides that the Dominion has come to a turning-point in its history. The opening up of the Northwest, with the large influx of European immigrants, has decidedly altered the condition of things since the days of Sir John Macdonald. That statesman solved the problem of a united or confederated Canada. The question now presented is, shall Canada become practically one with the United States as far as social, political, and economic relations go, or shall she retain the European tradition, and reflect the civilization of England in her politics and press, her games and social life? This question is answered by the well-known London journalist Harold Begbie, in *The Daily Chronicle* of that city. He thinks that Canada is rapidly becoming Americanized. Imperialism, as a public sentiment, is languishing; republican freedom and democratic independence are asserting themselves. Wherever you turn, writes Mr. Begbie, you see evidence of "a steady and conscious tendency" toward American standards. The politicians of Canada are simply American politicians transplanted or reproduced. The newspapers "are constructed absolutely in the American spirit." "The coinage of Canada is the coinage of the States. The manner of conducting business is the same in both countries." Yet Canada is not destined ever to become politically united with the States, altho her loyalty to England is fast dying out. To quote the words of this writer:

"Canada will never seek admission into the States. That is a possibility not less unthinkable than the conquest of Canada by American troops. But I am persuaded that a far more subtle conflict is now taking place in Canada, a conflict waged without noise of battle or flutter of pennon, a conflict between invincible

hosts, and a conflict in which the future of the great Dominion is the spoil. The contestants are the spirit of America and the spirit of Great Britain. Canada will remain Canada while Europe stands, but whether she remains British Canada or American Canada waits upon the issue of this conflict. To which side will Canada incline? All we can say for the moment is that she manifests no undying loyalty to those immemorial traditions of Great Britain which make the difference between England and America."

Mr. Goldwin Smith's prophecy that Canada must eventually be absorbed, somehow or other, by the United States, is certain to be fulfilled, declares Mr. Begbie, and he enlarges on this subject as follows:

"Prof. Goldwin Smith has prophesied from Toronto for many years that Canada's destiny lies enfolded with the glory of the States. He believes in one united America controlling the whole earth. Nothing that I heard or saw in Canada inclined me to this view; on the contrary, I became acquainted in every province with a strong and vigorous antipathy to the 'Yankee.' British Columbia and French Quebec would shed the last drop of blood in their veins before submitting to absorption, whatever the terms. But I did see, and I did hear, very much to persuade me that Canada is growing to independence in the spirit of America; and after long reflection upon what I saw and heard I reach the sure conclusion that before the century is passed Canada, proud in the independence of sixty millions of people, will have little more affection for Great Britain than America bears in her heart for us now."

Mr. Begbie, in his patriotic enthusiasm, fears that America's gain in absorbing or, at least, assimilating Canada, will prove the loss of imperialistic England. He thinks that the Government of England ought to readjust the land laws, so that intending emigrants may settle at home, instead of going to Canada, where they will practically cease to be Englishmen and become mere appendages to the glory of America.

A KING WHO REFUSES TO BE CROWNED—"Let not the heavens hear this telltale woman rail on the Lord's anointed," exclaimed Richard III. But the "Lord's anointed" and the crowning and anointing of kings seem, at least in accordance with one precedent, to be threatened with obsolescence. A man exists at present who is "every inch a king," yet declines ceremonially to receive a crown. King Gustaf V. of Sweden, declares the *Intransigeant* (Paris), is contented with a "hat." It is not from "motives of economy," but from an impulse of "modernism," that he has made this choice, we are told. Yet now he is merely "half a king," and if "some day he is dethroned by his subjects desirous of a simple and more republican constitution he will feel all the better for it." To quote the words of Mr. Léon Bailby's radical journal:

"The time in fact has passed in which men accept ready-made ideas, in which a man is defeated in a duel by the judgment of God, and where no one can be king excepting by divine right—we want something else nowadays. The theatrical and pompous ceremonial with which William, our modern Lohengrin, surrounds himself, the archaic splendor of the Russian court, are fine representations which seem to throw a light upon the glorious eras of the past. But they do not mean anything. They affect us because they speak of the past, but they would run the risk of becoming laughable if they had to be taken seriously by the peoples, whose modern penetration sits in judgment upon their masters. The act of Gustaf V. creates a precedent sure to be followed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CROWNLESS KING.

Gustaf V. of Sweden, like Cæsar on the Lupercal, accepts imperial power, but refuses a kingly crown.

A PORTUGUESE INDICTMENT OF THE DICTATOR

MR. JOAO CHAGAS, leader of the revolutionary wing of the Portuguese radicals, who has just been arrested in Lisbon for conspiracy against the Government, has published his opinion of the "Dictator" Franco. As the Lisbon press is successfully muzzled by Dom Carlos, it is not surprizing that his article appears in the pages of such a Liberal newspaper as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which has always been hospitable to foreign radical writers. We have already given an English writer's favorable view of Franco's work and character (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 14, 1907). Mr. Chagas, who writes with blood in his eye, begins with a sketch of Franco's career as a member of the Reform party, Minister of the Interior and of the Treasury, until he finally became a reactionary, and stood forth in defense of the monarchy, against democratic ideas. But "he had too much ambition to be contented with the position of a mere helper." He left the Reformers, yet failed to rally round him even a fraction of his former colleagues. "The name Joao Franco roused no sympathy."

He became a party to himself and is at present, we are told, the tool of Dom Carlos. He is a dictator without a friend. In this connection Mr. Chagas declares:

"The psychology of Joao Franco is by no means complex. He is a sly rogue, of a headlong and masterful nature. But he is a tiger who assumes the playfulness of the cat. His idiosyncrasy has nothing in it that is in harmony either with our era or our race. He is a type essentially reproducing the old South-American dictators who were half-statesman, half-brigand, like Lopez of Paraguay. He is not without a certain intelligence, and a certain frankness that lends to his words the appearance of a high sense of honor and loyalty. This quality of specious candor has opened to him a path to power, and has enabled him to keep his hold upon it. These gifts have led every one who cooperates with him to acknowledge the overwhelming power of his personality."

The writer proceeds to declare that in the case of Joao Franco "a man may smile and smile and be a villain." Franco, we are told, is a monster of dissimulation and is only working for his own hand. Thus we read:

"The whole of his administration is saturated with deceit and falsehood. His liberal program—a lie; his administrative program—a lie. He has set a yoke upon the neck of Portugal which the country can never shake off except by revolution. But has he introduced a reign of economy in contrast with the wastefulness of predecessors? According to the calculations of one of our foremost publicists the cost of his administration during the brief period of eighteen months has amounted to 20,000 contos of reis [or about $20,000,000]. This man cries out against corruption. Portugal has never had a minister so utterly corrupt. He has begun, moreover, to corrupt the King, and has completely corrupted the upper classes, whose help he felt he needed. For this purpose he has raised the civil list of the King and increased the pay of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The civil service with us forms a whole army. The support of this army was indispensable to him. He accordingly has reduced the dues and taxes to which they were subject. In a word, he has followed, point by point, the policy of the old parties which we republicans have striven to supplant. He wishes to raise up a clientèle of friends. He distributes peerages, state offices, positions in the State Bank, and other well-endowed places."

In short, we are assured, Franco is a reckless adventurer whose

sole aim is to remain in power and exercise authority, as is shown by an anecdote of his youth. In the words of Mr. Chagas:

"What is the political aim of this liberal who is a traitor to freedom, this ruler who declares that he is strong in his rectitude, but is still as thoroughly corrupt as the others? He has no aim. He is an adventurer, who seeks adventures, at any cost, tragic or bloody, or what not. A certain friend recently told a story of his boyhood. 'If I should ever reach the summit of power in the kingdom,' he is reported as saying, 'I will never give up my position until I am thrown out of the window.' Perhaps, indeed, this will some day be his fate."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S NEGLECT OF HER VETERANS

ONE thousand veterans of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny have been languishing in English workhouses and evidently waiting for paupers' graves. This fact has come to light merely by accident; that is, it has become the property of the British press by accident, for it must have been well known to many persons who did not communicate the condition of things to the public. The accident was that the London *Daily Telegraph* offered a banquet to the soldiers who had taken part in repressing the Indian Mutiny and had survived to this day. On looking these old soldiers up great numbers of them were found in absolute beggary and pauperism. Lord Roberts, Commander-in-chief of the British Army, had his attention drawn to the fact that so many of his brothers-in-arms were suffering this indigence and indignity. He immediately wrote to the London *Times*, and subscriptions were at once solicited for the relief of the old soldiers. The object of the fund to be raised is thus outlined by Lord Roberts in his letter:

"It is proposed to collect a sufficiently large sum to insure every Crimean or Indian-mutiny veteran being released from the workhouse, and then to make him such a weekly allowance as will enable the old sailor or soldier to spend his remaining days in moderate comfort and respectability, or insure some amelioration of his circumstances if, from age or infirmity, he is obliged to remain in the workhouse infirmary."

The response has been well-nigh universal among the dignitaries of the church and the nobility, and the higher officers of the Army, and the subscription-list has been headed by the King. But speaking of the committee which has been formed, as consisting largely of notables, *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), essentially the people's paper, declares:

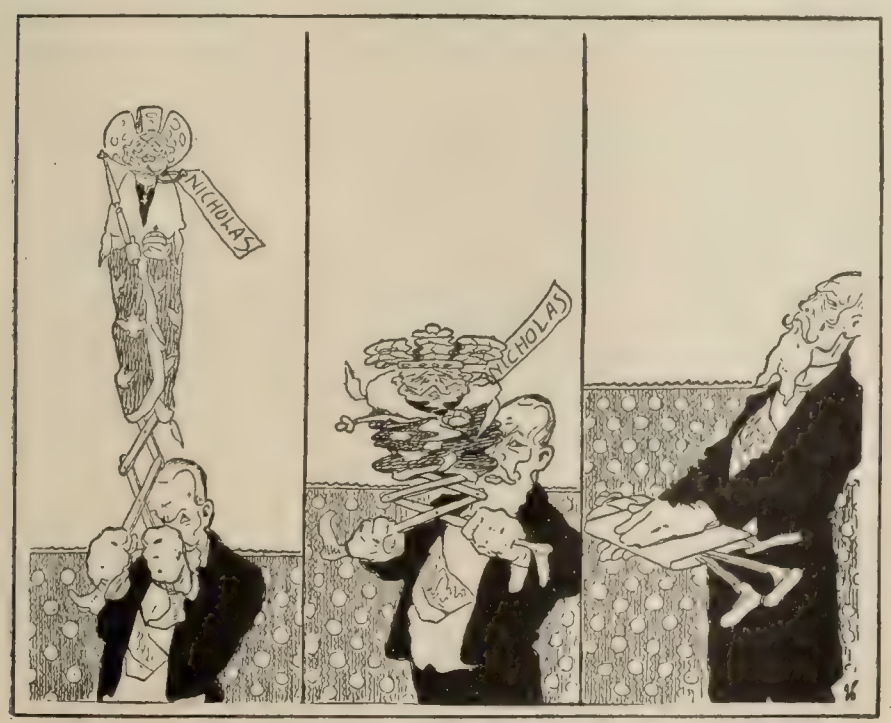
"A host of titled personages, church dignitaries, and service men have 'intimated their willingness' to become members of the committee. While appreciating their cooperation in this worthy cause, we wish to emphasize at the outset that if this fund is to be a success there must be on the committee representatives of the working and middle classes, from which the men constituting England's army are usually drawn. There must be some public guaranty, by the presence of representatives of the workers on this committee, that the fund will be properly and efficiently administered. Steps must be taken to prevent any repetition of the scandalous manner in which similar public funds have been either stupidly withheld from those in whose interests they were ostensibly started, or wantonly wasted in absurd expenditure."

Merely looked upon as a servant of the Empire, the old soldier takes the same place as the miner, factory employee, or railway man. His lot is another example of England's neglect of her poor, remarks the London *Daily News*. To quote:

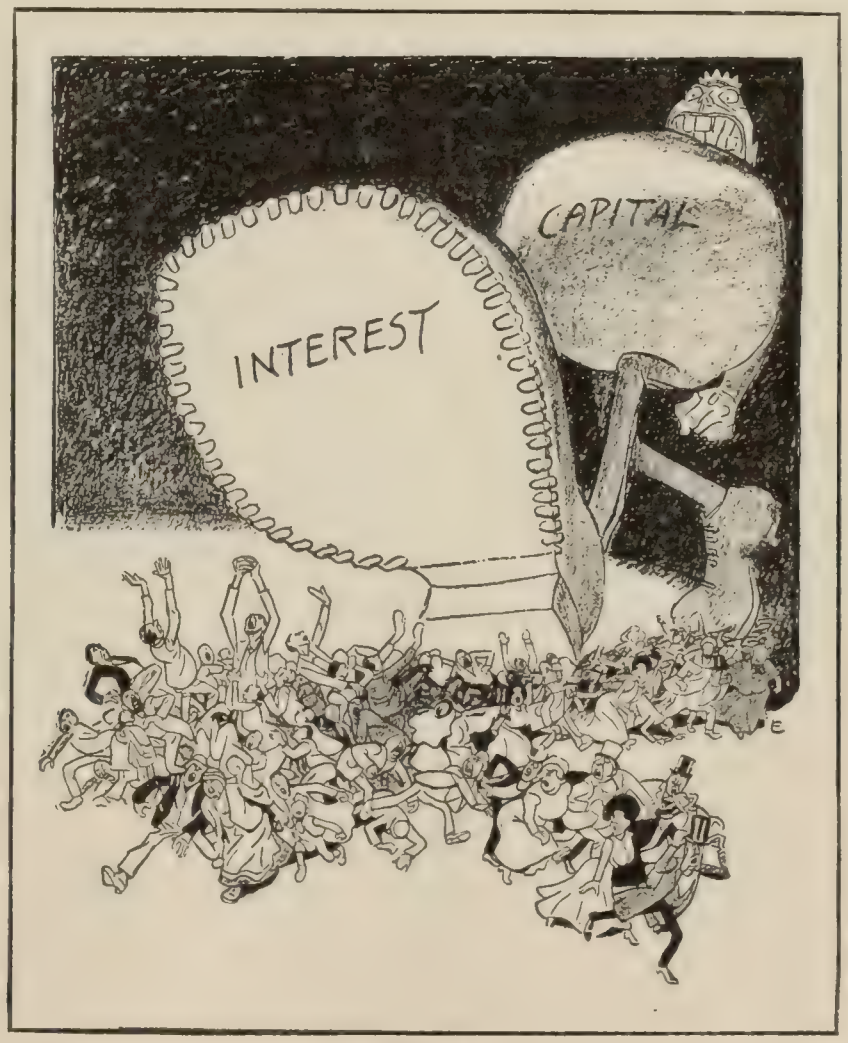
"The Crimean veterans are merely one example of the pitiful state of the poor as a whole, who serve their day and generation bravely—year after year—to be rewarded with penury at the end. Let all veterans be relieved, then, not by the dubious devices of charity, but by the certain and ordered process of an old-age-pension fund."

The London *Times*, speaking editorially, thinks that immunity from want should be secured not only to those veterans who shared the perils and hardships of two such signal campaigns as the Crimea and the Mutiny, but to all who have survived the "little wars" in which England is constantly entangled "in furtherance of the expansion and maintenance of the Empire." Referring to Mr. Haldane's Army Bill, which is intended to form a national Army, superseding the present volunteers, *Lloyd's News* (London) hopes that the young men of England may henceforth not be deterred from military service by fear of the workhouse. Thus:

"This movement is good as a beginning; it deserves universal



STOLYPINE'S JUMPING-JACK.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



TIGHT MONEY.
It is the poor who are crushed first under the foot of extortionate capital.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE REAL RULERS.

support; and we hope that it is merely the prelude to a great national project for saving all our veterans from the workhouse. It is proposed to make a heavier claim on the patriotism of our young men, and nothing would do so much to popularize military service as the assurance of freedom from privation and pauperism in old age, when fighting days are done."

VAGARIES OF GERMAN JUSTICE

INTENSE feeling is displayed by the European press in their comment on the condemnation of Maximilian Harden, editor of the *Zukunft*, to four months' imprisonment for libeling Count von Moltke, one of the notorious "camarilla" overthrown by the editor who dared to invade the German court with his muck-rake. As this is the second trial of Harden for the same offense, the first trial resulting in acquittal, the English papers naturally regard the second trial as a gross violation of the common-law maxim against this very thing. *The Saturday Review* (London) thinks the sentence was passed under orders from above. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) declares that as "Herr Harden is found guilty of an offense of which he had previously been found innocent," "it certainly seems as if a legal procedure which permits such contradictions were capable of amendment." Alluding to the Public Prosecutor's "bluff" that he will institute proceedings for perjury against those who previously obtained the condemnation of von Moltke and Eulenburg, the London *Times* thus criticizes the present sentence:

"The consideration that the defendant was acquitted and condemned out of the mouth of the selfsame witnesses and experts, who adjusted their memories and views to suit the exigencies of each occasion, is thought by serious jurists here to invalidate the second trial as much as the first, and to leave an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion that will hardly be dissipated by any proceedings for perjury which it may be thought expedient for the Public Prosecutor to take."

Some of the German newspapers take the same view and think that the law of German criminal procedure needs mending. "It does not often happen," says the *Boersen-Courier* (Berlin), "that two legal trials, dealing with the same charges, are found to present so utterly different an appearance, alike in the inception, the procedure, and the result, as the two Harden suits have exhibited." "From this trial, which has been of such absorbing interest to our people and has attracted such wide notice abroad," remarks the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), "there must follow a universal acknowledgment of the fact that our procedure in criminal cases and our method of instituting political trials are not perfect, and this defect has had no little part in aggravating the present scandal." "Who is he, high or low," exclaims the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "who, when he sees the truth so garbled and darkened as it is in our city law courts, can expect to find there any protection for his honor or any adequate satisfaction or recompense for violated rights?" The Conservative *Post* (Berlin) thinks that this second trial has proved that Harden was not speaking by the book and that "when he tried to draw attention to matters relating to the highest nobility or even the relatives of the Kaiser, he relied, as is proved by this trial, upon an empty note-book and uttered threats which he knew were absurd."

That the second trial is practically a defeat of justice is also hinted at by the insinuations of the Liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which remarks significantly that "the opinions which Harden had of the 'Round Table,' or Liebenberg Circle, date from the time of Bismarck." Nor can the present sentence disprove the fact that Eulenburg exercised great influence with the Kaiser, apart from that of ministers or chancellors. Whether there was a camarilla or not is "neither here nor there"; Eulenburg and his set ruled the roost, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. To quote further:

"This fact has been so clearly proved that to deny it would be absurd. This influence had nothing to do with legislation or imperial administration, but with the filling of high posts. Why was it that the very name of Eulenburg, if uttered in the presence of an imperial chancellor, drove that gentleman into a paroxysm of rage? The chancellors knew why. They knew, moreover, how the ruler was won over by the immoderate flattery of the Eulenburg circle to act according to his own sweet will, and to initiate movements and take a course which frequently aggravated the difficulties with which his responsible inquirers were confronted."

This paper concludes by the implication that the second verdict will not amount to much as a legal vindication unless it result in the restoration of Eulenburg and von Moltke to the posts from which they had been dismissed.

The majority of the German newspapers declare the sentence legally just, but the *Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks it "too mild."

The "publicity" of the trials is found fault with by the *Magdeburger Zeitung* as reflecting upon German legal procedure, altho the blame for this publicity is laid by the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) upon the indiscretion of the Public Prosecutor. Both these papers approve of the condemnation of Harden. The whole trial is laughed at by the *Berliner Zeitung*, as all sixteen parties to it ought to have been in the hospital. Thus we read:

"Harden is sick, Moltke is sick, Schweninger is sick, Eulenburg is sick, Mr. von Elbe is sick, the court-room is as interesting as a hospital when there is a row among the patients. There was one poison with which one and all of them were inoculated, the poison of hatred, malice, and revenge, and these are incurable by any legal sentence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE TIMES" AS AN "EXPLODED SUPERSTITION"—The committal of the London *Times* to the management of Mr. Pearson, styled by Mr. Chamberlain "the champion hustler," gives the more popular newspapers of London a chance to vituperate the paper as a colossal humbug which is now selling itself to the "whole-hoggers" or Protectionists and will be devoted "to securing the taxation of the food of the workers." These are the sentiments of *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), the most widely circulated organ of the proletariat. Speaking of the comments of the English press on the transfer of the leading London organ to a new management, *Lloyd's* remarks:

"It is difficult for the average Democrat to wade through such pitiable stuff without straining his patience or his sense of humor. Time was, no doubt, when the newspaper founded by John Walter wielded a very real influence on political affairs. At that period political power was confined to a limited section called ruling classes, and the circulation of the journal was limited to people in this position of life. Its influence disappeared as soon as the real voice of the people was raised in Parliament. For the last quarter of a century it has exercised as little real political influence as a monthly or quarterly publication."

The Times has always been on the side of the strong and tyrannical, declares this writer. It supported the Jameson raid; it backed Pigott against Parnell, it incited the Boer War. "The methods of the newspaper, which up to that time was supposed to be the pride of English journalism, were demonstrated to have sunk to the lowest depths of political infamy." Its transfer at this moment is a consistent sequel to its past. To quote:

"Politically, the change in the management of *The Times* makes no material difference. It is another victory for the whole-hoggers, for the tariff-reform extremists. . . . To the democracy *The Times* has always proved itself the steady enemy of reform and progress. It has always championed the cause of the classes against the people. Whatever power and influence it may acquire under the new régime, it is safe to assume that *The Times* will exert it to secure the taxation of the food of the workers. For the present, however, its power is a myth, its influence has vanished. *The Times* remains what it has been for many years—an exploded superstition."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

"MYTHOMANIACS"—CHRONIC LIARS

PEOPLE who are apparently unable to tell the truth, even when there is no reason for falsification, are known to most of us, and they are, it seems, in the parlance of alienists, to be termed "mythomaniacs." It would be easy to find a "shorter" tho perhaps not an "uglier" word. When mythomania merely takes the form of vainglorious boasting, it is not dangerous, tho somewhat tiresome; but when it accompanies malignity, or the desire to harm some one, it may have most serious results. The writer of an article on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 30) tells us that mythomania is abnormal only in adults; it is natural in most young children. He says:

"Children are poor observers. When asked about a definite fact of which they have been witnesses, it rarely happens that they do not incorporate some details that are quite inexact, either altogether imaginary or suggested unconsciously by their interrogators. They are all more or less mythomaniacs. . . . . .

"This tendency to falsehood and fabulation, characteristic of their age, takes on in the case of some persons a truly morbid aspect, due to its exaggeration. I have collected numerous examples of children's imagining and relating stories in which they are actors, with the evident idea of self-glorification or to excite interest in themselves, but sometimes by precocious perversity, in order to injure others. Dr. Dupré describes as follows the nature and motives of these criminal stories:

"'Certain degenerates, with perversion of the affective instincts, whose weakness and cowardice render them unlikely to commit acts of violence and brutality, are incited by their malignity to insidious acts of treachery and dissimulation, among which falsehood and fabulation naturally offer themselves. Mythomaniac activity appears in such cases as falsehood, calumny, accusation of others, and in complicated acts of simulation and fabulation directed against others and intended to ruin the victim selected by the author of the plot.

"'Perverse or wicked young persons use in the fabrication of their accusatory tales intellectual resources whose richness contrasts with their complete mental poverty. These young criminals exceed, in the ingenuity of their wiles and the resources of their precocious experience, the strength and skill of adults. It was such cases of precocious criminality that the medieval jurists had in mind in excepting from the immunity to punishment generally accorded to children those in whom, as they phrased it, *malitia supplet aetatem* [badness makes up for age].

"'Mythomania is a physiological phenomenon in all children up to a certain point, and it often presents itself in the adult, in a more or less marked degree, which is always the indication of a diseased condition, or, at least, of a certain amount of mental disturbance.'"

Several examples of this curious state of mind were published, some time ago, we are told, by Benjamin Ball. He knew a young physician who often told quite complicated and perfectly probable stories, giving particulars of events in which he was supposed to have taken part, but whose details existed only in his imagination, altho he apparently had no reason for inventing them. This man lied simply for the sake of lying, and sometimes used to say of himself, "I am an abominable liar." Perhaps he mistook dreams for realities. Ball thought that in many cases morbid fabulations are simply dreams prolonged into the waking state. The writer goes on:

"When we narrate an event in which we have taken part, or when we play a part on the stage, we should as far as possible . . . feel the emotions with which we desire to inspire our hearers—

> If thou wouldst have me weep,
> Thou must thyself feel grief.

"And if one succeeds in feeling thus the furies of *Orestes* or the sadness of the abandoned *Ariadne*, he may, with a small amount of imagination and of mental weakness, finally reach the point of believing himself to be the hero that he is impersonating.

"Dr. Trannoy, in a thesis on this subject, tells of a professor of history in a large Paris school who could not speak of the war of 1870, in which he had participated as a volunteer, without naming a large number of engagements in which he claimed to have fought. Unfortunately for him, it frequently happened that he mentioned battles that occurred far apart and almost at the same hour. The wealth of details that he gave, the emotion with which he seemed to live over again the events of these battles, made it impossible to distinguish the actions in which he had really taken part.

"In the mythomania of adults we meet the same types as in that of children. The desire to make oneself interesting, the wish for glory, are the most frequent motives that lead weak intellects to the manufacture of stories; but there is also much perverse fabulation. In the case of hysterical patients, in particular, fabulations, accompanied sometimes by feigned assaults with wounds made by the subjects themselves, are often so well constructed that they have led justice into error and have brought about the condemnaton of the innocent. Such is the well-known case of the unfortunate Lieutenant de la Roncière, who was unjustly convicted in 1835 on the accusation of a hysterical woman and not rehabilitated until 1849.

"The Armand affair, which made so much noise in the south of France toward the close of the Second Empire, is of the same order. In this case a servant, possest with mythomaniac perversity, accused his master of attempted assassination.

"The eminent medicolegist Tardieu showed that this man had succeeded in tying his own hands behind his back, and this little feat became fashionable in drawing-rooms. The accused, however, found it somewhat difficult to prove his innocence.

"Perverse mythomania constitutes a real social danger. The study of mythomania and of its various degrees shows us how unreliable human testimony is; the truth is very difficult to reach in the midst of errors, intentional or unconscious, due to inattention, faults of memory, suggestibility, and simple mythomania, malign or perverse."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CARDBOARD RECEPTACLES FOR LIQUIDS—Methods used successfully to make cardboard articles strong and waterproof, so that this material may be used for vessels and receptacles for liquids, are described by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) as follows:

"For some time current use has been made of various utensils of paper or cardboard (which is nearly the same thing, since wood-pulp is always employed), but perfectly impermeable to water. They are at once light and unbreakable, except under considerable shocks, or rather pressures. In this way are made basins and receptacles of all kinds.

"Two or three processes are in general use for obtaining the desired result, and for giving to sheets of cellulose or paper-pulp the proper degree of rigidity and impermeability. Thus, the material has been treated with a hot mixture of asphalt, turpentine, and strong glue dissolved in linseed oil. A process is also used in which the cellulose articles are saturated with a solution of resin in petroleum, linseed oil, and paraffin. Also, and more simply, the surface may be brushed with a solution of varnish in linseed oil; but in this case the whole mass of the wood-pulp does not become hardened.

"A process that is well spoken of consists in immersing the paper articles in a solution of a resinous soap; when this has permeated thoroughly they are placed in a hot bath of zinc chlorid and passed between rollers, then washed and dried in an oven; finally, they are treated with paraffin oil and then vigorously ironed. The interesting feature of this process is that by its means we may obtain objects that remain flexible while acquiring exceptional strength.

"It should also be added that sheets of ordinary paper are sometimes treated in a bath of nitric acid, or in a solution of a nitrate, then piled one on another and subjected at once to considerable pressure. This causes them to adhere and form a perfectly strong sheet of cardboard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BILLIARDS ON AN OVAL TABLE

THE demonstrated possibility of making, on an ordinary rectangular billiard-table, so-called "nursing" shots that may be infinitely repeated, has somewhat lessened the interest in the game. Billiards, instead of becoming more exciting as the skill of the contestants increases, often becomes monotonous to the

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE OVAL BILLIARD-TABLE.

This billiard-table, without straight lines, is intended to prevent "nursing" and "top-of-the-table" play.

spectator, owing to the adherence of the players to what is known as "top-of-the-table" play. In order to make such unvarying repetition impossible, and to "open up" the game, an oval table has recently been introduced in England. This is described as follows in *The Scientific American* (New York). We read:

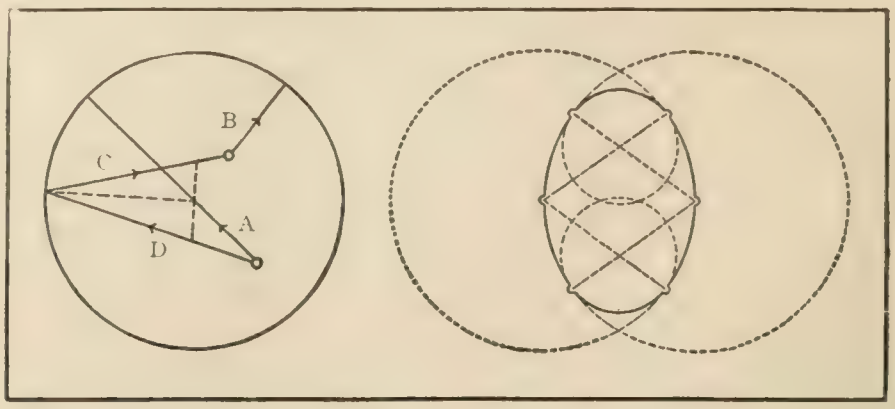
"Tho popularly described as 'oval,' the shape is in reality 'arc-oval,' its form being clearly demonstrated in the accompanying diagram. It is constructed by the arcs of two circles of fixt relative sizes, which approach the figure of an ellipse. This method of construction is essential in eliminating the difficulty in finding the angle vertex on the ever-changing curve of the oval or ellipse.

"This design has been worked out by Mr. J. J. Pearson, an English architect, and he was influenced in his experiments by the fact that, among the many recognized geometrical figures, none approaches in versatility of angle problems those of a curved formation.

"The possibilities of play upon a circular table, which, it may be explained, also serve as a key to all play on the arc-oval table, may be gathered from the second diagram. Here a ball struck from or in line with the center returns direct, or, if played to pass the center at a given distance, returns the same distance on the other side. It will thus be realized that the dividing line of any angle springs from a definite point on the table, in variance to that obtaining on the oblong table, where it is ever at a right angle to the cushion. The table, being enclosed by the arcs of four circles, has four central points."

It will be seen from the diagram that the table is bounded by the arcs of four circles, the arcs of the larger circles forming the longer sides, while the arcs of the small circles constitute the short sides, the pockets (used in the English game) being of the same number as in the oblong table. Instead of becoming more difficult, however, the game is in reality simplified, when the geometry of the angles and the properties of the circle have once been mastered. To quote further:

"The possibilities of the various angles thus placed at the play-



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

POSSIBILITIES OF PLAY ON THE OVAL TABLE.

er's disposal are illimitable. The play is considerably opened and rendered more fascinating, while at the same time the difficulties of the divided ball are curtailed. There are many strokes only obtainable in one way on the oblong table which are possible in several upon this latest design, while at the same time playing for safety is impracticable, and repeat strokes are reduced to a minimum. At the same time, according to the experience of those who have tried their skill upon the new table, the balls are always more accessible, the rest is seldom needed, and one does not have to assume difficult attitudes to make a stroke. It is somewhat difficult for the player fresh from the old pattern of table to comprehend the behavior of the balls, which instead of making the designed rebound, often follow a whizzing course round the contour of the cushion at great velocity, and will pass the opponent's ball, which is only standing away from the cushion the distance of its own diameter.

"Those familiar with play on the oblong table, and who have tested the arc-oval design, concede that the latter gives a more scientific basis to the game, and provides far greater possibilities for the exhibition of skill, calculation, delicacy of touch, and execution of stroke. For the equipment of the private house it possesses distinct advantages, and owing to the absence of the awkward right-angular corner, lends itself particularly to the encouragement of billiard play by ladies. Certainly in England its inception is being appreciated, and it is being popularly received."

DR. H. H. RUSBY,

Who says that caffein taken in the form of a beverage "tends to the formation of a drug habit."

ARE TEA AND COFFEE INJURIOUS?—In reply to a request for his opinion on the toxicity of caffein, Dr. H. H. Rusby, dean of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, and joint author of the Standard Dispensatory, writes as follows to *The Druggist's Circular* (New York, January):

"The injurious effects of tea- and coffee-drinking have been misrepresented and grossly exaggerated; altho no other beverage is so well adapted to meet natural requirements as plain water, yet the power of adaptability of the human system is such as to enable it to become habituated to the moderate use of caffein beverages without detriment. It is nevertheless true that caffein is a genuine poison, both acute and chronic. Taken in the form of a beverage it tends to the formation of a drug habit, quite as characteristic, tho not so effective, as ordinary narcotics. While not cumulative in substance, it is so in effects, permanent disorders of the cardiac function and of the cerebral circulation resulting from its continued use. When the caffein is taken in more concentrated and seductive forms, confections and the like, such as the 'stored-energy' cubes sold some

years ago, the danger of habit formation, and the cumulative results, become correspondingly greater. As a medicinal agent, caffein is one of the most certain and prompt diuretics and cardiac and cerebral stimulants, but given in excess it is capable of seriously impairing the same functions and even of causing death, a result that has not infrequently occurred in medical practise."

In this connection the paper named above quotes a note from *The Hotel Register* which it regards as of particular interest. It follows:

"Coffee drunkards in Paris are considered as hopeless cases, while those suffering from alcoholic excesses may be 'patched up.'"

A SALESROOM ON WHEELS

A VAN or car that is a combination of salesroom and dwelling-house is described by W. G. Fitz-Gerald in *System* (Chicago, January). This novel scheme of a "gipsy drumming-wagon," we are told, has been successfully used in England by Walden Howard, agent of a wholesale drug-house, to stimulate trade and get in closer touch with dealers. Says the writer:

"No claptrap circus methods were used, be it noted, for such would be out of keeping with the dignity of the firm, which has been established nearly two hundred years. The miniature 'rolling palace' was simply a business convenience of great and proved worth. It made the traveler independent of railroads, hotels, porters, and other modern institutions we are too apt to think indispensable. It was suggested to Mr. Howard that a motor-hauled living-wagon would be better still.

Courtesy of "System," Chicago.

INTERIOR OF THE SALESROOM,

Showing the richness of the furnishings and homelike appearance of the reception-room. Mr. Howard is seen sitting by the fireplace.

He thinks not, however. In going from hamlet to hamlet and town to town speed is really no object at all.

"So 'Captain' Howard will keep to horse haulage, hiring animals at very low rates between his halting-points. He takes a servant with him, and this man lodges each night in village or town. The assistant is half valet and half cook. And while he is clearing up at night his master is busy writing out orders and mapping routes and calls for the morrow.

"The 'house on wheels' is usually expected at its stopping-place, and customers are often entertained at a kind of picnic

Courtesy of "System," Chicago.

"CAPTAIN" WALDEN HOWARD'S TRAVELING SALESROOM.

The horse-drawn vehicle in which he travels about the country taking orders for his wholesale house; the wagon is attractively decorated on the outside so that it serves well as an advertisement for the firm.

lunch, with refreshments of the best. As to the 'Captain,' every one admires his whole-souled devotion to his work; for this sumptuously fitted living-wagon is at once his home and club, store and office. Taken all round the traveler finds this a very healthy life, and with slight modifications it is practicable even in winter.

"It is not found necessary to carry a very large stock of samples; fortunately drugs are small in bulk and often extremely costly. And after all, it is results that count.

"In this respect the innovator is more than content. Understanding thoroughly the psychology of a sale, he invites a prospective customer to dinner in the beautiful little sitting-room of the wagon; and long before the cigars are lighted, the novelty of the whole undertaking, the conspicuous ability of the drummer, and the marked excellence of his goods all combine to produce an order that leaves a dismal outlook for Mr. Howard's competitor in that particular field. I have said no expense was spared on the interior of this curious house on wheels. The carved Burmese-teak fittings would grace a millionaire's yacht. The miniature furniture, too, would do credit to a smart club. And in unexpected closets and cupboards lurk cigars of the finest and cognac of the oldest.

"Like all successes, Mr. Howard's scheme is being imitated. Other big firms are ordering still more ambitious wagons."

MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS AND ALPINE SCENERY—In the opinion of a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 30) the opposition of Alpinists to the Swiss mountain railroads is unwarranted. He says:

"It is well known that all the loftiest summits of the Alps are threatened with the invasion of the mountain railway. The Righi was the first victim, then Pilatus, and there have been ten others since.

"The entrance of electricity into the field has given new energy to the enterprise of the engineers. The Jungfrau railway, begun ten years ago, has attained the altitude of 3,415 meters [11,200 feet], and only 700 meters remain before the summit is reached, the last 100 meters being gained by a tunnel elevator through solid rock. This profanation of the virgin mountain has filled with indignation various persons in Switzerland and all the Alpine societies; which has taken the form of a vigorous protest from the English Alpine clubs occasioned by a new railway that has been proposed for the Matterhorn.

"An English branch of the League for the Preservation of the Picturesque Sites of Switzerland has been formed, including many illustrious names, and it has addrest to the Swiss Federal Council

a protest against the new projects. Alpinists with strong limbs wish to reserve to themselves the ascent of high summits and the magnificent views that are to be enjoyed there.

"Weaker persons, however, desire also to have a share, and are pushing to completion the mountain railways, ably seconded by promoters of what promise to be lucrative enterprises. Who will win in this struggle?

"In our opinion the question of the destruction of the natural beauties of Switzerland is a weak argument. The line of an electric road is invisible on the sides of the Alpine giants."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WANTED: SCIENCE IN TELEPHONY

THAT the telephone as we have it to-day is by no means a perfect instrument, and that it might be greatly improved by more and better scientific analysis and research work in telephony, is the proposition that Kempster B. Miller sets out to establish in an article contributed to *Telephony* (Chicago, January). Mr. Miller is of opinion that workers in the practise of telephony are in need of more light. He writes:

Courtesy of "Telephony," Chicago.

KEMPSTER B. MILLER,

Who points out the fact that "telephony offers some almost virgin fields for scientific research."

"While some splendid scientific work has been done, the fact remains that the methods employed in the advancement of telephony have been largely of the 'cut-and-dry' order. Things that have not been thoroughly understood have often been glossed over with inadequate explanations. Results have been secured, to be sure, but perhaps telephonists in particular and the world in general have looked on them with too much complacency.

"Strange as it may seem at this late date, telephony offers some almost virgin fields for scientific research, the exploration of which in a truly scientific manner can not fail to uncover truths which will be of great value."

The author quotes as a notable and recent example of what may be accomplished by scientific methods the work of Dr. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, who has developed, by strictly mathematical means, a method of improving transmission in telephone lines by interposing coils of certain characteristics at stated intervals. By this system telephone conversation may be carried on at greater distances over circuits that cost much less. We read further:

"As a basis of further work toward the betterment of telephone transmission, we should know more about voice currents and the effect on the ear of the vibrations which they produce. The problem therefore is not wholly one of electricity or physics—it is in large measure physiological. We hear much about the effects of the various frequencies on the quality of sound, but very little about the effect of varying the *phase relations* between these frequencies. . . . . .

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the modern telephone transmitter can not retain its prestige in the light of physical analysis. It is believed that if the wave form of the telephone current which results from the action of the transmitter could be studied in detail it would be found to utterly fail in the 'faithful reproduction of the sound-waves' that tradition has attributed to it. Those who have studied telephone transmission know that part of the success in a transmission is due not to the instruments or to the line, but to the adaptability of the human ear and mind. In other words, one does not hear all that he thinks he hears in a telephone, but the ear and the mind, taking the context as a guide, supply many deficiencies.

"Telephonists feel pretty well satisfied with the receiver as a responding device. Perhaps, however, in the light of more complete knowledge, even this and the many other things used in the transmission systems, to say nothing of the circuit arrangements, could be materially bettered in the light of greater knowledge of fundamental conditions."

As a further example of the things that need to be done in telephony, Mr. Miller cites the elimination of the so-called "sidetone" in the receiver, by which is meant the effect on the telephone receiver of sounds striking the diaphragm of the transmitter at its own station. He goes on:

"It is gratifying that the largest operating companies and some of the larger manufacturing companies are establishing well-equipped laboratories for the trying out and developing of new ideas. It is doubtful, however, whether in general these laboratories are getting at the bottom of things, so to speak, from the real scientific standpoint. It is perhaps not to be expected that laboratories maintained for strictly commercial purposes should do this to best advantage. Such work is more often done in our universities, and it is from them that much good could come if the proper interest could be aroused. I have heard prominent telephone engineers express the wish that the universities would give this matter serious attention, not with the idea of turning out ready-made engineers, but rather for the purpose of advancing the scientific knowledge available on the subject of telephony."

THE COLOR OF THE SEA

AN attempt to measure accurately the color of the sea in different places and at different times, and to make use of the results in a systematic way, to the advantage of navigators, fishermen, etc., is described in *La Nature* (Paris) by Prof. J. Thoulet, of the University of Nancy. Of the difficulties of observation and the instrument that overcomes them he writes:

"The color of the sea at a given place varies according to the manner in which it is observed. Seen from the top of a cliff or the bridge of the vessel the color depends on a considerable number of variables, among which may be mentioned the actual color of the water, which is a pure azure, the various phenomena of absorption, refraction, reflection, and diffusion of light, the influence of suspended particles, whether colored or not, the exterior light, the cloudiness of the sky, the height of the sun above the horizon, the state of agitation of the water, the temperature, the quantity of salts in solution, the neighborhood, distance, and nature of the bottom. In reality, these causes, each of which has been studied separately and is now well known, are so numerous that it would be quite correct to affirm that if, at the same instant, an observer could look at the same portion of sea from two different viewpoints, he would see it in different tints.

"The notation of sea-color, in such conditions, must necessarily be very rough and approximate, and will never have real scientific character. If it were otherwise, a painter would need but a single flat tint to represent it. The artist's task would be prodigiously simplified, it is true; but art would hardly reap the same advantage.

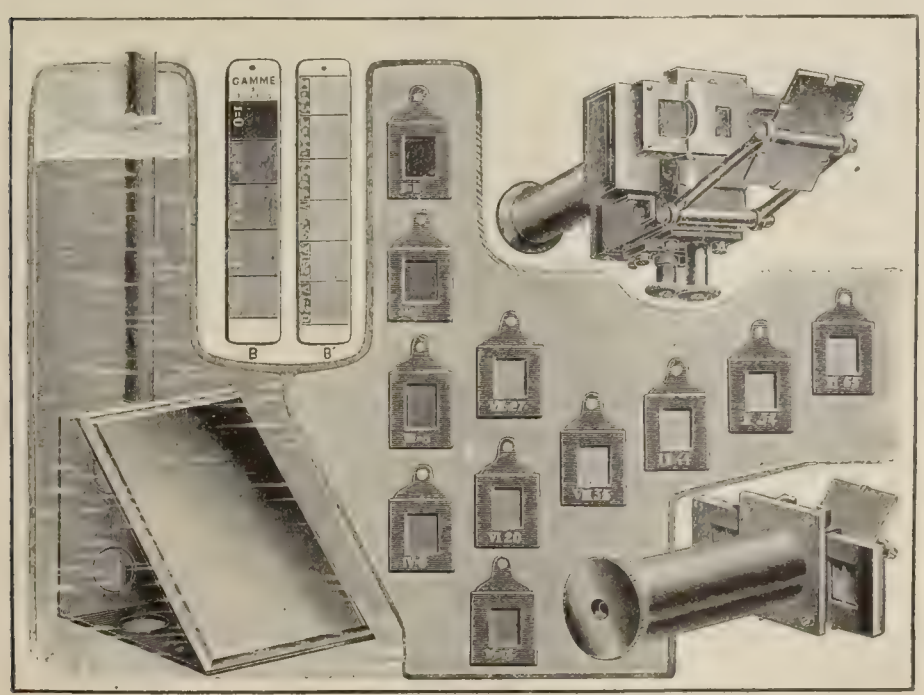
"If, as Professor Wittstein first suggested, we take a mirror, inclined at 45° and fixt to the end of a rod, immerse it completely, while keeping it in the upper layers of the water, and look directly downward at it, we have quite a different case. Here we are looking along a practically infinite extent of water, equally illuminated in all its parts, and, as there is no reflection, the tint is perfectly uniform, transparent, and comparable to that of a fine limpid glass. By turning the mirror about with the rod, the direction of the illumination is altered without changing any other condition, so that the color remains essentially unchanged, the depth of the shade alone being altered. . . . Thus it becomes possible

to appreciate surely and scientifically the tint of sea-water in one locality and at a determinate moment."

To establish a scale of tints by reference to which the degree of color may be defined, Professor Forel, the Swiss meteorologist, used two standard colored solutions—a yellow one of bichromate of potash, and a blue one of ammoniacal sulfate of copper. These are mixt in centesimal proportions and designated by the percentage of yellow, so that, for instance, 17 signifies the color of a mixture of 17 parts of the standard yellow liquid with 83 of the blue. The trouble with this scale is that the standard solutions lose color with age and that liquids are difficult to carry about safely to the different places of observation. Professor Thoulet has devised what he regards as a simple and equally effective plan. He uses a series of eleven bits of glass covered with gelatin films dyed with the appropriate shades. These are used with a hollow "colorimetric" tube or are enclosed in little frames of their own and employed separately. To measure the color of the sea the inclined mirror is submerged and the corresponding colored glass is selected. In simpler and merely approximate observations, Professor Thoulet uses a strip of board on which his color series is painted in oils. What is the use of all this? The writer assures us that it is susceptible of practical application of high value. He says:

"In the first place, navigation will profit by charts in which the results of color-observations will be graphically represented by isochromatic curves and regions analogous to the isothermals, etc., so well known in oceanography. According to recent information the approach to the dangerous waters of Cape Guardafui is recognizable by a very clear alteration in the color of the sea. As colorimetric data are easily noted, even in foggy or rainy weather, many accidents might be avoided if a ship could detect danger by so simple a means, and modify her course accordingly. . . . . .

"The coloration of the sea may possibly be related to the nature of its 'plankton'—a name by which is designated the mass of animalcules or of vegetable matter floating freely in the water and subjected only to the exterior physical, chemical, and mechanical conditions of the sea. Here also investigation is needed; for if this is really the case, as is very probable, the fisherman may make use of the fact that the plankton serves as food for fish, to ascertain the nature of his fishing-ground. Whether he seeks herring, sardine, or some other fish, he will thus know in advance whether he will have good, average, or bad luck; and he will act accordingly. With a thermometer and a colorimetric scale, fishing will cease to be what it is to-day—alas—in France—a pure matter of chance with all its errors and uncertainties, and will become what it ought to be, and what it is more and more becoming abroad, a rational and systematic industry based on rigorous and precise scientific data."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

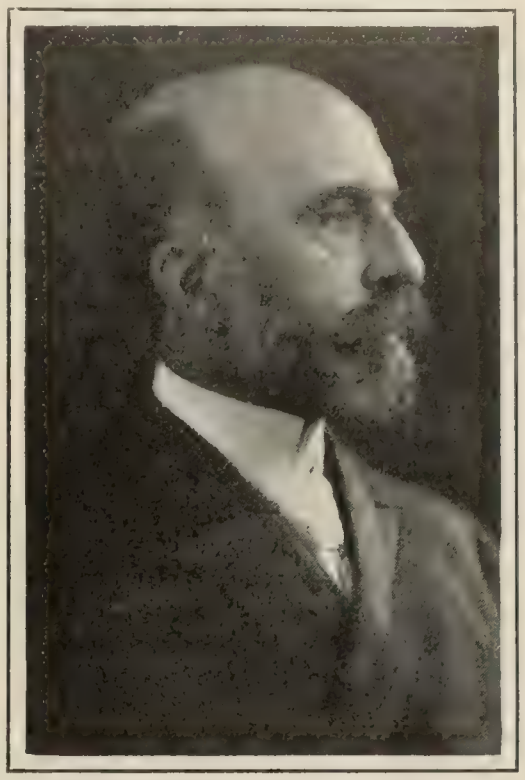


INSTRUMENTS TO DETERMINE THE COLOR OF THE SEA.

Wittstein's 45° mirror, colorimetric scale, colorimetric glasses, colorimetric telescope, colorimetric tube.

RELATION OF SCIENCE TO MAN

THAT no social science is worthy of the name which does not deal in the last analysis with human personality, and that the place of any science in the scale "between triviality and importance" is fixt by its cooperation with other sciences to ascertain what there is in men and how this may best be brought out—these are propositions laid down by Prof. Albion W. Small, of Chicago University, in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago). As editor of this journal, Professor Small recently sent out a series of questions along this line to twenty-seven sociologists of high standing, of whom only six answered. The replies seem to show, Professor Small thinks, a "prevalent contempt for live questions on the bearings of different parts of social science upon one another." Students are interested each in his narrow range of studies, and not in their connection or interaction. This condition, Dr. Small observes, "does credit to nobody." He writes:



PROF. ALBION W. SMALL.

The sciences are all merely "so many triflings with capricious conceits about life," he believes, unless they help tell us what is in man and how he can realize his possibilities.

"There is one question, and one only, which in the last analysis gives social science under any name first-rate dignity. However we may phrase the question, it amounts to this: What is potentially in human beings, and how may human beings who have begun to be conscious of themselves make the most headway in realizing these possibilities? So far as I am able to see, this question is closer on the track of the last meaning we can discover for life than any other. I can see nothing but hysterics in any human activity whatsoever which is not in some way contributing its quota toward answering this question. Sciences all seem to me so many triflings with capricious conceits about life, unless each in its way is cooperating with all other investigations of human experience in working out the completest report possible upon the main question. In the last resort, the place of any science in the gamut between triviality and importance must be fixt by the degree of its participation in this cooperative inquiry."

There is, Professor Small finds, a "chaos of opinions" about the relations of social sciences to one another, and people are pursuing "faddishly isolated social curiosity-hunting" without caring whether it is related to anything else than individual whim. Back of all this, he asserts, is "indifferentism or agnosticism" about any main meaning which gives the incidents of life a scale of values. This he regards as an unfortunate state of affairs. He goes on:

"We either do or do not believe that there is an underlying moral economy which it is the interest of all mankind to know. We either believe or we do not believe that every specialization of knowledge about society is on trial until it connects up with all that can be ascertained about the entire system of moral economy which human evolution demonstrates. The attitude of the social scientists in the United States points to a considerable preponderance of opinion that the idea of an underlying moral economy in the affairs of men is a myth. If this is so, then we may take our pick of the interests which we shall think and act about, and our choice makes no difference. If it is not so, if men's actions tend to promote or to retard some central process, then it makes a mighty difference if in thought or deed we assume the contrary."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

TO HELP COUNTRY BOYS

THAT the country boy finds more temptations to do wrong and fewer helps to do right than his brother in the city, is the opinion of Mr. F. W. Pearsall, secretary of the New York State Committee of the Y. M. C. A., tho there are others who maintain that the country boy has the best chance, by a long way, to grow up a decent man. Agreeing with Mr. Pearsall is Prof. Myron Scudder, who is quoted by *The News* of the Y. M. C. A. (New York) to the following effect:

"The country situation is a very important and menacing one. I can say after twenty-five years' experience in the educational work of country districts that the tendency in the country life of children is distinctly downward. An ever-increasing number of undesirable men are drifting into farm labor, and it is far easier for a boy to go wrong in the country than in the city. It is a bad place to-day to bring up a boy. The farmer has the latest magazines, and his house is better heated and lighted than ever before, but the improvement in his condition does not reach down to the children, and the expulsive forces of country life are depopulating the farming districts. We must introduce some force into country life which will make it more attractive and tend to hold the younger generation in the country. The Y. M. C. A. is such a force. The church is dead, but unburied. There seems no hope for the country church to-day, unless somebody like the Y. M. C. A. can come in and vivify it."

The County Department of the Y. M. C. A. is extending its work into the country towns and "giving the country boy an equal chance with the city young man, the college student, and the railroad man." Some account of its work is given by *The News* in the following:

"Recent reports coming to the International County Department tell of its peculiar success. Among the correspondence is a letter from the selectmen of a town in Essex County, Mass., tendering thanks to the official in charge for the good influences apparent on a group of high-school fellows, who the year previous had driven eight different teachers out of the principalship. In the same county a short time before, two young men united with the church; these were the first male accessions in any church in that town for six years. These young men are becoming moral factors in the community. One of them is now superintendent of a Sunday-school, and the other president of a Christian Endeavor Society. The lack in the country churches, which has long been recognized, is that of the masculine element in its management and meetings. These county associations seem to be supplying this in a considerable measure where they have been at work.

"Eighteen Sunday-schools in a Minnesota county, with 1,395 scholars, have but thirteen men teaching in its Bible-classes, but in another county the department supplied fifteen young men as teachers to Bible-classes through its training; while in a New Jersey town an Association group provided leaders for a mission Sunday-school among street boys from its effectively taught classes.

"Many pastors of weak and struggling churches in the small towns in the country had looked upon the Y. M. C. A. as an interloper and a possible rival, which would deflect the attention of young men from the services of the church. These fears are shown to have been groundless. In a Maine village of 300 population, where there are only five male members under twenty-five years of age in the two churches, twenty-six young men are now in the County Association Bible-class. This includes several fellows who have been known as 'terrors.' Four of them have now joined the church. Accession from these Bible-classes have nearly doubled the number of young men in the church. Strange to say, the leader of this class is a Syrian, now a respected merchant, who came to the town some years before as a pack-pedler.

"In Oneida County there is a Bible-study group of fifteen made up of young men brought up in a canal-boat-builder's community among the worst kind of influences, and seven of these have been led to unite with the church.

"Strange to say, one of the most influential leaders for good in a Minnesota group of country boys was a few years ago the most reckless dare-devil in town, altho the son of a minister. Among the twenty-nine 'converts' in an Iowa county, were included the captain of a high-school football team, the catcher of the baseball nine, and a young lawyer who had been a wife-beater, and recently run a big dance in opposition to the meetings held in the town.

"A young Norwegian, who was a member of a Minnesota group, attracted attention of the county secretary by his cleverness, ability, and character. Because of the training given him he is now a Sunday-school field missionary among the Norwegians in South Dakota."

These county associations are taking a lead in athletics in their sections by organizing field meets which attract the attention of the country around. Further:

"These are conducted on a 'clean-sport' and 'fair-play' principle, which the associations have introduced into the cities. Boys are held under Christian influences by this combination of athletics, Bible study, and social service which holds them at the time they usually leave the church and Sunday-school. The Bible-classes are popular; for instance, three hundred older boys and younger men are found in the Bible-classes taught by older boys and young men in Lenawee County, Mich. Much of his popularity depends upon the class-leader, as in a county association in a lumber community in Maine, the Bible-class of twenty-two young men have for their teacher a former crack college athlete, who is the principal of the high school.

"When the association begins to work in a section there are oftentimes no Christian young men. This was so in an Iowa town where, when a Bible-class of twenty men was formed, only one man was a Christian, but to-day there is only one of them who is not a Christian. Sometimes the students of these classes drive from three to five miles to attend a Bible-class, which may be held in a home or schoolhouse. At Grand Junction, Ia., the largest class is made up of the members of the Masonic lodge, who are studying the life of Christ, from his birth to resurrection, as typified in the old temple worship.

"But the County Associations' methods of work are not all limited to Bible-classes nor to athletics, lectures and entertainments are arranged, and evening educational classes according to the needs of the men. In the summer the boys camp together.

"It seems that this department of the organization is to effect in a very vital manner the conditions of life among the young men in the smaller towns and the country communities, where 55 per cent. of the young men and boys of the United States live."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE REPUDIATES "CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY"—Christian Psychology, which is showing itself as a vigorous movement organized for the healing of bodily ills, is not to be mistaken as a phase of Christian Science. Bishop Fallows, who is heading the movement in Chicago, is definite on this point; now the Christian Scientist, on his side, asserts that there will be no dealings with the Christian Psychologist. Speaking for Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Archibald McLellan declares in *The Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston) that "her teachings show that she can not indorse as Christianity the two distinctly contradictory statements and points of view contained in the term 'Christian psychology'—otherwise Christian materialism." Christian psychology, this writer goes on to maintain, "is equivalent to Christian phrenology, physiology, and mythology, whereas Jesus predicated and demonstrated Christian healing on the basis of Spirit God." The teaching of Jesus, from the Christian-Science standpoint, is here still further elucidated:

"He never complicated Spirit with matter, never taught the finite opposite of God, Spirit, infinity, All. Theology means one God, and Christianity is not founded on any other basis except one God, one infinite, and that infinite divine Love. God is Spirit, and they that worship him must worship in truth. As revealed in Christian Science, God is unconscious of matter, for if he is Spirit, and All, he can not know aught that would be the very unlikeness of himself in quantity, quality, and divinity.

"Neglect of this, the real meaning of Christianity, resulted in a loss of the power to heal the sick centuries ago, and to-day also

there are those who are casting lots for Christ's seamless robe, but by their failure to perceive the oneness of Spirit they also will lose the truth of Christianity, and thus be unable to demonstrate it upon the divine Principle which Jesus taught, namely, one God, one infinite, hence no matter. Christianity without this essential science of Christian truth—the oneness of Spirit—is left without a perfect principle and without scientific demonstration thereof. In other words, they who drop Spirit as the one and all of Christianity, thereby lose the demonstration of the power of Spirit, through Christ, to heal the sick and cleanse the leper, to destroy sin, disease, and death.

"Mrs. Eddy has shown that she loves all that tends toward Christianity; hence she loves Catholics and Protestants—Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, Shakers—all save those who stand still and entertain no desire for Christianity."

MR. ELLIS ON THE "GIFT OF TONGUES"

MR. W. T. ELLIS, who made the world-tour of inspection of the various missionary enterprises of the churches, has given some startling testimony concerning the gift of tongues among Hindu Christians. *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.), quoting from his address before the Montreat convention last July, cites the following passage:

"These girls were pleading for a visitation of the Spirit of God for India—the Spirit of God had come to them and endued them with the spirit of intercessory prayer, and some of these girls who did not understand English were praying in English; some of the girls who did not understand Greek were praying in Greek; some of them were praying in Hebrew; some of them were praying in tongues that no man can interpret. I do not know what it means —the facts are there—I testify to them."

The above journal further quotes Mr. Ellis as suggesting that God is "revealing himself to the poor and the ignorant and the heathen as he revealed himself on the day of Pentecost." This, however, seems to stagger *The Presbyterian Standard*, which goes on to say:

"It was expected of Mr. Ellis that he would tell the 'truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' It has been assumed that in all of his splendid addresses he was speaking without fear or favor, and giving facts and impressions free from the colorings of prejudice against, or partiality for the cause of missions. This assumption of his calm, judicial temper has contributed no little to the profound impression which he has made. His hearers and readers have not felt called upon to make any allowance for the bias of an advocate, or the enthusiasm of a devotee. From a man to whom has been accorded such a dispassionate judgment the words that we have quoted are surprizing, to say the least of it. . . . . .

"Surely this is remarkable. While returned missionaries have been rehearsing to us the glory of God's wonderful works among the heathen, not one of them, in the ardor of his loftiest enthusiasm has suggested any recurrence of the scenes of Pentecost. It remained for this unbiased witness, sent forth by a relentless press to spy out and report the unvarnished facts, to bring back a story far surpassing in its marvel anything that we have hitherto heard! He has laid the missionaries in the shade, and made a demand on our faith beyond anything that we have yet been asked to believe."

What are we going to do about it? asks this paper, and it goes on to state the case for the witness in these terms:

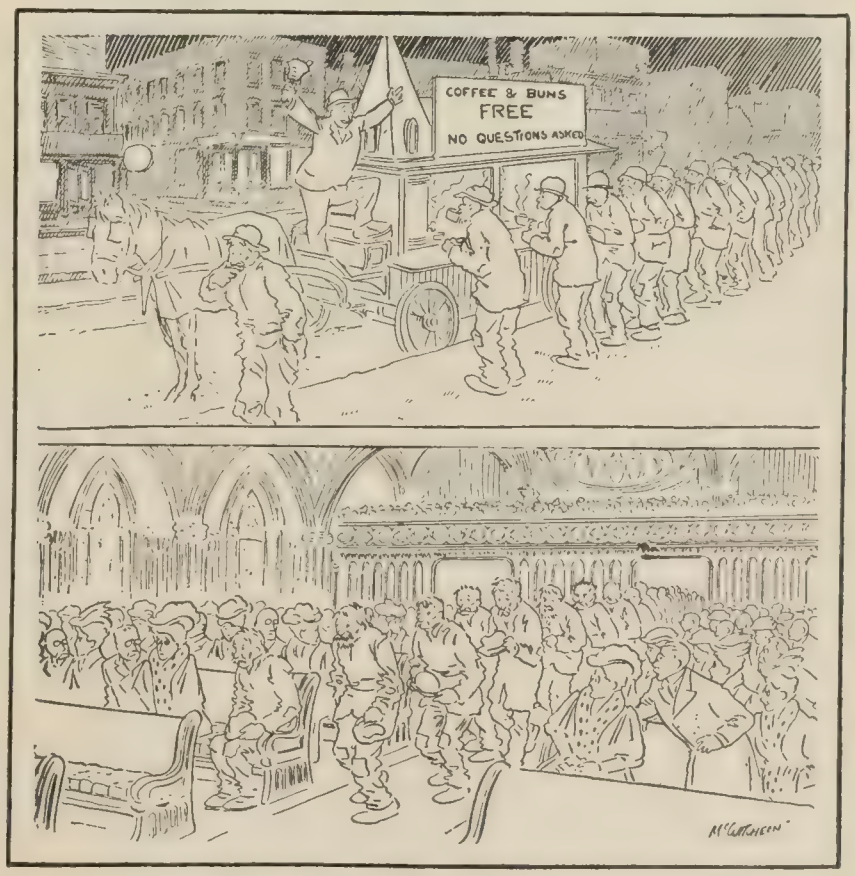
"We do not wish to discredit Mr. Ellis; we prize too highly the magnificent contributions which he has made to the rising tide of missionary interest. Our hearts have rejoiced, and thanked God for such a voice, as we have read his thrilling appeals to the Christian manhood of the church. . . . His addresses are as the clarion note of the trumpet, and seem to be rousing the strongholds of heathenism. We would not abate one jot of the enthusiasm which they are evoking.

"At the same time can we permit his deliberate testimony to that which is manifestly miraculous, and which he himself parallels to Pentecost, to pass unchallenged? From the days of Montanus in the second century down to our own day there have been, from time to time, sects of enthusiasts claiming the 'gift of tongues.' At this very hour there are, in more than one State of our Union, earnest souls who make this claim. But all the while, that which passes for conservative orthodoxy has branded this claim an evidence of fanaticism. Are we now to revise our judgment in deference to Mr. W. T. Ellis? If so, are we going to give these earnest souls in our own land the benefit of this revision? Or shall we rest our faith only on the testimony of Mr. Ellis, and grant that alone in far-distant India God has been graciously pleased to duplicate Pentecost?

"We may say for ourselves that we have no zeal in the behalf of skepticism. The idea of genuine Pentecostal miracles is not in the least repellent to us. But 'at the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established.' It would seem to be only fair in a case of this kind to have confirmatory testimony from some of our numerous missionaries in India."

THE CHURCH AND THE "DOWN-AND-OUTS"

THE blame often heaped upon the church for its social neglects loses force by missing the mark of the church's actual failure. In saying this the Chicago *Interior* makes allusion to the glee of "certain persons" over a cartoon of John T. McCutcheon's published in the Chicago *Tribune*. The certain persons referred to are described as those "always ready to applaud when a shaft of sarcasm strikes the church." McCutcheon's cartoon "shows a line of 'bums' marching down the center aisle of a beautiful Gothic church. A well-drest congregation in the pews gazes at the newcomers with vast astonishment." The origin of the cartoon is shown in another sketch representing a coffee-wagon standing at the curb of a Chicago street and dealing out a free lunch. It represents, says *The Interior*, "an actual coffee-wagon which a Chicago bank official drove into the slums and from which



IF THE DOWN-AND-OUTS CAME TO CHURCH.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

with his own hands he passed out a cup of coffee and two rolls to every comer." The cartoonist derived his idea from one among the six hundred forlorn drifters who called out, "This is the best church I ever heard of." The writer in *The Interior*, taking his

cue from the cartoon and its implication, states the case of the church from the point of view of the church itself:

"*It is no reproach to Christianity that so-called 'class churches' spring up in various communities.*

"By gravitations which the church neither sets in motion nor is capable of stopping, communities classify themselves. The church must not create classes, but any class it finds in any place it must preach to. The neighborhood church is the ideal type always; but by very necessity of definition the neighborhood church takes on new characteristics in every new neighborhood. A church suitable to its environment is a worthy church.

"*The church is not reproached by the refinement of its adherents.*

"Christianity, if it puts anything into a man, puts into him a spirit of cleanliness. A vagabond, if he went to church twice, would be something better than a vagabond. The atmosphere of the place would compel him to clean up, and the principles of the place would bring him enough thrift for respectable raiment. Whoever is taught to love God learns to love the seemly and beautiful. Church houses that show taste and congregations that evince gentility are inevitable evolutions of religion.

"*The church is not reproached by preaching that gets over the comprehension of some 'men in the street.'*

"If a man has submerged himself in debauchery to the point of brutalization, some things which the pulpit is bound to say will be very much worse than Greek to him. Naturally, the prodigal among the husks of the swine-field is thinking more covetously of 'bread enough and to spare' than of lost purity and honor. And the pity of the world is all this enormous prodigalism with hunger all in its stomach. But the hope of the world is that other fraction of the race which, hungry at heart, is learning to covet truth and right and spiritual living more than any or all bodily good. And to that fraction the church has a duty which it dare not neglect. It must maintain a pulpit to speak spiritual things to the spiritual. But such a pulpit will scarcely capture the attention of the aimless and debased.

"*So there are many reasons why a visit of the 'down-and-outs' would surprize some churches—honest reasons.*"

But by these things, the writer points out, "the church is not vindicated." There are reproaches which do lie against the ordinary Christian attitude of the day, he asserts, with the addition that "in spirit the church offends far more than in practise." We read further:

"*The church is reproached by the narrowness of its neighborhoodness.*

"A community has not only a perfect right but a holy duty to maintain a church for its own families. But it performs a holy duty sinfully when it feels no care whether other communities have churches as suitable for their families. It's the care that counts. Christians may give money for 'home missions,' but not money-giving—nothing but caring—will remove the reproach.

"*The church is reproached by failure to provide preaching that will stir the aimless and debased.*

"The business of lofty spiritual culture in established Christian congregations is exceedingly attractive. There are always men eager for that task. But gripping sin in hardened lives, hammering at the rock of stupidity and ignorance, coming to close quarters with dirt and suffering and shame—all this isn't pleasant. The church, in both its ministers and its laymen, dodges the job on every excuse that looks half-way plausible. But it's work that has to be done, or the whole history of Jesus is belied in the lives of his disciples.

"*The church is reproached by dearth of personal fellow-feeling for the wretched.*

"All of us have a theoretic sympathy for people who have a hard time to get along. But the most of us stay as far away as possible from where we'd be likely to encounter actual cases of hardship. The Master went out to hunt for sorrow and suffering.

"The reason why the curbstone 'bum' called the coffee-wagon a church was because there was a man inside who had come out to meet hungry men that he would only have heard of if he had stayed at home. Doubtless the banker had heard a sermon that the 'bum' wouldn't have understood. But the banker brewed understanding in the coffee, and the 'bum' got the flavor there.

"This finally:

"*Your church may be all right even if the 'down-and-outs' don't attend it. But you're wrong if you'd hate to see them coming in.*"

MODERN RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

WHEN Mr. René Bazin, member of the French Academy, was recently asked, apropos of the present condition of religion in France, whether the world was witnessing a dissolution, or an evolution, of the religious idea, he answered, "Neither; we are witnessing a persecution." In this remark, he was not alluding to the Law of Separation in France, the confiscation of church property, and the expulsion of the clergy from their immemorial homes, says Ch. Woeste, writing in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels); he referred to the persecution waged against the church by scientists and philosophers of the day. They wage intellectual war upon Christianity, he says, and lead the ignorant to assent to theories which they do not and can not understand. They persecute Christianity by scattering the seeds of moral plague among the people. He quotes as example the words of a French college president, Mr. Lèmeere, uttered in 1907: "Dense is the darkness of our ignorance; we are advancing tiptoe through a profound night. But the fantoms raised by the imagination of our terrified ancestors are gradually vanishing. We are already beginning to see light. . . . We have learned that we are not the creatures of an anthropomorphous god, but the children of energy."

"The children of energy," repeats Mr. Woeste, and adds, "if Mr. Lèmeere thinks that in such an acknowledgment as this men can 'see light,' he is the only person who thinks so."

The bombarding of old and settled beliefs, declares this writer, has driven the common lay people, among whom the extreme views of atheism and unbelief have been disseminated in popular form, to seek other places of refuge. As Mr. Woeste observes:

"Under the influence of the new movement the serenity of life has disappeared. Men are seeking for some relief from the darkness in which the destiny of mankind has become involved. They hope to find a recompense for disappointed hope in earthly enjoyments. They have altogether broken with the spirit of renunciation; they intoxicate themselves with excitements, but, as in the presence of believers they are obliged to assume a certain attitude, and as they detest charity just as deeply as they detest faith and as they have abandoned hope, they declare themselves the champions of the solidarity of the human race and make a profession of altruism."

He enlarges on the way in which high and low who have been intellectually persecuted by ridicule and logic and driven from their faith "wallow in pleasure."

It is in the same strain that Charles Guignebert, professor of the history of Catholicism in the Sorbonne, speaks of the perplexities of the clergy before the hostile and intolerant spirit which science and modern criticism are alleged to manifest toward religion. He thus describes in *La Grande Revue* (Paris) the attitude of the French priests:

"Among the really educated members of the French clergy, some have come to the conclusion that the Christian faith lacks foundation, and with vain cries of anguish they appeal to the official teachers Rome has given them, and then with their own hands proceed to demolish the citadel. Others, who desire at any cost to avoid a collapse of faith, cling with desperation to the traditional dogmas, while they proclaim that 'something must be done'; that the massive edifice of medieval theology is a bad dwelling-place for modern thought, and that the actual intellectual needs of the day must somehow be met by the church. Unfortunately while they show plainly enough that the pickax is to be used, they naturally forbear to say where its work is to stop. A third class of priests, who have been puzzled from the first advent of doubt, resolutely refuse to listen to any rumors from without, and do their best to refrain from thinking in earnest, and shun every form of literature that is not approved by the Index. There are others, still, who think to delude themselves with the idea that they can fortify their peace of mind by uttering against the 'outside philosophers,' *i.e.*, the lay searchers after truth, all the objections, the invectives, the abuse, and the maledictions long since consecrated by unbroken and accepted tradition."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

A POET AND MAN OF BUSINESS

MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, who died on Saturday, January 18, is quoted as having said, "At thirty I went into the Stock Exchange because I needed to be independent in order to write and study." His career furnishes a moral for "the average man of business" who "cares for nothing beyond his routine." The average man is contrasted, by the New York *Evening Post*, with this poet, man of letters, and man of affairs whose end was a response to a sudden summons almost while the pen was in his hand. Says the journal above mentioned:

"Your average man of business cares for nothing beyond his routine. When out of his office he is at a loss for ways to kill time. He can not retire, because he will have nothing to do. His life would be richer if he could cultivate a taste for some intellectual recreation, could read history, essays, or poetry with discrimination, or could collect books or paintings or statuary with intelligence. It is not necessary to match Mr. Stedman's accomplishments; but his happy life is an example to those of us who in getting and spending lay waste our powers. In his genial old age he was a fine specimen of sustained intellectual interest and serviceable friendship. With great simplicity, yet with honest pride, he cherished a literary tradition of which few exemplars remain."

Indeed, in the view of one who writes to the New York *Sun* and signs himself "T.," Mr. Stedman's death, "as an event in the history of a nation's literature," brings to a close a definitely marked period. He goes on:

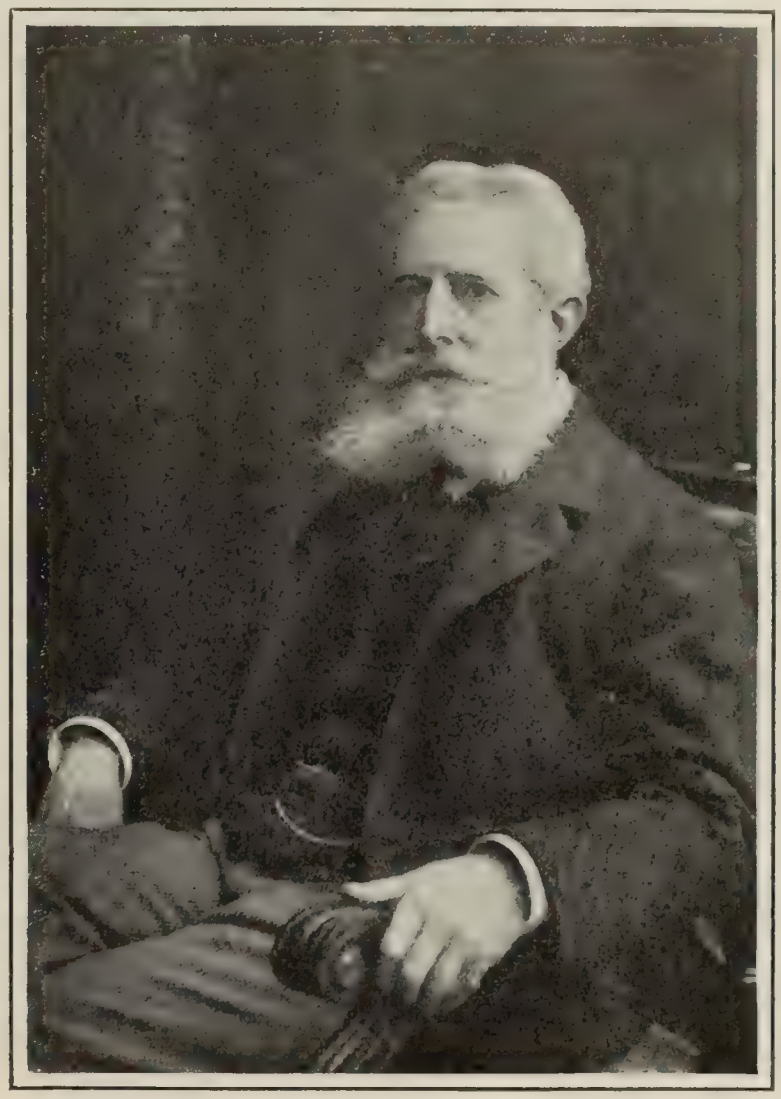
"Bayard Taylor, Stedman, and Aldrich were at the head of a

MR. STEDMAN AS A YOUNG MAN.
From an old daguerreotype.

'school' of American poetry almost as distinct in its nature and niche as the more renowned New-England group. Contemporaries of these poets are still with us, and some are yet uttering occasional notes reminiscent of the earlier day; but the edifice was completed a decade or more ago. The builders were unusually fortunate in being spared to witness the mellowing of their creation. Death found them full of years and honors, blest in the knowledge that the palace of their art, tested, gave assurance of vitality and promise of endurance.

"Stedman, the 'banker-poet,' was a genuine New Yorker; he began right, at the very start, by being born elsewhere. Briefly reviewed, these are the facts of his long life:

"Born in Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1833, he entered Yale with the class of '53, and while there, it is recorded, excelled in Greek and in English composition, taking first prize in a *Yale Lit.* competition with the poem 'Westminster Abbey'; but a student prank



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.
His happy life, says the New York *Evening Post*, "is an example to those of us who in getting and spending lay waste our powers." His poem on "The Undiscovered Country" will be found in the department of "Current Poetry" in this number.

—so it is darkly alluded to in various sketches—brought his undergraduate career to an abrupt termination. This incident, recalling the class poem that Lowell didn't deliver at Harvard (chapel cuts!), charmingly offsets the indictment for superhuman placidity of virtue sometimes brought against Longfellow.

"Twenty years later, after an interval first of nomad adventure then of hard, serious work, Stedman tasted the sweetness of a generous revenge. The prophet became honored in a new country. The damnatory color ran from the black sheep's wool, and the university hastened to call him back to the academic fold. In 1869 he was restored to the roll of his class and awarded the master's degree. In 1853 he married Laura Hyde Woodworth, and the following year he became editor of a country paper in Connecticut. Then he wrote editorially for the New York *World*, and was war correspondent for that paper from '61 to '63. In the latter named year he suffered financial reverses, and with the profest intention of acquiring a competency that would make it possible for him to devote his entire time to literary work he gave up journalism and became a banker. In a dozen years he had 'made good' in both respects; the 'Victorian Poets' was published in 1875. . . . . .

"Yet, with all his varied activities, business by day and literature at night, Mr. Stedman was never a hermit. He went frequently to the theater and the opera. His conversation was witty, with a dash of the business man's brisk bluntness, but always genial and sympathetic. He was a hard worker, a brave man, and a loyal friend.

"There is one poem in which Stedman is revealed both as man

and as poet. It is not merely Stedman's—it is Stedman. In it—as if a merchant had been able by an exhibition of goods on a single counter to advertise his entire stock—is epitomized this poet's production. The very title, 'Pan in Wall Street,' with its felicitous conjunction of the mythological deity and the very center of modern business enterprise, is significant. The verse itself suggests these characteristics: imagination, native Americanism, classic lore. 'Peter Stuyvesant' represents Stedman's muse in its lighter vein; 'Alectryon' is Greek in subject, form, and spirit. 'Pan in Wall Street' weds the two styles.

"A little ragged lad, transplanted from his native land of sun and song to our colder clime—a 'dago' with a 'grind organ'—

> Just where the Treasury's marble front
> Looks over Wall Street's mingled nations;
> Where Jews and Gentiles most are wont
> To throng for trade and last quotations—

There the poet heard 'a strange, wild strain sound high above the modern clamor'—the notes of the expatriate minstrel.

> The bulls and bears together drew
> From Jauncey Court and New-street Alley,
> As erst, if pastorals be true,
> Came beasts from every woodland valley.

"Look more closely, man of business, into the crowd that gathers; did *you* ever, in Wall Street on a busy day, behold 'a Broadway Daphnis, on his tryst with Lais at the Brooklyn Ferry'? And then:

> A one-eyed Cyclops halted long,
> In tattered cloak of army pattern,
> And Galatea joined the throng—
> A blowsy, apple-vending slattern;
> While old Silenus staggered out
> From some new-fangled lunchhouse handy,
> And bade the piper, with a shout,
> To strike up 'Yankee Doodle Dandy!'

"Just as the foolery threatens to grow tiresome comes the relief of this strain of genuine poetry:

> O heart of Nature, beating still,
> With throbs her vernal passion taught her—
> Even here, as on the vine-clad hill
> Or by the Arethusan water!
> New forms may fold the speech, new lands
> Arise within these ocean portals,
> But Music waves eternal wands—
> Enchantress of the souls of mortals!

"Thus mused the poet when

> Among us trod
> A man in blue, with legal baton,
> And scoffed the vagrant demigod,
> And pushed him from the step I sat on.
> Doubting, I mused upon the cry
> 'Great Pan is dead!'—and all the people
> Went on their ways; and clear and high
> The quarter sounded from the steeple.

"Better than the pathos of 'Bohemia,' the character-study of 'The Blameless Prince,' the music of the songs, the poems of nature, is this wholly human little skit, gathering in thirty lines a wealth of all—pathos, music, eloquent expression, facile riming.

"Poet, critic, and man of affairs, Edmund Clarence Stedman was a good specimen of the manhood of America, of that paradoxical race which is at once the most ideal-loving and the hardest-working of the nations."

Mr. Stedman, it is said, has been for half a century the poet-laureate of New York, and as such the New-York estimates of him teem with a pardonable pride. Yet a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, over the initials "E. H. C.," informs us that Stedman "always yearned for New England and lamented to within the last few months of his life, whenever he encountered Boston friends, that he was out of place in New York." It is the opinion of this writer that his most serious and important works are in the field of criticism—the "Victorian Poets," "Victorian Anthology," "American Anthology," and "Nature and Elements of Poetry." Of these we read:

"The first abounds in keen but ever kindly judgments of contemporaries, none the less valuable that the subjects of these notes will in most cases be remembered chiefly or only by these very mentions. It seems like a very 'Campo Santo' of the undistinguished and easily forgettable good citizens and citizenesses of the world of letters of the long ago of the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Stedman's analysis of the elements of poetry must always prove a sound manual for students as a compendium of all that can be laid down in print regarding the technical part of poetry. One remark from the ably elaborated opening essay of 'Victorian Poets' is worth citing here to the credit of his philosophical insight. At the time of the stress of scientific iconoclasm, when the so-called conflict of science with religion was at its height, Stedman had the wisdom to perceive that it was no real conflict, tho it might be leaving its mark upon poetry in affecting the traditional basis of poetic diction, imagery, and thought. 'Scientific iconoclasm,' he said, 'is here mentioned simply as an existing force, not as one to be deplored, for I have faith that it will in the end lead to a new and fairer manifestation of the Immortal Muse. However irrepressible the conflict between accepted theologies and the spirit of investigation, however numerous the traditions of faith that yield to the advances of knowledge, there is no such inherent antagonism between science and poetry.'"

THACKERAY AS A WORD-COINER

IT must be a comfort to the fastidious Englishman who has lately exprest his horror of some American slang, to find such good authority as Thackeray for the vulgarest by-word of his own nation's vocabulary. "Bally," we are told, the word of the coster that has its analog in the "jolly" of more refined speech, was used first by Titmarsh; and Mr. Walter Jerrold, the editor of Thackeray's works, is not at all disturbed over the fact. Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) for January, Mr. Jerrold says that in putting his edition through the press he found in Thackeray many words that his dictionary ignored. "There are some people," he observes, "who seem to think that man was made for the dictionary, not the dictionary made for man; people who, happening upon an unusual or new word, and failing to find it in the book of words, blames the writer for venturing upon a neologism." Mr. Whibley, whose article on the American language was quoted in our issue of January 11, speaks of the American tendency to gather to itself "barbarous, inexpressive Latinisms." Among such words he selects "locate" and "operate," which he holds up to reprehension. In view of this it is interesting to note Mr. Jerrold's discovery in Thackeray of "afflate," and the plea Thackeray makes for the word when he wrote in his essay "De Finibus": "We speak anon of the inflated style of some writers. What if there is also an *afflated* style—when the writer is like a Pythoness on her oracle tripod, and mighty words, words which he can not help, come blowing, and bellowing, and whistling, and moaning through the speaking-pipes of his bodily organ?"

Besides the word "bally" Mr. Jerrold also found such neologisms, so far as the testimony of his "Encyclopædic Dictionary" bore witness, as "bouncer" and "bumptious"—words which seem to us a part of the common change of language. He writes:

"Our next word really affords something in the nature of a surprize showing that just sixty years ago Titmarsh hit upon a word—we actually see it in the making—which was many years afterward to become one of the most familiar of slang expressions. At the beginning of 1847 Michael Angelo Titmarsh delivered himself of 'A Grumble about the Christmas Books' in many pages of *Fraser's Magazine*. At the close of the article he gave us an illustration of the art of every man his own reviewer and hit upon the meaningless but suggestive word *Bally*:

> "'Ha! what have we here?—M. A. Titmarsh's Christmas-book—"Mrs. Perkins's Ball." Dedicated to the Mulligan of Ballymulligan. Ballymulligan! Bally fiddlestick! What, *you*, too, Mr. Titmarsh? You, you sneering wretch, setting up a Christmas-book of your own? This, then, is the meaning of your savage feeling toward the minor fiddlers? Is your kit, sirrah, any bigger than theirs? You, who in the columns of this very Magazine, have sneered at the works of so many painters, look at your own performances!' . . . . . .

"Surely for adding that one word *bally* to the common verbal currency of the nation—not, mark you, to the orthodoxy of the dictionary—Titmarsh has deserved well of posterity; for what would certain people with a certain inability to express themselves

with certainty have done without it? Thousands must have used this bally word bally without knowing that they were quoting Thackeray at all, even as M. Jourdain used prose without being aware of the fact. In the essay 'On a Joke I Once Heard from the Late Thomas Hood' we are told that the tender poet 'evidently undervalued his own serious power and thought that in punning and *broad-grinning* lay his chief strength.' In 'Lovel the Widower' we have *Mr. Batchelor* telling a polite untruth, and adding: 'I did say so, upon my word, looking that half-bred, stuck-up *Mrs. Sargent* gravely in the face; and I humbly trust, if that *bouncer* has been registered against me, the Recording Angel will be pleased to consider that the motive was good, tho the statement was unjustifiable.' In the same story we have the word *bumptious*, which is so familiar that it is a surprize to find our seven-volumed dictionary ignoring it: 'He is rude; he is ill-bred; he is *bumptious* beyond almost any man I ever knew.'"

Running down the alphabet Mr. Jerrold arranges in their order the new words that Thackeray used, but which the lexicographer has so far fought shy of. Some of them seem unlikely of ever getting a welcome since the evolution of social habit has rendered obsolete the thing they stand for; but we note such plausible candidates as "*howabouts* and whereabouts," "strength altogether *hyperatlantean*," "militated," "Præ-railroadites," "regatting," and "resplendid." The letter S furnishes half-a-dozen additions, "the first of them being an old word in a new indefinable and indefensible position." Thus:

"George Washington, we are told in 'The Virginians,' was 'treated more respectfully than persons *twice his senior*.' This suggests a kind of Alice-in-Wonderland insoluble problem: Given a man treated more respectfully than persons twice his senior, find the man's age. It appears as something of a blot on our Titmarshian 'Dixonary.' In *solamen* we are given another useful importation from the Latin. It occurs in the essay 'Greenwich—Whitebait,' where the writer puts in a good word for the pleasures of the table: 'I say, as a general rule, set that man down as a conceited fellow who swaggers about, not caring for his dinner. Why shouldn't we care about it? Was eating not made to be a pleasure to us? Yes, I say, a daily pleasure: a sweet *solamen:* a pleasure familiar, the same, and yet how different. It is one of the causes of domesticity.' In the droll perversion of Titmarshian characteristics in 'Mr. Thackeray in the United States' we are told that 'he pays no visits, and being a *solitudinarian*, frequents not even a single club in London.' In 'A Roundabout Ride' we have an adjective which has passed into not uncommon usage—I do not know if Thackeray was the first to use it—where in an account of thin but pretentious hospitality we learn that 'the silver dish-covers are *splendaceous*.' In the very first paragraph of 'Denis Duval'—that splendid fragment—we have the pleasing participle *suspercollated:* 'None of us *Duvals* have been *suspercollated*, to my knowledge.' Not unremotely connected with that unpleasantly active verb, to suspercollate, we find another word in that same story of 'Catherine,' indicating that when we have—supposing the painful necessity—been suspercollated some thanatographer may come along and write our *thanatography*. How much better it sounds than mere 'obituary notice'! Death is robbed of half his terrors when he travels in unfamiliar incog. Then in *trunch* we have an excellent variant on trounce; it seems to suggest the trounce and let us hear the scrunch all in one onomatopeic syllable."

To add to these words not in Mr. Jerrold's dictionary those "which are given with only one illustrative quotation, and that from the writings of Thackeray, or those unillustrated ones which are asterisked as obsolete or unusual, but which are nevertheless to be found in Thackeray's writings, would be to extend the list considerably." Mr. Jerrold, feeling that the dictionary "has not been sufficiently analyzed while so many of Michael Angelo Titmarsh's words remain unindexed," states that his object has been "merely to draw attention to the debt which the dictionary-makers owe to Thackeray and to the inadequate way in which that debt has been acknowledged."

Several of the words that Mr. Jerrold was unable to find in his seven-volume dictionary are given in the Standard Dictionary as colloquialisms.

MRS. FISKE IN IBSEN'S "ROSMERSHOLM"

THE best way to realize the tragedy of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" and the purpnse of its leading character, *Rebecca West*, is suggested by a writer in the New York *Sun*, apropos of Mrs. Fiske's performance. "Conceive of a passionate, intellectual, unscrupulous, yet idealistic woman," he says, "getting into the household of a professor of theology on Andover Hill, back in the first half of the last century, and winning the professor over to her ideas." This is perhaps saying that the problem contained in the

MRS. FISKE AS "REBECCA WEST."

In parts of her enactment of the heroine in "Rosmersholm" Mrs. Fiske is said to rouse "the spinal shiver," which, according to Professor Phelps of Yale, is the ultimate test of acting.

play, in so far as it is even hinted by the dramatist, is something remote from our present-day life. But the success of Mrs. Fiske's presentation of this drama in New York seems to approve the words of Mr. Walter P. Eaton, who writes in *The Sun:* "Personally, a philosophy is the last thing we have ever sought or cared to seek in his [Ibsen's] dramas. First and foremost, we have regarded his plays as fiction, and bowed in humble admiration before their superb reality, untroubled by philosophic meanings—tragedies of men and women, not finished theories of the universe, we have found them." As such then the play has been accepted, and the nearly universal testimony of the critics is that, in a season of poor plays and frequent failures, Mrs. Fiske has offered the public a carefully trained and competent company in a drama of "absorbing human interest," where the aim has been to create an effect of artistic ensemble and not the glamour of an overbrilliant star surrounded by feeble satellites. Some earlier tentative efforts have been made in this country to produce this play of Ibsen's, but the present production stands as the first in point of artistic merit. An outline of the play is given in *The Sun's* account. Thus:

"The play has almost ended before the curtain rises. *Rebecca West*, who wormed her way into the *Rosmer* household in order to

use *Rosmer* as a tool in her work of bringing the light of her liberal ideas (what these ideas are is left pretty vague) to the world, has already caused *Beata*, the wife, to jump into the mill-race, and won *Rosmer's* affection before the play begins. She has also loved *Rosmer* with a mad, physical desire, and got over it, before the first act. For two acts, then, this information has to be scrappily conveyed to the audience before the real tragedy can get under way. The process, even tho Ibsen handles it, is not always exactly tingling with interest, suspense. Ay, tho we be hung for a heretic, we must confess it is bad construction.

"But when the drama is under way the hand of the master is felt at the helm. Then at last the baffling, many-stranded character of *Rebecca* comes fully into the light, the white horses of Rosmersholm begin to gallop, the dead *Beata* is like a horrid, invisible third character in the triangle, and the end draws in breathlessly. . . . .

"Only, the world over, it takes ideas more than one generation to get further than the head—into the blood. So *Rosmer* remains but half freed of his past. On the other hand, the past reacts on *Rebecca*; her violent passion is tamed to real love, smelting like a Puritan conscience in her (as it awoke in *Sue* in 'Jude the Obscure'), and she refuses *Rosmer's* offer of marriage. When he learns from her own lips that it was she who drove *Beata* into the mill-race, his trust in her is gone forever, her faith in him as the chosen torch of her campaign of enlightenment is vanished. They've both made a bad job of their lives.

"But she remains the finer and saner, for she has no ideas of suicide. It is *Rosmer* who hears the white horses of his house galloping by, who demands that she shall prove to him her final redemption, that she shall expiate *Beata's* death by going the same way. Not caring much what happens, she goes—and he with her. They both jump into the mill-race. And that is the end of the play."

Mrs. Fiske's high theatrical ideals as a producer, it is pointed out, may be seen from the choice of a play where the woman character is shorn of frequent opportunities. Mr. Eaton writes of the play in a subsequent issue of *The Sun*:

"It is particularly ineffective as a vehicle for a woman star, for the very simple reason that for two acts *Rebecca West* moves about, talking but little, an absolute enigma to an audience, with no opportunities, save for an instant at the end of Act II., to disclose what has passed or is passing in her mind. Before the play begins her love for *Rosmer* has changed from mad desire into the deeper spiritual sympathy and affection which is able to deny itself, and which G. B. Shaw seems to suppose he and Ibsen have alone discovered for the first time in the history of this tempestuous planet. This love Mrs. Fiske suggested unmistakably and beautifully, and with the splendid equipment of her own mentality it was perfectly easy for her—easier than for any other actress on our stage—to suggest the force of will and intellectual superiority of *Rebecca*. And, too, in her first cry of happiness, when *Rosmer* asked her to be his wife, and in the quick, sad refusal that followed she touched the heart—she even roused that 'spinal shiver' which Professor Phelps, of Yale, is reported to have said is the ultimate test of acting!

"But all this while there is going on within the woman a tremendous struggle, or has been going on, and a great regeneration (or would Ibsen have us consider it a kind of degeneration?). This is not made known to the audience, can not be made known by the structure of the play, till *Rebecca's* confession in Act III. And even then something remains to be told. Not till the further confession in Act IV. is the whole truth known. In these two confessions the actress must live for the audience not only her present but her past. It is too much to ask, even of Mrs. Fiske. Undistracted by the other senses, with time to linger and speculate, the reader of the play can in these confessions reconstruct the shadowy drama which has gone before. In the hurrying reality of the playhouse it is not possible, and so the sufferings of *Rebecca*, which should give to the confessions their weight of pathos, of emotional intensity, are lacking as background, and Mrs. Fiske makes of them probably all that is possible. Certainly she illuminates them with their true meaning, leaving no doubt whatever that *Rebecca* is still a splendidly conscious agent, without any mawkish sentimentality, who finally bows to *Rosmer's* foolish and wicked whim and goes the way of *Beata* into the mill-race, not because she fancies that action has any expiatory value, but solely because she now loves *Rosmer* more than her own spoiled life."

AN ACTOR IN DEFENSE OF HIS ART

IN championing the dignity of the actor's calling Mr. Martin Harvey, well known to American audiences, recently took Mr. Augustine Birrell and Mr. A. B. Walkley severely to task. Mr. Birrell, it appears, has described the actor's art as "sham"; Mr. Walkley has said that the actor is "less than a man." Mr. Harvey, as reported by the London *Daily Chronicle*, delivered his shafts before the Ethnological Society in London and spoke "in much the same spirit as did Sir Henry Irving in this very building upon a memorable occasion long ago." "He argued that all art was imitation, and the actor's, if anything, less 'sham' than others. He brought forward, of course, as his great witness Shakespeare himself, who, he remarked—apart from a 'doubtful passage' in the sonnets—consistently upheld the actor's calling, and whose own profound and many-sided character was developed in its pursuance." Applying the advantage of this highest authority for the discomfiture of the literary politician, Mr. Harvey is reported to have exclaimed:

"I ask you to listen to the chief thinker of the world rather than to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. With the supreme illumination that Shakespeare throws upon the actor's art, I ask you to compare Mr. Birrell's poor little glimmer, sufficient only to make visible his right honorable darkness."

As for Mr. Walkley's contention that the actor was "less than a man" because he made use of "physical advantages," Mr. Harvey noted that the same "infantile argument" would hold good of "the thunders of Demosthenes." It was a fact, too, he affirmed, that most great actors had succeeded, not because of physical advantages, but in spite of the absence of them. Turning to the more technical side of his subject, Mr. Harvey made the interesting suggestion that acting is akin to hypnotism in that it consists in the expression of a normally unconscious ego. Mr. Harvey's further words are given below in the favorite indirect style of English newspaper reporting:

"'Man,' he said, 'is composed of many "egos," and when he acts any particular part, one of these "egos" will live before us.'

"'This means,' he continued, 'at its highest, inspiration.' He quoted Garrick to the effect that 'the greatest strokes of genius have been unknown by the actor himself till the warmth of the scene has "sprung the mine," surprizing the actor as much as the audience.' Irving had called the actor's personality 'two-sided'; he (Mr. Harvey) would call it 'myriad-sided.'

"Apart, therefore, from mere facility in his art, it was the actor's business to keep these unconscious, latent personalities of his under control. If this were done, there was no need even for the habitual 'villain' to deteriorate in his own moral character.

"In this connection Mr. Harvey noted that both Sir Henry Irving and Mr. E. S. Willard—each notorious 'villains' in their early days—were in themselves most amiable men, and that Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle spoke the immoral lines of Wycherley and Dryden while remaining conspicuously virtuous in their private lives.

"On the other hand, said Mr. Harvey, while the actor need not suffer through contact with what was bad, the true actor could always improve himself by contact with what was good.

"All this, however, betokened a certain 'captaincy of his own soul' in the actor—and it was this that he understood by 'character.' From this point of view, he contended, character was greater than art. A stedfast purpose, a genuine love of humanity, a desire to share what was best in themselves with their fellow men, and to elevate and inspire—this was the compelling force in all great artists. The cry of 'art for art's sake,' and Bohemianism considered as a refuge from the hard facts of life, were both, he thought, signs of degeneration.

"In conclusion Mr. Harvey, in a vein of most touching and tender eloquence, spoke of his 'beloved chief'—the late Sir Henry Irving—as the most notable of all instances among recent actors of this 'captaincy of the soul.' He recalled how Sir Henry Irving, during the run of 'Hamlet' at the Lyceum, lived the life 'almost of an anchorite,' so seriously did he take his responsibility as an actor."

GEN. JOHN EATON.

CHARLES G. HERBERMANN.

EDWARD A. PACE.

ALBERT SHAW.

JOHN J. WYNNE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Blake, Mary Elizabeth. In the Harbour of Hope. 16mo, pp. xviii–120. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Bodine, William Budd, D.D. Some Hymns and Hymn Writers. Representing all who profess and call themselves Christians. Short Studies in the Hymnal of the Episcopal Church. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–458. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $3 net.

Budge, E. A. Wallis. The Egyptian Sudan. Its History and Monuments. In two volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $10.

The Sudan or, as the journalist spells it, Soudan has only recently come into European history, and its archeological remains were first explored and discovered by the author of the present volume, Mr. Budge, keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, who has unearthed treasures which have added in a remarkable degree to the historic data of the East. The work is singularly complete, for it brings the history of the southern Egyptian Nile up to the date of Sir W. E. Garstin, at present government director of the Suez Canal. In the first division of the book the author gives an account of his own personal work, with a description of the temples, pyramids, and other ancient works which he explored. The text is enriched with copious illustrations. It is no exaggeration to say that a new field has here been opened for the further work of archeologists.

The second section of the book begins with the period, from about B.C. 3766, when King Senefera, king of Egypt, invaded the Sudan. The remains of Egyptian monuments found in the Sudan authorize Mr. Budge to say that this was only one of a series of raids made by Egypt during a thousand years preceding. The gold and slaves to be obtained in the Sudan were a constant temptation to Egypt, but when Diodorus asserts that the civilization of Egypt originated in Ethiopia he points to a fact, palpable from the monuments, that Egypt was, in the fundamentals of belief and custom, closely allied to the black-skinned but non-negro tribes of the Southern Sudan. Here comes a wide gap in the history of this region. We are told that in the early Christian centuries a Christian kingdom was established with Dongola as its capital. It was conquered by the Arabs in 650, and eventually the whole of the Sudan became part of the Mohammedan Empire. The Mahdi, whose successors have played so striking a part in modern warfare, first appeared in 1820. The modern history of the country began in 1881, and the writer concludes his work with an account of the British occupation and the work of Lord Cromer.

It is impossible not to admire the clearness with which Mr. Budge has told the story of a somewhat obscure quarter of the globe. He has gone to the root of the matter by means of his learning as an archeologist and a scholar, but he has also written many illuminating chapters on the modern condition of things. He is impartial because he scientifically draws upon the best sources of information, and his monumental work must for many years survive as the highest authority on the subject he deals with.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The Cozy Lion. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 104. New York: The Century Co. 60 cents.

Catholic Encyclopedia, The. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Edward A. Pace, Thomas J. Strahan, Condé B. Pallen, John J. Wynne, assisted by numerous collaborators. In fifteen volumes. Vol. II., 4to, pp. xiv–804. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

The publication of the second volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia marks a definite progress in the effort to supply English-speaking Catholics with an authoritative work of reference, in that it confirms the policy and purpose of its editors. It is now plain that the editorial intention is apologetic, as well as expository, and while the inclusion of the biographies of lay Catholics, more or less eminent, brings to light a mass of facts heretofore frequently overlooked, it may be questioned if subjects of greater importance do not suffer thereby. The Catholic Church in England and America has proved its claim to intellectual recognition, and it would seem that the achievements of Catholics in secular fields will be adequately recorded elsewhere. In any case, in a volume which holds so much of absorbing interest it is impossible not to grudge the columns given to Assmayer, Audin, the Audran family, Bianconi, Bolanden, and others. And it may be doubted if the reputation of the Church can be enhanced by the exploitation of such men as Aretino, Bandello, Berni, the two Banims, and others whose claim to Catholic interest rests solely upon the fact of their baptism.

The present volume, however, in this and other regards, shows a marked improvement upon its predecessor. In the list of authors it does not differ greatly from the first volume. Some names have been wisely omitted, but there are a few which would better have been retained. Many of the articles upon liturgical subjects could have been placed in no better hands than those of the learned editor of the department of liturgy of *The Ecclesiastical Review*. Dr. Hermann Heuser's article on Abel, moreover, aroused the hope that he would continue to be on the list of Biblical contributors. In the main, however, the increasing excellence of the contributors' work deserves only praise, and the general temper of the authors can not be too highly commended. Realizing that their work must not only furnish the Catholic with reasons for his belief and practise, but be consulted by the Protestant candidly seeking authoritative statements on subjects often distorted or obscured, they have aimed at clearness, candor, and as much impartiality as is compatible with personal conviction. The faculty of encyclopedic writing is by no means common, and that, in a list of contributors so varied and extensive, there have been found so few whose work is notably unfit is a fact for congratulation.

The contents of the second volume range from the Assizes of Jerusalem to a notice of the late Charles Farrar Browne ("Artemus Ward"), and embrace an unusual number of topics of general interest. The first long article, that on the Right of Voluntary Religious Association, demands a careful reading in view of its relation to the present religious crisis in France. The author, tho hampered by exigencies of space, handles a pertinent question in a satisfactory manner, tho of necessity he is somewhat polemical. The account of the Assumptionists, for the same reason, is timely and readable. The meaning and development of the doctrine of the Atonement is presented by W. H. Kent in a manner sufficiently illuminating and finished. Father Oussani's attempt to compress within the limits of an encyclopedic summary the vast subject of Biblical Antiquities is necessarily unsuccessful; it would have been better to confine his work to a discussion of the history of Scriptural archeology and to have postponed the various subheads for detailed treatment in their proper places.

The essay upon Saint Augustine, by Pourtalié, professor of theology at the Catholic Institute of Toulouse, is masterly in construction, thoroughness, and breadth of view. Augustine has been too often described as the most inspiring and least informing of the Fathers, and it is a pleasure to find his doctrine of the will set forth with such complete comprehension and soundness of scholarship. The order founded by Augustine is no less sympathetically described by Dom Besse. The Authorized Version of the Scriptures is

treated with so much charm of style by Father Ward as to arouse regret that his essay is assigned so brief a space. The important subject of the relation of man to Civil Authority could demand no better handling than it receives from Father Rickaby, S.J., whose article, in no wise democratic in conception, nevertheless, in giving a lucid summary of political theories tending to republicanism, reveals thoroughness of scholarship and an unusual power of orderly and vigorous thought. In the description of Axum, the famous titular see of Abyssinia, there is given, in somewhat rambling fashion, much interesting and unfamiliar data, but the bibliography which follows seems remarkably meager. The same defect mars the otherwise capable treatment of the Avesta and Avignon; to the latter not a single English reference has been allotted, a grave defect in a work intended for general use.

Under the letter "B" the first topic likely to interest the general reader is Beatification, which, with the attendant subject of Canonization, is capably expounded from the standpoint of the canonist by Beccari, Postulator-General of the Society of Jesus. The Baptists and Bohemian Brethren, topics of special interest to non-Catholics, are dealt with fully and it would seem impartially, while the space allotted to Bible Societies is allotted not only to their work but to a frank statement of the Catholic attitude in their regard. Turning to subjects of direct Catholic interest, the treatment accorded to Saint Basil seems somewhat cold and wooden in manner, tho revealing careful research, and redeemed by a satisfactory summary of the written work of an intense and vigorous personality, to be appreciated only at first hand.

The arrangement under various heads of matters on Saint Benedict of Nursia and his order is unexpected, yet logical, in view of the fact that the source of the greatness of the founder of Western monasticism is to be traced in the progress and service to civilization of his order rather than in the external circumstances of his life. We may commend the work of Dom Aston and Dom Ford in unfolding the work of their founder, and their manifestation of the devotion and moderation of spirit which their order has maintained since its origin. It is a disappointment to find that the exposition of the life of Augustine Baker, the greatest of the later Benedictine mystics, was not entrusted to one of his own order, as the treatment accorded to him is far from satisfactory. The important subject of Baptism is surveyed by H. W. Fanning from the theological, canonical, and liturgical standpoints, and here again one is compelled to lament the limitations of space due to space often wasted on trivial themes elsewhere. Chief among Father Thurston's contributions are those upon the historical and liturgical use of Bells, and the life and works of the Venerable Bede, both revealing the learning and literary skill promised by his earlier articles. Dom Cabrol contributes an interesting account of the Roman Breviary, which one would like to see expanded.

Perhaps the most interesting contribution, from a purely secular point of view, is the essay on the literary and theological standing of Bossuet, from the pen of the late Ferdinand Brunetière. As a piece of well-reasoned analysis, exprest with exquisite precision and finish, it would be hard to find its equal. The grace and accuracy of its translation also call for high praise. Indeed, considering the number of contributors to this volume whose original work can not have been done in English, the fact that the mass of the contents betrays no trace of foreign origin is a result on which the editorial collaborators may be congratulated. The uniform excellence of the proof-reading and the mechanical execution of the work also deserve high praise. While the maps are of unusual excellence, the illustrations seem hardly so well chosen as in the preceding volume.

On the whole, the Catholic Encyclopedia has more than fulfilled its promises. It has enrolled in its service a number of authors who possess in no small degree the rare gifts of high scholarship, orderly thought, and terse and lucid expression. It only remains to demand a slightly greater editorial care and discretion in the choice of subject and allotment of space. In comparison with other contemporary works of reference, neither authors nor publishers have anything to fear.

Clergue, Helen. The Salon. A Study of French Society and Personalities in the Eighteenth Century. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–359. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

Eaton, John. [In collaboration with Ethel Osgood Mason.] Grant, Lincoln, and the Freedmen. Reminiscences of the Civil War, with special reference to the work for the Contrabands and Freedmen of the Mississippi Valley. With portrait and facsimiles. 8vo, pp. 331. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

General Eaton is best remembered as the Commissioner of Education during the administration of General Grant and for some years afterward. Commissioner Harris has described him as "the true founder of the Bureau of Education, in the sense that he established as the chief work of the Bureau the annual collection of statistics." The services of General Eaton commemorated in this volume pertain, however, mainly to the Civil War, when, in November, 1862, he was appointed by General Grant "to take charge of the contrabands that come into camp in the vicinity of posts, organizing them into suitable companies for working, etc."

While discharging those war duties General Eaton came into personal relations with both Grant and Lincoln. What imprest him most in the two men "was the fact that their greatness rested upon the simple and fundamental elements of character." They were "essentially sane in morals and in intellect"; they were "normal men first, and great men afterward"; and one of their most remarkable traits was "their open-mindedness."

While Grant occasionally manifested the stubbornness of the soldier and in ways that occasioned criticism, General Eaton's experience with him, as with Lincoln, was that he was remarkably ready to revise his point of view, to accept new evidence, and to change his opinions whenever the truth could be better served. As President, no less than as general, he was "wise, incorruptible, and fearless." The worst charge that could be made against him was that he was "loyal to his friends" when attacked, and that he was "unsuspicious and generous to a fault," but he was never wanting in sagacity or rectitude. General Eaton describes Grant as "intensely sensitive to criticism," and says his suffering from the base stories told about him was "very acute."

As to Lincoln, General Eaton seems to have been not more imprest by the "commanding greatness of his policy" than by "the minuteness and versatility with which everything was treated."

Fraprie, Frank Roy. The Castles and Keeps in Scotland. Being a description of sundry fortresses, towers, peels, and other houses of strength built by the princes and barons of old time in the highlands, islands, inlands, and borders of the ancient and godfearing Kingdom of Scotland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–411. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Garrett, Erwin Clarkson. My Bunkie, and Other Ballads. 12mo, pp. 159. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Gates, Eleanor. Good Night. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 53. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Hollway-Calthrop, H. C. Petrarch: His Life and Times. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–319. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Irving, H. B. Occasional Papers—Dramatic and Historical. 12mo, pp. 225. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Kinkead, Eleanor Talbot. The Courage of Blackburn Blair. 12mo, pp. 477. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50 net.

Laur, Francis. The Heart of Gambetta. Authorized translation by Violette M. Montagu. With an introduction by John MacDonald. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxxiv–270. New York: John Lane Co. $2.50 net.

Malone, Capt. Paul B. A West Point Yearling. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 383. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co.

Meade, L. T. Three Girls from School. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 402. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Miller, Frank Justus. The Tragedies of Seneca. Translated into English Verse, to which have been Appended comparative analyses of the Corresponding Greek and Roman Plays, and a Mythological Index by. Introduced by an Essay on the Influence of the Tragedies of Seneca upon Early English Drama by John Matthews Manly. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. ix–534. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $3 net.

Moody, Walter D. Men Who Sell Things. Observations and Experiences of Over Twenty Years as Traveling Salesman, European Buyer, Sales Manager, Employer. 12mo, pp. xi–294. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Nutting, M. Adelaide, and **Dock,** Lavinia L. A History of Nursing: The Evolution of Nursing Systems from the Earliest Times to the Foundation of the First English and American Training Schools for Nurses. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 461. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Prout, Ebenezer [Edited by]. Piano Compositions of Johann Sebastian Bach. Volume I.: Shorter Comopsitions. Folio, pp. xix–177. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. $1.50.

Repton, Humphrey. The Art of Landscape Gardening. Including His Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening and Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. Edited by John Nolen, A.M. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiii–252. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

Scripture, E. W., Ph.D., M.D. Thinking, Feeling, Doing: An Introduction to Mental Science. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–261. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Shaw, Albert. The Outlook for the Average Man. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Dr. Shaw's book comprizes material that was originally prepared as addresses to young men in several Western and Southern universities. Altho each chapter is complete in itself, the several have, as he points out, a certain relation one to another, the main theme being the relation of individuals to the social, economic, and political conditions of our day. The title of the book is the title of the first chapter, but, in a sense, the fortunes of the average man may be said to have consideration in other chapters bearing other titles.

Dr. Shaw begins by pointing out the acutely transitional nature of the period through which the world in late years has been passing. He quotes the recent remark to him of an eminent financier that "we have lived a thousand years since the Sherman antitrust law was enacted in 1890." Dr. Shaw insists that, in this

changing state, character and efficiency, rather than accumulations, have come to stand as a man's best and safest asset, and that there never was a time when the outlook was so good "for the same and wise dominance of the best average intelligence."

Dr. Shaw's references to the growth and distribution of wealth are in no sense pessimistic as to moral grounds. Men in modern times "have been far more likely to decay under conditions of poverty than under conditions of wealth," the great economic achievements of the past generation having been "the relative abolition of poverty." He believes we have done "a very great and beneficent thing in this country in creating so vast an amount of wealth in capitalized form." He is not anxious about the distribution of wealth, "since no railroad can grow rich unless it serves a rich and prosperous country," while no industrial trust can create multimillionaires "except under conditions which permit the division of an incalculably greater quantity of wealth among millions of people."

In a final chapter on Jefferson's doctrines under the tests imposed by present conditions, Dr. Shaw says various interesting things. Among all our statesmen, early and late, he thinks that "for flexibility of mind and for perennial freshness of doctrine and statement, Jefferson must still bear the palm."

Sicnarf, The Past and Present. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Stead, Richard, B.A. Adventures on the High Mountains. Romantic Incidents and Perils of Travel, Sport, and Exploration throughout the World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–327. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Von Kubinyi, Victor. The King of Rome: A Biography. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv–116. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

Wagnalls, Mabel. Stars of the Opera. A Description of Operas and a Series of Personal Interviews with Marcella Sembrich, Emma Eames, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica, Lilli Lehmann, Geraldine Farrar, and Nellie Melba. Revised and enlarged edition, with 19 full-page illustrations. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20.

Miss Wagnalls's volume, first issued nearly ten years ago, appears now in a revised and enlarged edition, with a greater number of illustrations, but at a reduced price. Included in the new matter is an interview with Geraldine Farrar, and an outline of the story and music of "Madame Butterfly." The volume is unique among operatic treatises in that not only are careful and brightly written outlines presented of famous operas as stories and as musical compositions, but personal interviews are given with notable living songstresses. Inasmuch as the interviews have been proof-read by the singers themselves, authenticity is assured. The book is notable as a trustworthy guide to those who are unfamiliar with the operatic stage, while as a source of entertaining reading to others who in these matters are sophisticated, it makes further distinct claims.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller,** A. R. Edited by The Cambridge History of English History. Volume I.: From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance. 8vo, pp. xiv–561. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Washington, Lee. Syllogisms. A Book of Reasons for Every Day. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 203. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. $2 net.

Whitehead, John, M.A., Th.B. The Illusions of Christian Science. Its Philosophy Rationally Examined. With an Appendix on Swedenborg and the Mental Healers. 12mo, pp. 247. Boston: The Garden Press. $1.

Wilmot-Buxton, E. M. Stories of Early England. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xi–340. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

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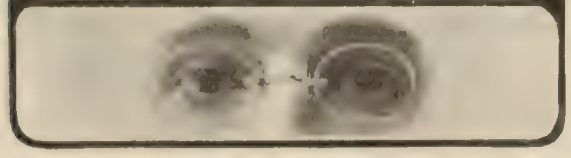

CURRENT POETRY

The Undiscovered Country.

By Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Could we but know
The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lie those happier hills and meadows low;
Ah! if beyond the spirit's inmost cavil
Aught of that country could we surely know,
Who would not go?

Might we but hear
The hovering angels' high imagined chorus,
Or catch, betimes, with wakeful eyes and clear
One radiant vista of the realm before us—
With one rapt moment given to see and hear,
Ah, who would fear?

Were we quite sure
To find the peerless friend who left us lonely,
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,
To gaze in eyes that here were lovelit only—
This weary mortal coil, were we quite sure,
Who would endure?

—Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Copyrighted.

Mother of Men.

By Brian Hooker.

[Note.—For years Yale men have felt that their university lacked a hymn of the spirit and fire of Princeton's "Old Nassau." Many attempts have been made to supply this deficiency, and for the past three years there has been a prize of three hundred dollars offered. This prize was recently awarded to Brian Hooker, Yale, 1902, for "Mother of Men." The music for "Mother of Men" was written by S. D. Bingham, Yale, 1897.—Editors of *The Bookman*.]

Mother of Men, grown strong in giving
Honor to them thy lights have led—
Rich in the toil of thousands living,
Proud of the deeds of thousands dead;
We who have felt thy power, and known thee,
We in whose work thy gifts avail—
High in our hearts enshrined enthrone thee,
Mother of Men—Old Yale!

Spirit of Youth, alive, unchanging,
Under whose feet the years are cast—
Heir to an ageless empire, ranging
Over the future and the past—
Thee, whom our fathers loved before us,
Thee, whom our sons unborn shall hail,
Praise we to-day in sturdy chorus,
Mother of Men—Old Yale!

—*The Bookman* (New York, January).

The Prisoning of Song.

By George Sylvester Viereck.

There lay one weeping at Apollo's feet
Whose tuneful throat was like a golden well;
Her tears unutterably sweet
Made music as they fell.

"Thee have I served, O Father, all my days,
Yea, ere thy hand had made the lute-string and the lyre,
Out of my heart I snatched the terror and the fire,
And with my body wrought thy perfect praise.

"I am the rapture of the nightingale
Heavenward winging,
The song in singing,
Beauty audible

"With rumbling thunder and discordance hideous
The gods and stars shall tumble from the sky,
But beauty's curve enmarbled lives in Phidias,
And Homer's numbers can not die.

"To them that are my sisters thou hast given
Eternity of bronze and script and stone;

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I, only I, must perish tempest-driven
In the great stillness where no moan
Is heard, wind stirs, or reed is blown."

Apollo wept. "Most sweet, most delicate,
Death fears that he might tarry at thy gate
Too fond, too long,
And that, in listening, he forget the throng
That call upon him with their piteous cries:
Thy sweetness, hence, in every song
Lives, and in each song dies."

He paused, and impotent grief made dark
His shining countenance, when, mark!
There rose the proud Promethean race
Unto whose voice the thunders hark,
Who sailing in a fragile bark
Behold the heavens face to face.

Their arms both lands and oceans span,
They hold the lightning in a vise,
Yea, by incredible device,
They prisoned sound in curious shells,
And by these signs and miracles
Proclaimed the masterhood of man.

O listen, all men, and rejoice,
For lo, Caruso's argent voice
Endures as granite, even so,
And Melba's song like Plato's thought
Or like a mighty structure wrought
By Michael Angelo.

And when the land is perished, yea,
When life forsakes us and the rust
Has eaten bard and roundelay,
Still from the silence of the dust
Shall rise the song of yesterday!

—*The Independent.*

The Land Which Is Afar Off.

By Emery Pottle.

Who hath found a land serene,
Fruited with a mellow peace,
Sorrowed not for his release
In some lovelier land unseen?

Who hath wrought in splendid art—
Living color, breathing strings—
Hath not wept for nobler things
Alien to his aching heart?

Who hath known a love so fair,
Fairer love he did not yearn,
Prayed within his soul might burn
Flame more luminous and rare?

Where's the land of Golden Rest,
Where hath joy forgot grief's name,
Where doth burn the perfect flame
God leaves smoldering in our breast?

—*The Craftsman* (February).

"COFFEE GRUNTERS"
Ever See One?

Thoughtful people have a laugh on coffee cranks now and then.

"I had used coffee ever since I was a small child," writes an Ind. lady, "and have always had bad spells with my stomach.

"Last spring just after I began housekeeping, I had a terrible time with my stomach and head. My husband bought a package of Postum and asked me to try it.

"I laughed at it because none of my folks would ever try it. But I made some the following morning, following directions on the package, about boiling it well.

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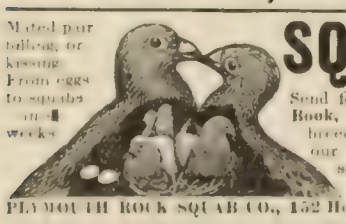

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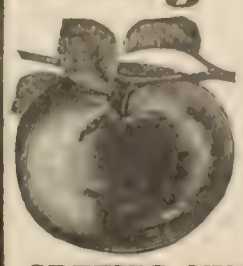

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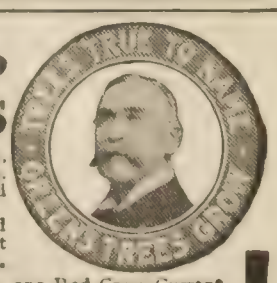

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PERSONAL

Philanthropy as a Career.—The death of a man who gave up making millions at the age of fifty-four, and spent the rest of his seventy-seven years in giving them away, is sufficiently notable to call out wide-spread newspaper remark. Morris K. Jesup, whose life ended in New York City last week, was interested in such diverse objects of beneficence as orphans, half-orphans, colored students, theological students, fresh-air children, maltreated animals, the deaf and dumb, forest preservation, Peary's polar trips, expeditions to collect antediluvian fossils, and the Protestant College in Syria. The New York *Sun* says of the Syrian school:

This school of civilization surprizes every new beholder. Having previously entertained, perhaps, some vague idea of a "college" in which a handful of native youth sit at the feet of the local missionary and subject themselves with more or less of cynical interest to pious efforts at sectarian proselytism, with incidental secular instruction, the visitor discovers, generally to his immense astonishment, what the Beirut institution really is. He finds a thoroughly organized and perfectly crystallized university with a faculty of eighty or more accomplished and eminent men, and nearly a thousand students from all parts of the Turkish Empire, from the Greek islands, from Egypt, from the Sudan, from Persia, from India, from the very heart of Arabia, pursuing both academic and professional studies under physical and intellectual conditions precisely similar to those obtaining in any American college of equivalent importance. Planted prominently on a modern New England-like campus overlooking the sea are the extensive stone dormitories, the chapel, the library, the laboratories, the museums of natural history, of archeology and of art, the technical schools, even the gymnasium and athletic field of our well-understood domestic system. In the dignity and completeness of its physical establishment the Syrian College is on a par with most of the colleges of equal dimensions here at home; its advantages over the American institutions are the unrivaled beauty of its site and the incomparably varied field of its usefulness.

The college was founded by Dr. Daniel Bliss and is carried on by his son, but a great part of its activity and usefulness has been made possible by Mr. Jesup's interest and generosity. Its broad-minded policy is sketched thus by the same paper:

There is at Beirut absolute control of the natural impulse to make the college an instrument of active and direct propagandism; to attack aggressively the various creeds of its students and to make conversions, or a seeming conformity of faith, the price of a liberal education. The "heathen" who goes to Beirut does not become the object of coercive solicitation. Indeed, beyond the formal requirement of attendance at the chapel services, such as was long common to the denominational colleges of America, the student is free and respected in the exercise of his own religious convictions, and the moral influence operating on him is a thing of atmosphere of which he is scarcely conscious. The result is that the strictest of Wahabite Mussulmans from Nejd, the most orthodox of Jews, the fastidious Hindu, the usually intolerant Christian of the Oriental churches, the Maronite, the Druse, the Sunite, and the Shiite are found together in the college library, helping each other in the use of reference books, or on the football field amicably and even fraternally commingled in the fiercest of rushes, precisely as is the case with the more homogeneous population of Amherst or Princeton or Dartmouth.

Where else on earth can this condition be found to a similar extent, or manifested in so striking a fashion? How can you exaggerate its interest as a fact or overestimate its significance as a factor in the making of the future history of the Near East?

Thus it happens that at the uttermost end of every camel-track leading across the Syrian desert from regions inhabited by the graduates or students of the Beirut College, Mr. Jesup's name has come to be as well known and loved, and the features of his

face as familiar, as they are in Central Park West. The Syrian Protestant College, which he helped so much to create and sustain, is a part of the lasting monument to his manifold activities.

Francis Joseph Among His People.—Tragic as has been the personal life of Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, probably no ruler in all Europe has been so crowned with success in the conduct of public affairs. The love and admiration of the great mass of his people won during the earliest days of his reign have always been his during the many years that he has been their emperor—a period of almost sixty years. According to a writer in *World's Events*, this has been a task presenting peculiar difficulties when it is taken into consideration that the Austrian government is composed of seven distinct races. To quote:

Few rulers have been called upon to govern such a cosmopolitan people. His broad territory contains no less than seven distinct races, each with its own language and customs and its own political rights and boundaries. Some of these subsidiary kingdoms retain a strong spirit of independence. This whole group of clashing divisions is held together by the personality of one old man, Emperor Joseph. It is as "Our Frantz" that he rules them. The tie between him and his peasant people is like that of some of the ancient shepherd kings, and almost touches poetic idealism. He is a great, kind father to them, and they adore him with childish faith and simplicity. There has come harm to them through political blunders, but they never have blamed him—they have always found some under-officer to blame.

He goes about among them without guard or detective, and everywhere is greeted with truest affection. Twice every week, on Mondays and Thursdays, he holds a public reception, or it might better be called "court," for to it any one may bring any kind of trouble whatever for consultation with the Emperor himself. It is not for political or state matters; it is simply for his own peasant children that they may talk over with him their own little worries and troubles. Any one may come who will, if he will put his name and the purpose of his interview on a card and hand it to the proper officer a few days before the visit.

All sorts of odd troubles are brought to him for

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They Thrive On Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way, I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

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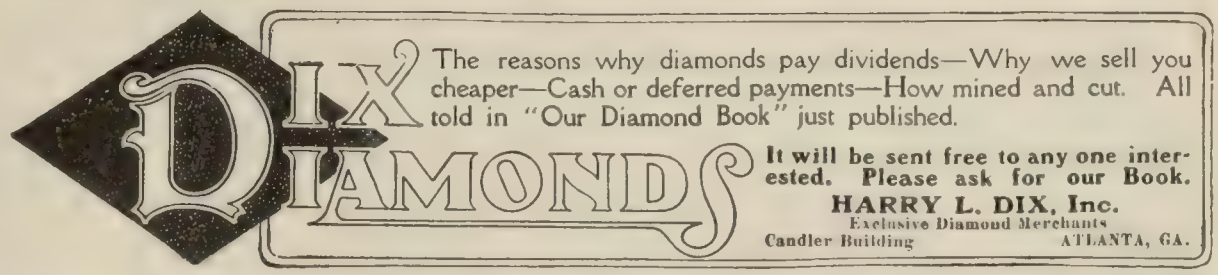

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his adjustment. Sometimes it is a broken-hearted mother who wants her wayward son reinstated in some government position; sometimes it is a quarreling neighbor; sometimes it is a husband or wife who wants the Emperor to command peace in their troubled home, and not infrequently he is able to do for their homes what he was never able to do for his own.

On one day a father brought before the Emperor his unruly son to have him chided for his prodigality. The boy was not yet out of his teens, but he was larger than his father, and drest in a fine suit, top-coat, and shining shoes, and carried a gold-headed cane. His father was attired in very shabby clothing and his hands and face showed unremitting toil. A few well-directed questions from the Emperor elicited the fact that the boy was an idle dandy, living on the wages of his father.

"Where did you get the money with which to buy that cane?" the Emperor asked him.

"From father."

"Where for that top-coat?"

"From father."

"Where for that suit and those shoes?"

"From father," again answered the boy, with great humiliation at the laughing about the room.

"Oh, well, my boy, it is not right that you should wear the best clothing that your father has when he is so much in need of them." And the Emperor commanded that he step to a side-room and disrobe, and pass out the clothing to their owner; and that he then remain in the room until he earned himself a suit by some copying which the Emperor would send him to do at so much a page. It is needless to say that a permanent cure for idleness was effected.

Many other tales are told of his humor and cunning in dealing with these people about him. He plans his life to be much with them, the common middle class of his country; and upon them has rested the security of his reign, and with them he has had most of the pleasure of his life.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Helping Her.—"You loved her very much?"

"So much that when her first husband died I married her that I might share her grief and so lessen it."

"And how did it work?"

"Fine! I'm sorrier now for his death than she is."—*Houston Post.*

Pat's Office Hours.—Pat, a miner, after struggling for years in a far-off Western mining district, finally giving up in despair, was about to turn his face Eastward, when suddenly he struck it rich. Soon afterward he was seen strutting along, drest in fine clothes. One day an old friend stopt him, saying: "And how are you, Pat? I'd like to talk to you." Pat stretched himself proudly. "If you want to talk with me, I'll see you in me office. I hev an office now, and me hours is from A.M. in the mornin' to P.M. in the afternoon."—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

Wise Beyond His Years.—The inspector in an English school asked the boys he was examining: "Can you take your warm overcoat off?" "Yes, sir," was the response. "Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?" "No, sir." "Why not?" There was silence for a while, and then a little boy spoke up: "Please, sir, because God alone knows where the buttons are."—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Real Need.—"They say that laziness is caused by a germ. What a fine thing it would be if we could find something to kill the thing."

"Oh, no. I know something finer than that. Think how much nicer it would be if we could all find some way to gratify it."—*The Hebrew Standard.*

Sufficient Evidence.—GREEN—"I can't understand why De Short wants a divorce. His wife had nearly half a million when he married her."

BROWN—"Yes, and she has every dollar of it yet. That's the trouble."—*Chicago Daily News.*

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What Would You Infer?—A theological student was sent one Sunday to supply a vacant pulpit in a Connecticut valley town. A few days after he received a copy of the weekly paper of that place with the following item marked:

"Rev. —— of the senior class at Yale Seminary supplied the pulpit at the Congregational Church last Sunday, and the church will now be closed three weeks for repairs."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Paying Investment.—"I suppose to educate your daughter in music costs a great deal of money?"

"Yes, but she's brought it all back for me."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I'd been trying to buy out my next neighbor at half price for years, and could never bring him to terms until she came home."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Every Cloud Has Its Silver Lining.—One afternoon Mrs. Murphy appeared at the settlement house, all drest up in her best bonnet and shawl. A huge black and blue spot disfigured one side of her face, however, and one eye was nearly closed. "Why, Mrs. Murphy, what is the matter?" cried one of the teachers; and then, realizing that she might have asked a tactless question, she hastily turned it off, by saying: "Well, cheer up, you might be worse off." "Sure an' I might," responded the indignant Mrs. Murphy. "I might not be married at all!"—*Boston Post.*

Goods Properly Labeled.—"What's your husband doing now?" asked the neighbor.

"Oh, he's sitting around telling what is going to happen next election," answered the busy woman.

"Then he's a prophet?"

"No, he isn't. So far as this family is concerned he is a dead loss."—*Washington Star.*

Hard to Explain.—At a party recently they were playing a game which consisted in everybody in the room making a face, and the one who made the worst face was awarded a prize. They all did their level best, and then a gentleman went up to one of the ladies and said:

"Well, madam, I think you have won the prize."

"Oh," she said, "I wasn't playing."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

One Meal a Month.—Several ladies sat after a card party at the University Club a few mornings ago, discussing the virtues of their husbands. "Mr. Bingleton," said one of them, referring to her life partner, "never drinks and never swears—indeed, he has no bad habits." "Does he ever smoke?" some one asked. "Yes; he likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But, I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month."—*Philippines Gossip.*

His Advantage.—Two Irishmen were digging a sewer. One of them was a big, strong man about six feet four inches in height, and the other one was a little, puny man about four feet six inches. The foreman came along to see how the work was progressing, and noticed that one of them was doing more work than the other. "Look here," he cried, "how is it that little Dennis Dugan, who is only half your size, is doing nearly twice as much work as you, Patrick?" Glancing down to his partner, Pat replied, "And why shouldn't he? Ain't he nearer to it?"—*Kansas City Independent.*

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Their College Boys.—First Mother (reading letter from son at college) "Henry's letters always cost pa to the dickens." Second Mother "Jack's always send me to the bank."—*Puck.*

Not Born There.—A Washington man, whose business had brought him to New York, took a run not long ago into Connecticut, where he had lived in his childhood.

In the place where he was born he accosted a venerable old chap, of some eighty years, who proved to be the very person the Washingtonian sought to answer certain inquiries concerning the place. As the conversation proceeded the Washington man said

"I suppose you have always lived around here?"

"Oh, no," said the native. "I was born two good miles from here."—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

Defensive Music.—"I had to drown the yelling of the baby in the flat below," said Wagner.

Thus a new style of music was born to the world.—*New York Sun.*

Saved.—Sheridan had just ridden to Winchester, twenty miles away.

"Five miles over the Roosevelt test," he gasped.

Herewith he felt reasonably sure of holding his job.—*New York Sun.*

Truly Liberal.—Professional Faster—"I should like to undertake a fast of four weeks in this show of yours. How much will you pay me?"

Showman—"I can't give you any salary, but I will pay for your keep."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Could Readily Believe It.—An old country gentleman returning home rather late, discovered a yokel with a lantern under his kitchen window, who, when asked his business there, stated he had only come a-courting. "Come a what?" said the irate gentleman. "A-courting, sir. I'se courting Mary." "It's a lie! What do you want a lantern for? I never used one when I was a young man." "No, sir," was the yokel's reply; "I didn't think yer 'ad, judging by the missis."—*The Argonaut.*

Another Point of View.—"The rich banker's daughter has given me her hand for life."

"Rather say, for a living."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

At the Flood.—Hearing of a rising river at the headwaters of the Euphrates, with a falling barometer and indication of a flood in the valley, the Pithecanthropus changed his mind and frankly admitted it to Noah. His manner was that of a chastened and softened person.

"You monkeyed too long," said the Patriarch. "We gave you a chance to come in with us, and you wouldn't take it. Now we have arranged for all the stock we care about trying to float."

The general liquidation which followed had the usual effect upon all but the insiders.—*Puck.*

Woman, Wily Woman.—"Please give me two bills for my hat, one for ten dollars for my husband and for twenty to show my lady friends."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

The Most Suspicious Ever.—Henry Clews, the banker and author, was talking at the Union Club in New York about a certain financier.

"No wonder the man is so successful," said Mr. Clews. "He is the most careful, the most suspicious fellow I ever heard of. In fact, he reminds me of a Staffordshire farmer my father used to tell of.

"It was said of this farmer that, whenever he bought a herd of sheep, he examined each sheep closely to make sure that it had not cotton in it."—*Washington Star.*

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So Misunderstood.—"Ah!" said Bragley, with a view to making Miss Wise jealous, "I was alone last evening with some one I admire very much."

"Ah!" echoed the bright girl, "alone, were you?" —*Philadelphia Press.*

A Perceptive Youth.—MARGARET (to young brother, coaxingly)—"Oh, Willie, are you an angel?"

WILLIE—"Not if it's any thing upstairs."—*Punch.*

Vale.—In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone, erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription:

"Rest in peace—until we meet again."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Very True.—SALLY GAY—"What a cunning little fellow Mr. Callipers is!"

DOLLY SWIFT—"Cunning! Why, look at him—he's dreadfully bow-legged."

SALLY GAY—Yes; but that gives him such an arch look, you know."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

A Bond of Sympathy.—PA TWADDLES—"Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives of your conduct to-day."

TOMMY TWADDLES—"I knowed you wouldn't be, an' I told her so. But she went right ahead and made the report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?" —*Cleveland Leader.*

The Unemployed.—CANDIDATE FOR EMPLOYMENT (to foreman)—"You want a character from my last employer? Why, he has been dead these twenty years."—*Rire* (Paris).

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 17.—Japan's annexation of the Chen-Tao district to Korea causes alarm in St. Petersburg.

January 18.—The first meeting of a business men's organization in France to combat revolutionary socialism is held in Paris.

January 19.—The Progressive party at a meeting in Tokyo adopts a platform attacking the Cabinet for bad finance and weak diplomacy.

January 20.—Advices from Washington discredit the rumored plot to blow up the American battle ship fleet at Rio de Janeiro.

Lord Curzon is elected a representative peer for Ireland.

January 21.—The Russian Douma resumes its sessions; strong opposition is shown to the naval program.

January 22.—The American battle-ship fleet sails from Rio de Janeiro.

January 23.—The police in Lisbon discover a plot to overthrow the monarchy, and several arrests are made.

A bill to censure the present Japanese Cabinet narrowly misses passing the Lower House.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

January 17.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood succeeds Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant in command of the Department of the East, the former taking command of the Department of the Lakes.

January 20.—Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, refuses to enjoin the allotment of Panama bonds.

January 21.—Statements from Admiral Brownson and Surgeon-General Rixey relative to the hospital-ship controversy are made public.

Rear-Admiral Capps, chief of construction, defends the present plan of building battle-ships, but recommends a change in ammunition hoists.

GENERAL.

January 17.—The Hughes League of the United States files certificates of incorporation at Albany.

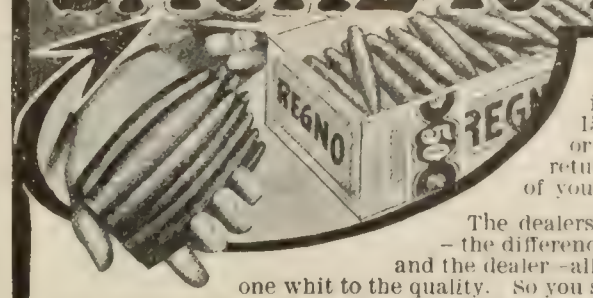
January 19.—Charles Emory Smith, editor of *The Philadelphia Press*, former Minister to Russia and Postmaster-general, dies.

January 20.—The Pennsylvania two-cent railroad-fare law is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

January 21.—Governor Hughes of New York signifies his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency

January 22.—Morris K. Jesup, financier and philanthropist, dies in New York.

SMOKE 10 Then DECIDE



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And when any part of your body aches, you *rub* the aching part and *relief* comes. This is all a *natural, every-day* way, hence—it's the massage or the *rub!—RUB!—RUB!*

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This is *blood circulation*—the *vital spark* of your life. When your blood circulation is *normal*—in *perfect, regular* condition—you are likely to be *healthy*. When the circulation is *slow, irregular*, CONGESTED—it means *sickness, pains* and *ills*, and you need stimulation of the *blood*.

CONGESTION is the *root* of almost every ailment and the *start* of almost every dreaded *disease*. If *congestion* of the *blood* was *impossible*, sickness and disease would be rare. You must overcome this *CONGESTION* by sending the rich, red blood through your body *freely* and *quickly* by our method of vibratory massage, thus permitting the starved *tissues* to be fed *properly* and *regularly* by the blood as Nature intended.

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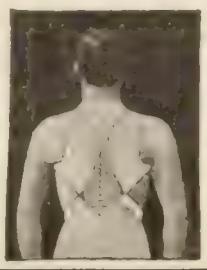

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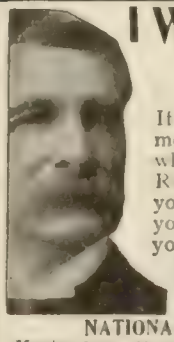

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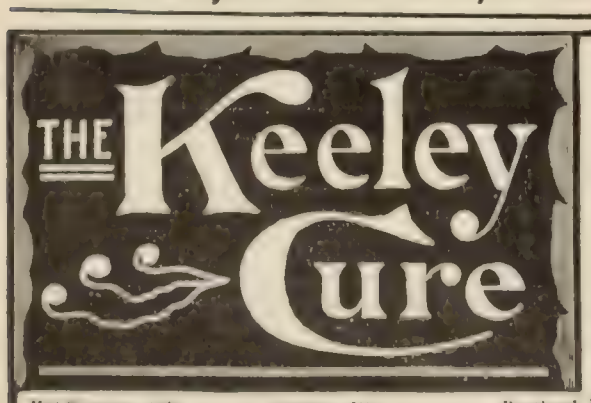

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"M. E. M.," Pineville, Ky.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'As I feel that they can teach me, instead of I, them.'"

The portion of a sentence cited by our correspondent is faulty for the reason that no object is exprest or clearly understood for the preposition "of. Such obscure expressions should be reconstructed to read: " . . . as I feel they can teach me, instead of my being able to teach them."

"B. A."—"What is the true history of Poe's 'Journal of Julius Rodman'?"

Poe's "Journal of Julius Rodman" was published serially in *Burton's Magazine* from January to June, 1839, and had as a subtitle "Being an account of the first passage across the Rocky Mountains of North America ever achieved by civilized man." Poe did not complete the record, the story ending on the headwaters of the Missouri River. Woodberry, in his "Life of Poe," says: "He followed very closely the obvious authorities, such as Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lewis and Clarke, Pike and Irving"; and adds "The work as a whole bears no relation to his genius, except in a single passage which contains a faint suggestion of the Valley of Many-colored Grass in 'Eleanora.'"

"R. F.," Hattiesburg, Miss.—A *paraphrase* is "a restatement of a thought, passage, or text in words different from the original statement"; a *parody* is "a literary composition closely imitating some grave work in form and phraseology, while treating a ludicrously dissimilar subject, a trivial or comical imitation." The lines you quote were probably written in imitation of Shakespeare's well-known

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

"INQUIRER," Fort Worth, Tex.—"Kindly explain the difference in the accepted use of the words *hire* and *rent*."

To *hire* is "to contract for the labor and service of, or for the temporary possession and use of, for a compensation"; to *rent* is "to secure the possession and use of, for a consideration; hire; also, to let out for rent."

"S. E. M.," Scottsboro, Ala.—"(1) Where does the climax occur in Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar'? (2) Who is considered the greatest American poet of the present day? (3) What is the origin of the Wheel of Fortune?"

(1) There are several climaxes. In act iii., scene 1, the assassination of Cæsar is the climax of that scene; and the climax in act v., scene 5, is the death of Brutus. (2) A question of this kind can not be answered without qualification. Edmund Clarence Stedman, recently deceased, was a notable poet. Among the living there are Joaquin Miller, Edwin Markham, Bliss Carman, each deserving of this classification in his particular sphere. (3) The wheel of fortune probably owes its origin to the representation of the goddess Fortuna in mythology. The winged wheel was among her attributes, and she is represented in art as sometimes veiled or winged, standing or sitting on a wheel, and holding a globe in one hand and a cornucopia in the other.

"H. C.," Nephi, Utah.—"Can men determine the presence of water or oil beneath the earth's surface by any principle or law on which a mechanical instrument can operate?"

There may be such a mechanical instrument in existence, and it is quite possible that it could effect the work referred to. In the eighteenth century there lived in France a certain M. Bleton who possest the power or faculty of discovering and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation. Men who possess this faculty are termed bletonists. Possibly the men "H. C." refers to are of this class. If not, probably they use a divining-rod, a forked twig of wich-hazel, the point of which, when the rod is carried over the ground, is alleged to bend toward the earth as soon as the spring or deposit is reached. The divining-rod was in use as early as the days of Agricola.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S ONSLAUGHT

ALL kinds of motives are being attributed by his enemies to the President for his unmerciful castigation of the "predatory interests" in his message to Congress last week. "It appears," said Senator Tillman, "to be the last appeal to the populace to rise and force the crown on the modest and retiring hero who is the only honest patriot left in the country." Some papers, like the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Press* (Rep.), give prominence to the suggestion that the President timed this scorching message so it would crowd Governor Hughes's speech out of the press and out of public attention. The President's admirers, however, repudiate such motives as foreign to his nature. Thus the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"His pleas will be heard and heeded by his fellow countrymen. No man in our history has so won them. If his unceasing zeal sometimes irritates even those who agree with him and admire him, this is because of the very qualities which have made his Presidency a great moral awakening of the deeper convictions and conscience of the American people."

The London *Times* is reported by cable as saying:

"His pluck and persevering courage never have been so strikingly demonstrated as on this occasion. Roosevelt has been the first since Lincoln's day to see that the responsibilities of the United States on the American Continent and in the world demand greater earnestness in treatment."

The purport of the message is a recommendation to Congress to reenact the Employers' Liability Law in a form that will meet the views of the Supreme Court, to provide compensation for employees injured in the Government service, and to take "some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases." But the President soon leaves these recommendations, to launch into a vehement attack on "predatory wealth"—the wealth, as he says, "accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage-workers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition and to defrauding the public by stock-jobbing and the manipulation of securities." After naming Standard Oil and the Santa Fé Railway Company specifically in this connection, he proceeds:

"Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money. The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish in the present."

He characterizes the methods of these financiers in the following strong terms:

"The methods by which the Standard Oil people and those engaged in the other combinations of which I have spoken above have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labor union, and every form of violence, corruption, and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing in politics."

These men, he declares, are carrying on a colossal campaign of vilification against the Administration and its policies, and he excoriates them thus:

"The amount of money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gaged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of huge advertisements attacking with envenomed bitterness the Administration's policy of warning against successful dishonesty, and by their circulation of pamphlets and books prepared with the same object; while they likewise push the circulation of the writings and speeches of men who, whether because they are misled or because, seeing the light, they yet are willing to sin against the light, serve these their masters of great wealth to the cost of the plain people. The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations, but they also defend other individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is only rarely that the men responsible for the wrongdoing themselves speak or write. Normally they hire others to do their bidding, or find others who will do it without hire. From the Railroad Rate Law to the Pure Food Law, every measure for honesty in business that has been passed during the last six years has been opposed by these men on its passage and in its administration with every resource that bitter and unscrupulous craft could suggest and the command of almost unlimited money secure. But for the last year the attack has been made with most bitterness upon the actual administration of the law, especially through the Department of Justice, but also through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Corporations. The extraordinary violence of the assaults upon our policy contained in these speeches, editorials, articles, advertisements, and pamphlets, and the enormous sums of money spent in these various ways, give a fairly accurate measure of the anger and terror which our public actions have caused the corrupt men of vast wealth to feel in the very marrow of their being. . . . . .

"The key-note of all these attacks upon the effort to secure

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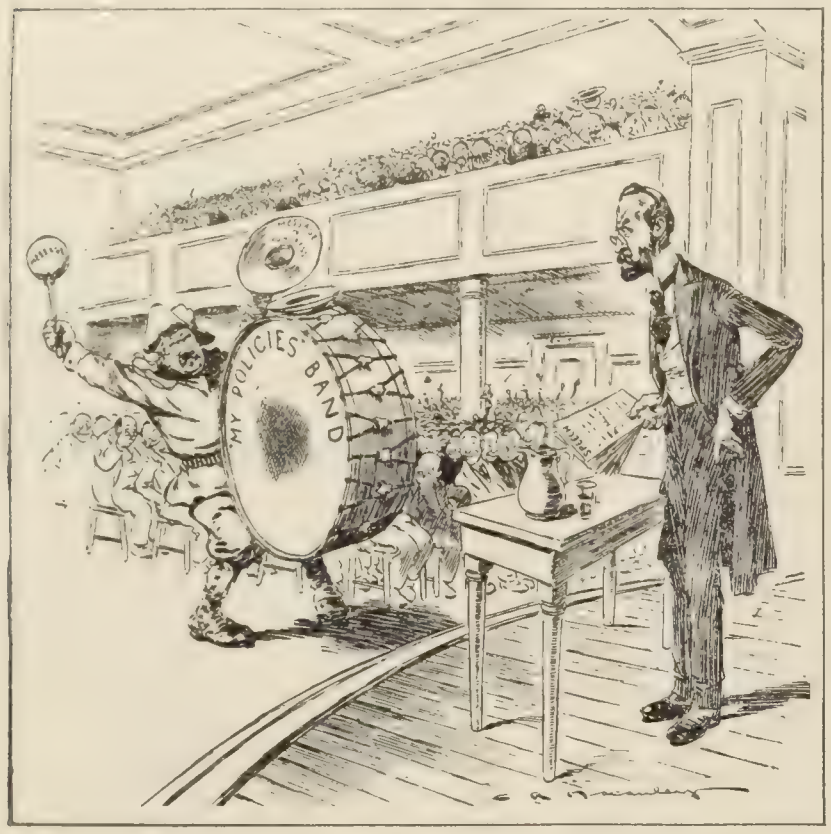
honesty in business and in politics is well exprest in brazen protests against any effort for the moral regeneration of the business world, on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted, and injurious, and that business panic is the necessary penalty for such effort to secure business honesty. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police."

In the following passage the President justifies criticism of the courts, when deserved:

"A judge who on the bench either truckles to the mob and shrinks from sternly repressing violence and disorder, or bows down before a corporation, who fails to stand up valiantly for the rights of property on the one hand, or, on the other, by misuse of the process of injunction or by his attitude toward all measures



DISTURBING THE MEETING.
—Macaulay in the New York *World*.

for the betterment of the conditions of labor, makes the wage-worker feel with bitterness that the courts are hostile to him; or who fails to realize that all public servants in their several stations must strive to stop the abuses of the criminal rich—such a man preforms an even worse service to the body politic than the legislator or executive who goes wrong. The judge who does his full duty well stands higher and renders a better service to the people than any other public servant; he is entitled to greater respect, and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright, wise and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with the eternal principles of right as against wrong. He must serve the people, but he must serve his own conscience first. All honor to such a judge, and all honor can not be rendered him if it is rendered equally to his brethren who fall immeasurably below the high ideals for which he stands. Untruthful criticism is wicked at all times, and whoever may be the object; but it is a peculiarly flagrant iniquity when a judge is the object. No man should lightly criticize a judge; no man should, even in his own mind, condemn a judge unless he is sure of the facts. If a judge is assailed for standing against popular folly, and, above all, for standing against mob violence, all honorable men should rally instantly to his support. Nevertheless, if he clearly fails to do his duty by the public in dealing with law-breaking corporations, lawbreaking men of wealth, he must expect to feel the weight of public opinion; and this is but right, for except in extreme cases this is the only way in which he can be reached at all. No servant of the people has a right to expect to be free from just and honest criticism."

Replies to the President appear in the New York *Globe* and *Times*. *The Globe* attributes the recent panic to "the evidence of the presence of a disorderly mind in a place of great responsibility," and goes on to say of this "bitter, ill-advised, raw-beef, special-message excoriation":

"The country is not gravely apprehensive over the actualities of the Rate Bill, or fearsome of a pure-food bill for securities, or even of Federal license of interstate corporations. But it does fear the consequences of arousing a spirit of class hate, of stimulating the latent envy that the improvident feel toward the thrifty, of spreading the slander that our great business and financial institutions are prevailingly in the hands of criminals and criminaloids. The President, here and there in his discourse, professes to disclaim any intention of persuading his fellow citizens that every big man of affairs is probably a big crook, but the country has read the context of these disclaimers and deems them mere rhetorical and verbal safeguards. If the President has sought to discriminate—is as much alive to the duty of protecting the innocent as he is of punishing the guilty—he has been singularly lacking in skill. He has been misread, not only by his critics but by his supporters. Critics and supporters practically agree in their understanding of his ugly and disturbing statements and implications."

The Times remarks that "such delusion of persecution" as appears in the message "would ordinarily be commended to the attention of the psychiatrist," and hints further at lack of balance in the Presidential mind in this comment on the message:

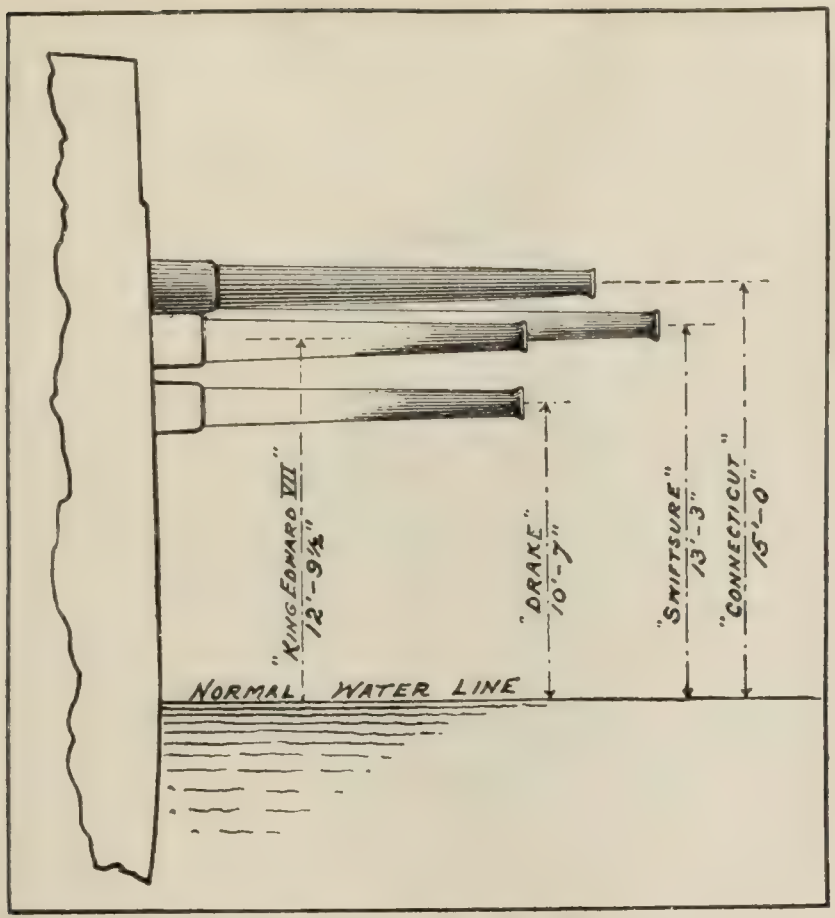
"In the unseemly and undignified violence of language it surpasses all his previous achievements, and by its tone and temper it engenders a natural apprehension as to the extremes to which this ill-balanced man may permit his perfervid zeal to carry him. . . . . .

"To say that this astounding appeal to the hot-headed and the irresponsible will have a responsive echo in the country would be to say that the American people are hot-headed and irresponsible; that they have gone out of their sober senses; that they are ripe for a war of destruction against the elements of the nation's greatness and stability; that they have lost the power to discern where the orderly exercise of constitutional power ends and the rule of unreason begins.

"It is our belief that Mr. Roosevelt has at last gone where the people will not follow. It is not that the measures he advocates are beyond the range of candid and reasonable discussion. They are, as we have said, arguable, but he does not argue either with candor or with reason. The passion, the excitement, and the intemperance of speech with which he appeals to Congress and to the country are so lamentably out of keeping with the dignity of his great office, and his delusion that those who disagree with him and who oppose him are criminals banded together in a conspiracy is so palpable that even among his sympathetic admirers there must be engendered the gravest doubts of the prudence of further submission to the leadership of a man with such a temperament, with a mind thus organized."

CRITICISMS OF OUR NAVY ANSWERED

"WE have always been a great admirer of Mr. Reuterdahl's marine pictures, one of the chief elements of their charm being their freedom of treatment," says an anonymous writer in *The Scientific American*, who goes on to remark that in his recent sensational criticism of our battle-ships the marine artist "has carried this freedom of treatment into a field from which it should have been most rigidly excluded." Taking up Mr. Reuterdahl's charges *seriatim* the writer undertakes to show that, "generally speaking, they are either gross exaggerations or have no basis whatever in fact." It will be remembered that the most startling allegations (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 28, 1907, and January 4, 1908) had to do with structural defects, such as submerged armor-belts, insufficient freeboard, lack of protection for the gun-crews, and dangerously direct communication between the firing-decks and the magazines. According to Mr. Reuterdahl, "of all our battle-ships, not one shows the main armor-belt six inches above the water when fully equipped and ready for sea." "As a matter of fact," retorts his critic, "our ships, if we include those now building, show from 18 inches to 11 feet 6 inches of



From "The Scientific American," New York.

HEIGHT OF UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GUNS ABOVE WATER.

"Mr. Reuterdahl says: 'The broadside guns of foreign battle-ships and cruisers are, generally speaking, twice as high as ours, and many of them are three times as high.' How grossly this is in error is shown by the above diagram, based on an article and drawing in London *Engineering* of January 15, 1904, discussing the height of British guns. We have added the 7-inch guns of the *Connecticut*. So far from the foreign broadside guns being 'twice' or 'thrice' as high as ours, the facts are that on these fourteen crack British ships they are several feet lower."

thick armor above the water-line when fully equipped." To quote further:

"It has long been recognized among naval experts that all criticisms and comparisons of ships, if they are to have any value, must be referred to some common standard, comparison being made only between ships of the same date and the same displacement, and all questions of draft, freeboard, height of guns, etc., being referred to some common water-line. The broad underlying fallacy which vitiates not merely Mr. Reuterdahl's article, but the whole of the campaign of criticism of the past few months is that this essential principle has been largely ignored. . . . . .

"Because the water-line of a ship must change with the amount of load she has on board, it is necessary to have some fixt datum to which her displacement, draft, freeboard, etc., may be referred. This datum, in our own and the British Navy, is known as the mean or normal water-line. It is the level at which our ships float when they have about two-thirds of their ammunition and stores and about 800 or 900 tons of coal aboard; and it is at this draft that the ship is required to make her specified speed during the Government trials. Thus, in the case of the *Vermont*, whose designed normal or mean draft is 24 feet 6 inches, the top of the armor-belt at this draft is 4 feet 3 inches above the water-line. At full-load draft the top of the belt would be still 25 inches above the water. . . . . .

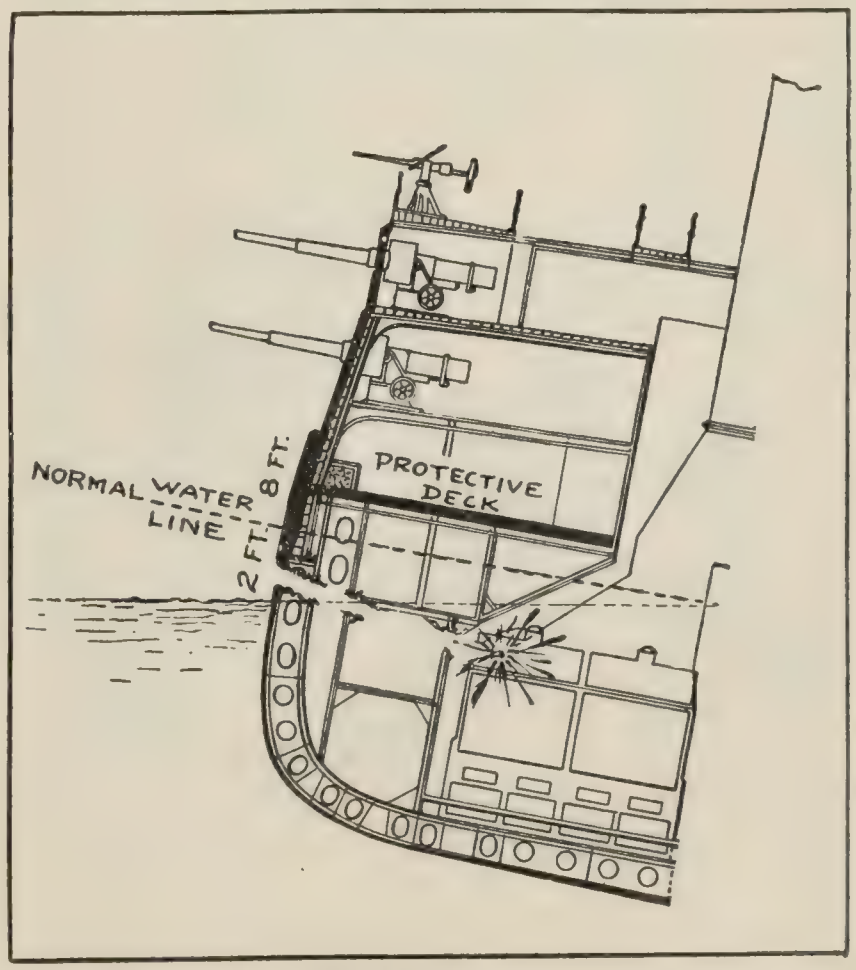
"Furthermore, even if the belts were submerged, which they are not, when our ships start out to find and fight the enemy, the consumption of coal, provisions, water, etc., would bring them up several inches a day, and, by the time they met the enemy, it is probable that they would be floating not much below their normal draft, with several feet of the belt above water."

To Mr. Reuterdahl's assertion that our ships would be at a disadvantage, if fighting in rough weather, because of their low freeboard as compared with foreign ships, the writer in *The Scientific American* replies that while the French school of naval design favors a lofty freeboard, the British, American, Japanese, and, to a less extent, the German favor a 20-foot freeboard. He reminds us that the battle of Tsushima was fought by Japanese ships of the same freeboard as our own, and in weather that was described in Admiral Togo's report as "rough." "But we have yet to hear that the Japanese broadside guns were 'useless in a seaway'; and our broadside guns are as high as, if not higher than, theirs." On this point he goes on to say:

"We have no space to consider the various foreign navies in detail, and in this reply we will confine ourselves to the acknowledged leader of them all, the British Navy. What are the facts? With one single exception, the *Dreadnought*, there is not a British battle-ship in commission with a forward deck 28 feet above the water, all the other modern battle-ships being, like our own, three-decked ships, that is, having a berth-deck, gun-deck, and main or upper deck above the protective deck; and the height between decks being about the same for all ships, viz., from 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet, it follows that the height above normal water-line is approximately the same. As a matter of fact, on several of our ships the height between decks is greater than on the British ships, and the freeboard is correspondingly greater. . . . The statement that 'broadside guns of foreign battle-ships and cruisers are, generally speaking, twice as high as ours, and many of them three times as high,' would be startling indeed if it were true. As a matter of fact, our broadside guns are as high as the similar broadside guns in the German and Japanese navies, and, as we have seen, are from 2 to 4½ feet higher than those in some of the finest modern battle-ships and cruisers of the British Navy."

Turning to the charge that our gun-crews, especially those behind the "enormous" turret ports of the *Kearsarge*, are needlessly exposed, the writer points out that "it is an abuse of the ethics of fair criticism to keep ringing the changes on the supposed poor design of this out-of-date ship, without making any reference to the fact that in all of our later ships the ports have closed in on the guns until the protection is ample." When Mr. Reuterdahl names other ships in which the broadside guns lack adequate protection, they are ones which were authorized from twelve to seventeen years ago, and, according to *The Scientific American*, their defects are only those which were common to the battle-ships of most nations at that time.

But Mr. Reuterdahl's criticism of the open shaft from the turret guns to the handling-room "is well made," admits this writer. That the authorities themselves had already condemned the



From "The Scientific American," New York.

THE PERIL OF RAISING THE BELT.

This diagram shows what might happen to a vessel whose 10-foot armor-belt is 2 feet below and 8 feet above normal water-line, in case of a 9° roll. A shell entering below the belt would flood the big boiler- or engine-rooms or explode the magazine.

arrangement may be inferred from the fact that "what is known as the interrupted hoist, with a floor cutting off the upper from the lower part of this shaft, is being installed on our latest ships."

In conclusion we are told that there is one feature in which "our ships are superior, and often greatly superior, ton for ton, to the ships of other navies." To quote:

"We refer to the exceptionally heavy armament which they carry. Since the days of the Revolutionary War, it has been our aim to mount upon our ships heavier batteries than were carried by foreign ships of corresponding size; and to this policy very largely have been due our most brilliant victories, particularly where single ships were engaged. That policy has been steadily followed in the creation of our new Navy, whose birth may be dated from the year 1883."

This defense of our Navy by *The Scientific American* has been widely noticed by the press as the most specific and dispassionate answer that has yet been made to Mr. Reuterdahl's charges. In the mean time these charges have been officially investigated by a special committee consisting of Rear-Admiral Converse, president of the Naval Board on Construction, and Rear-Admiral Capps, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. No comprehensive account of the findings of this committee has yet reached the public, but from certain statements given to the press it appears that Mr. Reuterdahl's criticisms, except in minor instances, were dismissed as unfounded and misleading. It develops, however, that the Navy Department is now asking Congress for $750,000 for the installation of new turret ammunition hoists in twenty-five battle-ships and twelve armored cruisers.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED

"WHAT is a man to do who is out of work in a financial crisis and is starving?" This question, which has been printed of late in conspicuous type in each week's issue of the *Appeal to Reason* (Socialist, Girard, Kan.), derives pertinence from the fact that most of our large cities are now confronted with the problem of the unemployed in an unusually acute form. "At the beginning the situation was described as 'a rich man's panic,'" says the San Francisco *Labor Clarion*," but to-day the conditions are such that the working classes are the greatest sufferers." "Police headquarters of the cities," writes the editor of *Collier's Weekly*, "are thronged each morning with first offenders—men and women whose crime it is to be hungry." And he adds: "Factory towns are full of idleness and noise, and the villages of the 'most prosperous country in the world' are facing a fag-end of winter that is heavy with trouble." The Socialist and labor press are in accord with the Pittsburg *Labor Tribune* when it asserts that "the industrial situation is much more unfavorable than the average newspaper reports indicate." The New York *Worker* (Socialist) offers two ingenious explanations of the optimistic predictions which are appearing in most of the old-party dailies. "For one thing," we read, "the smaller capitalists are 'whistling to keep their courage up,' because they do not understand the whole situation; for another thing, the financiers are working a 'confidence game' to draw out any cash that may be in retirement." Last September a Government bulletin stated that there were 156,000 labor jobs clamoring vainly for men to fill them. To-day, according to the Chicago *Socialist*, there are more than three million men in the United States hunting for work, and "in spite of the suicides there will be more to-morrow."

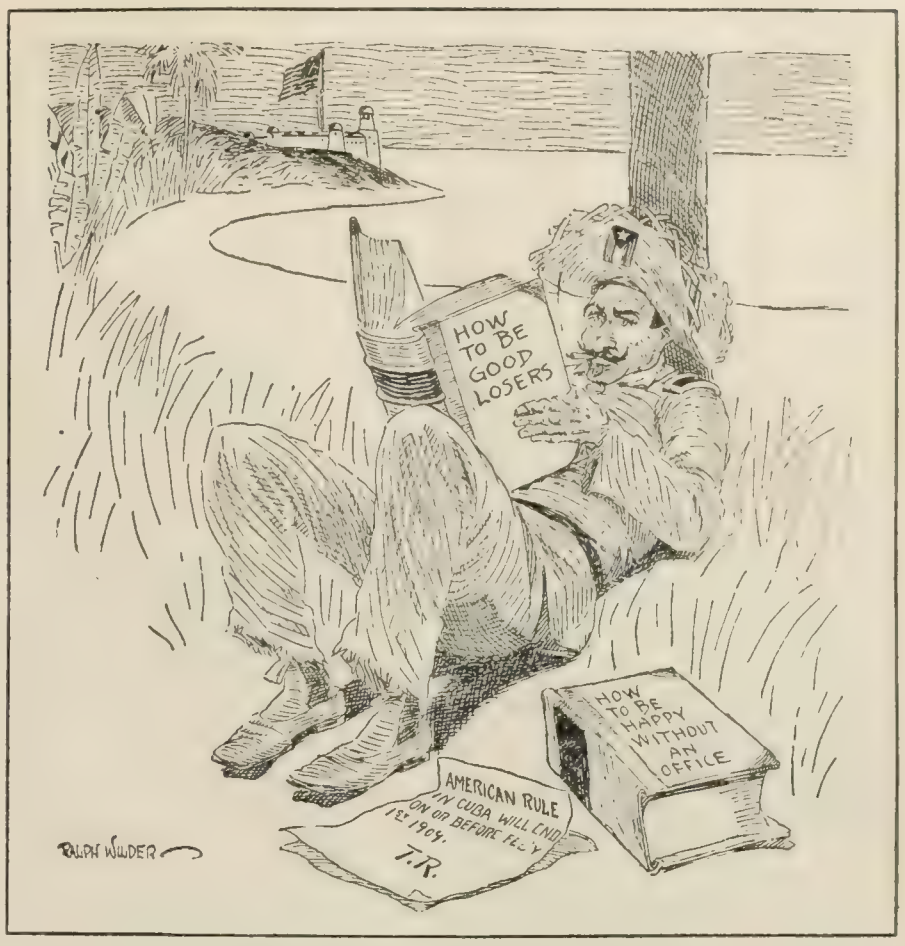
Parades of the unemployed in many of our cities, petitions to State and city governments for work, the records of the Army recruiting stations, and the reports of charity organizations, all bear witness to the panic's tragic aftermath. Columbus, Ohio, and a number of other cities are supplying emergency relief work. In Pittsburg the City Council authorized a bond issue of $2,523,000 for city improvements, with the provision that Pittsburg firms shall obtain the contracts and that only Pittsburg workmen shall be employed. The streets of Boston, New York, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Seattle, Chicago, and San Francisco have been paraded by "armies of the unemployed." In Boston one of these bands entered Trinity Church during a Sunday service and asked for the collection for the day. In Chicago 4,000 paraders, led by Dr. Benjamin L. Reitman, were roughly dispersed by the police. The number of men out of work in that city as a result of the industrial crisis is variously estimated by *The Daily Socialist* as 138,950, and by the Chicago Association of Commerce as about

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART.
May in the Detroit *Journal*.

FINANCIAL ITEM.
"With all my worldly goods I thee endow."
McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

WHY NOT A TAX ON INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES?

CAN HE WALK WITHOUT THE SUPPORT?
—Kettner in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.



ONE MORE YEAR FOR HIS FINAL EXAMINATION.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

CUBA PREPARES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

80,000—exclusive of the strangers from lumber-camps and railroad-construction camps. A relief committee of the city's leading business men has decided to raise a fund of $100,000 for the benefit of suffering families. "Chicago," says the New York *Charities and the Commons*, "has the most trying situation and probably the largest number of unemployed men of any city at this time." To quote further:

"It is the natural center for industrial drifters from all parts of the Middle West, and it has in addition this year practically all of the Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen. These men have been turned adrift in the woods, many of them without money, because the lumber companies could not obtain the cash for their work. The majority of them have 'beaten their way' to Chicago, and are there in numbers to complicate the situation. They are a rough lot, given to living in 'barrel-houses,' not inclined to work at anything but their own trade, if trade it may be called. One other phase needs to be noted. Unemployed men have been put at street-cleaning with the regular force, and are given three days' keep by the city for one day's work."

After a careful investigation of conditions in a score of our largest cities, the same publication, which is the national journal of philanthropy, reaches the following optimistic conclusions:

"Up to this date there has not been sharp suffering anywhere, or unusual suffering in many places; the 'man on the edge'—the vagrant, the seasonal worker, the homeless man, the odd-job man, has been out of work for some weeks, and has suffered somewhat as he always does in winter. . . . The movement of men from the smaller places to the large cities is greatly to be deplored, for the large cities have no work to offer, and the unemployed man is much better off in a community whose resources he knows and where he is known. The records of charitable societies show that Chicago had a bad situation, New York had increased burdens, and other cities varying amounts of trouble in providing for unemployed men depending more or less on local conditions—that there was a greatly increased demand for charitable relief during the month of December as compared with December of last year. The figures so far available indicate a gradually improving condition in January. Work is somewhat more plentiful, applications for relief and lodgings are slowly but persistently decreasing, and continue to show—most strongly in New York—that the applicants are not skilled men who are usually employed the year round."

But on the other hand, as the New York *Outlook* remarks, "provident institutions and savings-banks are being drawn upon by a comparatively large class of people, and, as such depositors' savings are gradually exhausted, a larger number is constantly drifting into the class of the unemployed and the homeless in need of work." Thus the New York *Tribune* reports that army enlistment in this city has increased 300 per cent. in the past two months, and that "the majority of the men who are enlisting after weeks of unemployment are former cashiers, clerks, and mechanics, and are well educated." Every one of the nine recruiting stations in New York City, it is said, has turned away from 500 to 800 applicants since December 1. At the same time the number of professional tramps in the city is so great that less than 1 per cent. of those applying for the city's charity at the Municipal Lodging House were found to be *bona-fide* workers out of work.

The only practical solution of the problem of the unemployed, says the Chicago *Socialist*, is that suggested by the workingmen themselves. To quote:

"The meetings of the unemployed and the labor organizations have demanded that regular work which must be done by municipalities and State and national governments should be anticipated during this time of stress. That is the simplest, easiest, most practical, reasonable suggestion that has ever been made. There is nothing revolutionary about it. There is nothing that would overturn society about it save as it would show the workers that they had the power to compel social action, and thus might lead them to take such political action as would abolish the unemployed forever.

"This is what is feared. It is not because of the proposals which are made at the meetings of the unemployed. It is not because of the expectation of riot. Riot would be invited, because this would give an opportunity to shoot and club the workers back into terrorized quiet.

"BUT RULERS ALWAYS FEAR THAT THEIR SUBJECTS MAY GET A KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR OWN POWER. They are frightened at any attempt to direct the course of events."

The Oakland *World*, a California weekly newspaper which claims to be "owned by and printed exclusively in the interest of the working class," proclaims that "the problem of unemployment" will be "the only issue for the Presidential campaign."

GOVERNOR HUGHES ON NATIONAL ISSUES

IN a speech which the whole country has been awaiting with the keenest interest Governor Hughes at last outlines his position in regard to national issues, thereby robbing his opponents in the Republican party of their chief weapon against him—the charge that no one knew where he stood in those matters. "Those political manipulators posing as doubting Thomases and clamoring for a statement of Governor Hughes's national views, before they would take his Presidential measure, now have it," exclaims the New York *Press* (Rep.), which from the first has cherished the Hughes boom; and it adds, with jubilant malice: "They have it in the pit of the stomach with terrific force." His address—delivered before the New York Republican Club—is characterized by *The Tribune* (Rep.) as "clear, well-reasoned, and definitive, like all his public utterances." Altho he covers much of the same ground as does President Roosevelt in his special message to Congress—which, by a curious coincidence, reached the public almost simultaneously with the Governor's address—there is a marked contrast between the vigorous epithets of the one and the dispassionate phrases of the other. It is said that the only passage in Governor Hughes's speech which seemed to cause his hearers any surprise was his frank and hearty tribute to President Roosevelt's administration. "The country," he declared, "is under lasting obligation to President Roosevelt for his vigorous opposition to abuses and for the strong impulse he has given to movements for their correction"; and he added: "We shall have in the next campaign a notable vantage-ground, gained through the general admiration of his strong personality and the popular appreciation of the intensity of his desire to promote to righteous conduct of affairs and the welfare of his fellow men."

The Governor reveals himself, says the New York *Tribune*, as an adherent to the historic principles of Republicanism and at the same time "a firm advocate in particular of its recent progressive tendencies under Mr. Roosevelt's guidance." He is in substantial agreement with the President on the subjects of employers' liability, the regulation of interstate commerce, the punishment of corporation criminals, the revision of the Sherman Antitrust Law, the conservation of national resources, the rights of labor, and the tariff. While emphasizing the necessity of fostering the exercise of State rights and local autonomy, he approves the recent extension of the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission by what is known as the Rate Bill, and he believes that "the Commission should have the most ample powers for the purpose of investigation and supervision, and for making rules and orders which will enable it to deal to the fullest extent possible, within constitutional limits, with interstate transportation in all its phases." To quote further on the subject of centralization *versus* State rights:

"There are two dangers. The one is that serious evils of national scope may go unchecked because Federal power is not exercised. The other lies in an unnecessary exercise of Federal power, burdening the central authority with an attempted control which would result in the impairment of proper local autonomy and extending it so widely as to defeat its purpose. It must be remembered that an evil is not the proper subject of Federal cognizance merely because it may exist in many States. All sorts of evils exist in many States which should be corrected by the exercise of local power, and they are not evils of Federal concern although they may be wide-spread.

"On the other hand, it cannot be regarded as a policy of unwise centralization that, wherever there is a serious evil demanding government correction which afflicts interstate commerce and hence is beyond the control of the States, the power of Congress should unhesitatingly be exercised.

"I do not believe in government ownership of railroads. But regulation in interstate transportation is essential to protect the people from unjust discriminations and to secure safe, adequate, and impartial service upon reasonable terms in accordance with the obligations of common carriers. In order to have supervision which is both thorough and just an administrative board is necessary. I may assume that my attitude with regard to this matter is so well understood through my recommendations in relation to the enactment of the Public Service Commission law in this State that an extended statement is unnecessary."

"The Sherman Antitrust Law," he says, "should be clarified and made more explicit." He declares himself not in favor of fining corporations for violation of the law, since the fines come ultimately out of the pockets of either the public or the stockholders. He would have the guilty officers punished by imprisonment. He affirms his belief in a protective tariff, but advocates revision of our present schedules, preferably by an expert commission. "A protective tariff," he holds, "is essential to the interests of our wage-earners, in that it makes possible the payment of wages on the scale to which we are accustomed in this country, and thus maintains our American standards of living." On the subject of labor laws he says:

"I am in favor of the enactment of a law aptly expressed, to apply exclusively to interstate commerce, which would embody the principles of the employer's liability bill recently declared unconstitutional because too broad. I also approve the laws which have been enacted with regard to safety appliances and hours of labor in railroad service. The matter of railroad accidents deserves special investigation, and every effort should be made to obtain adequate information which will lead to appropriate measures for the protection of life and limb.

"Wherever the government comes into direct relation to labor proper conditions with regard to hours, wages, safety, and compensation for accidents should be provided."

His outlook on the future is entirely optimistic. The struggle for popular rights appears to him as "an irresistible movement against which, in the long run, the opposition of class or of privilege will be powerless to prevail." We have no problems, he asserts, that can not be solved.

Reports from Washington state that among the senators and representatives his speech is generally regarded as a very strong one, certain to win many supporters to his candidacy.

MR. BRYAN'S PROSPECTS

SOMEBODY started a story last week that Mr. Bryan would be greeted on his visit to Washington by a delegation of Democratic senators and representatives who would ask him to make way for some other candidate for the Presidential nomination, in the interests of party harmony and success. The "delegation" did not materialize, and the Republican editors and correspondents seized upon this as evidence that the courage of the petitioners had failed them at the critical moment. One correspondent said that Mr. Bryan greeted these candid friends "with very much the same sort of cheerful glare that John L. Sullivan used to employ on his antagonists in the ring," and as a result their "secretly cherished intention remained secret." The Washington *Star*, however, which knows the ways and manners prevailing in the Capital pretty well, calls the whole thing a hoax, and declares that "the author of that yarn should have a medal," for "he succeeded in making something out of nothing." It went far enough, however, to induce a reporter to ask Mr. Bryan about it, who replied with a broad smile that he had not seen the committee and feared they were lost. And if they should appear, he added, "I would first want to examine the credentials of such a committee coming to me as Democrats."

Enough papers believed the report, however, to set a wave of comment going on Mr. Bryan's chances of nomination and election, and this comment contains some opinions well worth reading. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.

Dem.), a paper so bitterly opposed to Bryan that it can hardly speak of him calmly, makes this unwilling report:

"As far as the selection of a candidate for the Presidency is concerned, the Democratic National Convention is, in the judgment of most Democrats here, all over now except for the shouting. William Jennings Bryan has the nomination triple-riveted already, and is putting in more fastenings every day.

"There is only one way to prevent Mr. Bryan from being the Democratic candidate this year, and that is to go to Denver with more than one-third of the delegates pledged to oppose him. And that is apparently as impossible as his voluntary relinquishing his claim for the nomination."

The Republican editors profess the utmost satisfaction at the prospect that Bryan will carry the Democratic standard in the coming campaign. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) notes with pleasure the report that the Republicans in the House joined the Democrats in hearty cheers at the mention of Bryan as the Democratic nominee, and goes on to say:

"We trust this pleasant and unusual incident will serve to assure Mr. Bryan that the Republican party is not unmindful or unappreciative of the great services he has rendered it through his perpetual, hopeless, and disorganizing candidacy. It may be taken for granted that this tribute to Mr. Bryan was actuated no less by appreciation of past services than by a lively, if perhaps selfish, sense of the comfortable significance for the Republican party of his nomination at Denver next July."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) takes the matter up psychologically thus:

"Mr. Bryan . . . has passed beyond the stage of actually seeking the Presidency. He has concluded with the fox that the grapes are sour. But there is a species of exhilaration in running which any old race man will call to mind, and this old war-horse is ready to be entered, with the full knowledge that he will be left at the post. There is also a certain kind of fame in being a perpetual candidate for the Presidency, a fame which very few men acnieve. Clay ran for the Presidency five times, and it didn't hurt Clay a bit. He became more widely known and idolized by a larger circle of friends. The fact is, a man who speaks out his mind with great freedom is rarely elected to that high office. He antagonizes too many people and too many interests. If there is any public matter upon which Mr. Bryan has not unbosomed himself it does not occur at this moment."

The airy manner in which most of the Republican papers predict a sure defeat for Mr. Bryan is not shared, however, by the Washington *Star* (Rep.), which remarks:

"Wall Street says that Mr. Bryan can not be elected, but how does Wall Street know? It says that any one of a dozen men it names can be elected, but how does it know? Opposed to these opinions are the opinions of Mr. Bryan and his friends, who declare that Mr. Bryan can be elected; that this is a Democratic year, and because of his long service to the party as its leader he is entitled to his reward. In the battle of opinions, whose should prevail? Those of the men who slaughtered Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, or those who carried the flag in those two campaigns? Mr. Bryan refuses to take orders from Wall Street, and so Wall Street will have to take orders from Mr. Bryan. That is to say, after the Denver Convention it can take him or leave him, as it pleases."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), too, warns the Republicans that Bryan will be a hard man to defeat. It says:

"That Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this year, if he chooses to be, may now be set down as among the political certainties. And those Republican managers are living in a fool's paradise who think that it will be a holiday task to beat him. The forces which make Mr. Bryan's candidacy formidable are not hidden. He has a vast and idolizing personal following. Its vote can be transferred to no other. As a campaigner, he has inexhaustible physical energy and endless resources of agitation. And on what willing ears his appeals would fall in present circumstances! Are the Republicans not aware how he could retort all their own favorite arguments upon them with terrific force? The Republican platform of 1896 could be read as an indictment of the Republican party of 1908. All the dire consequences of misgovernment therein set forth are now swarming home to condemn Republican policies. A panic has come under Republican rule. Business has suffered deep hurt; mills have shut down; thousands of men are out of work; the unemployed throng the cities; the resources of charity are strained to provide for those in want by no fault of their own. Does any Republican leader in his senses doubt that Mr. Bryan could make

JUGGERNAUT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

great play with these undeniable facts? Bearing in mind his extraordinary gifts as an agitator, and remembering how invariably the party in power loses popular support when depression overtakes industry and cripples enterprise, no one but a Republican drunk with complacency could deny that the coming campaign will test his party to the utmost.

"It is no time for the boastful cry that any good Republican can beat Bryan. Some good Republicans, even among those now mentioned for the Presidency, would be overwhelmed by him."

A NOTABLE LABOR DECISION

AFTER having been in force for ten years the section of the Erdman Law forbidding railroads or other carriers engaged in interstate commerce to discharge employees because of their membership in labor organizations is now declared by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional and therefore void. The decision, which is widely discust by the press as one of the most important ever delivered on the rights of employers and employees, was given on a test case brought by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. William Adair, a master mechanic of the road, for the purpose of attacking the law discharged O. B. Coppage, a fireman in the employ of the company, because he belonged to the Order of Locomotive Firemen. That organization brought suit in Coppage's behalf, and Adair was convicted and fined under the Erdman Law by the Federal court in Eastern Kentucky. The case was then carried to the United States Supreme Court, with the result now published. The final decision, as handed down by Justice Harlan, rests upon two principles. In the first place the only pretext by which Congress could legislate upon the

matter was to regard it as "interstate commerce." But according to the Supreme Court there is no legal or logical connection between an employee's membership in a labor organization and the carrying on of interstate commerce, and the law in question stretches the interstate-commerce clause beyond the breaking-point. The other principle is that it is not within the function of government to compel any person in the course of his business and against his will to accept the personal services of another, any more than it is within the function of government to compel any person against his will to continue in the employment of another. To quote Justice Harlan's words on the latter point:

"The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to prescribe the conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell it. So the right of the employees to quit the service of the employer for whatever reason is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the service of such employee. . . . .

"It was the legal right of the defendant, Adair, however unwise such a course might have been, to discharge Coppage, because of his being a member of a labor organization, as it was the legal right of Coppage, if he saw fit to do so, however unwise such a course might be, to quit the service in which he was engaged, because the defendant employed those who were not members of some labor organization.

"In all such particulars the employer and the employee have equality of rights, and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

"This decision practically legalizes the blacklist," exclaims the Chicago *Socialist*, which holds it up in contrast to the antiboycott injunction recently issued by Justice Gould of the District of Columbia Supreme Court against the American Federation of Labor; and a number of papers speak of the decision as "a knock-out blow to unionism." "With all due respect to the lawyers of the daily press," remarks the Pittsburg *Labor Tribune*, "we consider this arrant nonsense." The Erdman Act, says this paper, was not essential to the growth of trades-unionism. To quote:

"The Court specifically asserts that it will protect the right of workmen to choose their employers as readily as it will the right of employers to choose their workmen. That pledge—for the language of the majority opinion is nothing else than a pledge—is the answer of the court to the fools in high places who want legislatures and courts to declare that if workmen strike against an employer they shall be adjudged guilty of conspiracy. In Canada there is actually a law in existence to-day which provides for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and forbids workmen to quit an employer if the arbitration tribunal does not happen to think as they do. We want no such regulations, no such abridgment of the liberty of workmen in this country. And if the liberty of employers is left unrestricted there will be no danger of any attempt to restrict the liberty of the wage-earner. . . . The employer who wants to discharge men because they belong to a union will be eliminated in due course of time by competition. All candid observers admit that the organized labor of the country (particularly on the railroads) is the most skilled labor. If employers want to employ inferior workmen, let them go ahead."

On the other hand, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is described in a newspaper report as so angry and disgusted that he will not permit himself to discuss the decision at present for fear of "saying something he would regret." Mr. Bryan is quoted as disputing the Supreme Court's finding on the following grounds:

"A corporation is a creature of law. It has no rights except those given it by law, and it must not be confused with the natural man. The power that creates a corporation can restrict it, restrain it, and control it, and Congress has plenary powers in dealing with corporations in so far as they engage in interstate commerce.

"The union is a lawful association, and if a man can be discharged because he belongs to a labor-union, by the same logic he can be discharged if he belongs to a political party objectionable to the employer, or to a church against which the employer is prejudiced. Followed to its logical conclusion, the principle laid down by the court, as I understand the decision, would enable the corporation to set itself up as a dictator in regard to the habits, thoughts, and convictions of its employees on any and every subject."

THE LISBON TRAGEDY

DISRAELI'S remark that assassination never changed the history of the world is being applied by political observers to the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince in the streets of Lisbon. If this crime was the work of revolutionists seeking to overthrow the monarchy, they have made a tragic blunder, thinks the New York *Sun*, for their victims were popular among the people, and "a strong reaction" against the revolutionaries may now be looked for. The New York *Times* expresses a like opinion, and the Philadelphia *Press* thinks republicanism would be unworkable in so illiterate a country as Portugal. Even a constitutional monarchy proved impracticable, and the dictatorship of Franco, as the same paper adds, "was approved all over Europe and by French and English Liberals."

Franco's iron rule is generally credited with having provoked this bloody reprisal, but some remark that the character of the reprisal proves that the dictatorship was needed. No doubt Franco is a dictator, admits the New York *Tribune*, but, "whether because of the unbridled corruption which plundered the land before his advent or the murderous villainy which now makes it a land of mourning, we know of no country which more needs a dictator of benevolent heart but of iron hand than Portugal."

That Carlos brought down his fate upon himself, however, is the view of the New York *World*, which states the case thus:

"King Carlos had many personal attractions. He was well educated, a poet, a musician, a fine sportsman, and a man of proved courage. But he was an indifferent ruler and a poor politician. He was grossly extravagant, his court was frivolous and the Government corrupt, while the people were poor and restless. The ferment of republicanism had long been at work in the universities and among the masses when a crisis was precipitated last spring by the Cortes refusing to pass the appropriations. Factions which could not agree upon any definite policy had united in turning out one Ministry after another.

"Early in May the King dismissed the Cortes, suspended the Constitution, and proclaimed Premier Franco dictator. From that time republicans and monarchists made common cause in demanding the restoration of constitutional government. Late in June the mob threw up barricades in the streets in Lisbon and fought the troops for hours. Scores of men and women fell before the soldiers' volleys. The Government won a bloody victory, but the spirit of revolt was not quelled. Plots against the lives of the dictator and the King were being constantly uncovered. Many of the republican leaders were summarily thrown into jail. Decrees were issued expelling from the country all suspected persons. Only last Wednesday there was an outbreak of political rioting in Lisbon in which the police and the crowd fought savagely.

"No government could live in such conditions except by force, and violence invites violence. King Carlos yielded to the temptation of trying to conquer his subjects instead of conciliating them. He has paid for his mistake with his life, and assassination as usual has not bettered things. But how many times must history prove that military absolutism, even when it assumes to be beneficent, can not safely endure among a people capable of understanding their rights?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT Eastern movement against Bryan died young for want of a rank and file.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Two shades met and were introduced to each other on the other side of Styx. "Good morning," said one, "I am Cesar Borgia." "Pleased to meet you," said the other. "I used to make rotten fire-hose." "Maestro!" murmured Borgia humbly.—*The New York Evening Post*

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY JUSTICE MISCARRIES IN AMERICA

A RECENT writer remarked that it is safer to be a murderer in this country than to be a railroad brakeman, because the death-rate among murderers is lower. This striking comparison was drawn to emphasize the deadliness of railroading. Mr. Sydney Brooks takes the figures from the opposite viewpoint to show the "complete breakdown of criminal law" in the United States. Writing in the London *Chronicle*, he remarks that in America a verdict against the prisoner at the bar is one thing, "carrying it out is quite another." Supposing a man "is wealthy, has friends, social influence, and the pick of the lawyers"; even if he has committed "wilful murder," still "the machinery for making him or any American in his position pay the penalty of his crime simply does not exist." Mr. Brooks goes so far as to say that the murderer whose guilt has been proved "may go scot-free" or "be imprisoned a few months." Nor is immunity for crime the privilege of the rich alone. He adds:

THE EMIGRANTS' RETURN.
EUROPE—"He takes our gold and sends us back his riffraff!"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"Any American who can afford to engage a lawyer may commit murder with almost complete impunity. The odds are rather over seventy to one against his being executed. I am not speaking at random, but am summarizing the criminal statistics of the last twenty years. They make appalling reading. They show that America is the only country where the proportion of murders to population is positively on the increase; that in Mexico alone are more murders committed than in the United States; that in the last two decades they have multiplied fivefold; and that the number of executions during the same period has remained virtually stationary—less than 120 per annum for an average of 9,000 murders."

THE REAL GUARANTIES OF PEACE.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

In support of his arraignment of the criminal tribunals of this country he quotes Mr. Taft's remark that "the administration of the criminal law in all the States in the Union is a disgrace to our civilization." He says that there are two causes of this "paralysis" of justice. The first, the influence of the press, he thus describes:

"No artifice is spared by the American journals to rouse prejudice for or against the prisoner in every case in which the public is interested. The evidence is commented on from day to day with as much freedom and unrestraint as tho nothing more serious were at stake than a favorite's form in a trotting-match. Contempt of court exists in America, if at all, merely as a legal fiction. No attempt is ever made either by judge or counsel to translate it into fact. The press is permitted to flout judicial decency and fair play, to rouse passions, confuse issues, stimulate the utmost partiality of sentiment, and create the conditions that are least favorable to the dispensation of justice, without a word either of official or of popular protest.

"There is thus brought to bear upon the jury with a direct impact the immense force of public opinion. The fears or the sentimentality of the jurymen themselves are played upon with a facility which we in England, who only know trial by newspaper or trial by public opinion in a very modified form, do not even begin to rival."

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES IN THE PACIFIC.
UNCLE SAM—"Happy New Year to you, Jappy!"
JAPAN—"I am preparing for one!" —*Jugend* (Munich).

COMIC VIEWS OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The limited authority of the trial judge in this country and "the abuse of the pardoning power which is exercised by the governors of the respective States—politicians elected by popular vote and dependent upon public opinion," are also causes which lead to laxity. But above all is the "perversion of procedure" in American courts, of which he writes as follows:

"Beyond everything else the breakdown of the American criminal law is to be found in the worship and perversion of procedure. Just as Americans have overelaborated the machinery of politics until democracy is bound and helpless in its toils, so they have magnified the technicalities of the law until justice has been thrown into the background and lost sight of. In a criminal case in the United States it is the judge on the bench, and not the prisoner in the dock, who is really on trial. The counsel on both sides

polish up a thousand little points of pleading and practise and evidence and fire them off at the judge, who has to decide upon them offhand. If he falls into a single error, no matter how trivial or how far removed from the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, the appellate court will order a new trial of the case almost automatically.

"The superior courts in America do not ask when an appeal is taken to them, Is the judgment just? but, Is there any error of whatever kind, however technical, however insignificant, in the proceedings of the trial court? If there is, the presumption of prejudice exists at once, and the whole case has to be tried over again. Hence appeals and retrials multiply without end. Hence justice and common sense are alike forgotten in the chase after an impossible perfection of forms and rules. Hence the fundamental issue is neglected and the immaterial quibble made a peg for bewilderingly brilliant disquisitions. Hence the criminal law of America is a refuge and a comfort to the lawyer and the criminal, and a menace and vexation to the rest of the community."

SOCIALIST RIOTS IN BERLIN

IT would "not be compatible with the welfare of the State," said Buelow, for the Prussian voters to have universal suffrage and the secret ballot. Thereupon, we learn from the German press, the Marseillaise was sung by an excited mob of eight thousand Socialists, the palace of the Emperor was surrounded with cavalry, and the streets were guarded with soldiers. Several heads were broken, but no lives lost. These unruly Prussians, it seems, insisted that they have as much voice in running Prussia as they have in running the Empire—as if the voters in New York City should insist on having as full electoral rights in State elections as they have in national. In this country the national elections are conducted under State control; one State permits women to vote for President, another forbids it; one lets the negro vote, another does not; the President and Congress have nothing to say about it. But in Germany, when the Landtag of Prussia began to discuss the grant of universal suffrage and the secret ballot for the voters, the Imperial Chancellor promptly squelched the whole movement. The Berlin papers represent him as settling it with these words:

"The introduction in Prussia of the system which governs elections to the Reichstag would not be compatible with the welfare of the State. The resolution before the House must therefore be rejected. The Government is likewise unable to hold out any prospect of the substitution of a secret ballot for the present public system of voting."

Yet the Prussian franchise was declared by Prince Bismarck to be "the most wretched of all electoral systems." It is, in fact, so arranged that, as the correspondent of the London *Times* observes, "in no case can the working classes elect a representative of their own immediate interests." Not a single Socialist has ever entered the Prussian Chamber, which is controlled by Conservative landowners and Agrarians. Bebel and the other Socialists in the Reichstag have taken up the cudgels for the Prussian working classes whom the Landtag is supposed to represent, but their efforts have been in vain.

August Bebel, indeed, in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), has passionately and eloquently pleaded for the rights of the workingman in the Prussian Diet. During the Berlin riots he published a special number of his paper which circulated among the mob. In an article in this paper he thus states his views:

"The fact that in elections to the Reichstag universal suffrage obtains, makes the injustice with regard to the Prussian Diet unintelligible, inconsistent, and actually revolting. That justice should be done to the workingman in South Germany proves the falsity of the arguments put forth by the privileged class. They implicitly assert that what is just from an imperial standpoint, is not equally so for a single state of the Empire. This is rank absurdity. I suppose they mean to put upon the banks of the Main a notice which will run: 'Workingmen, when you cross this river, your political rights are forfeited.' Can Social Democrats read a more exasperating sentence than this? Can they imagine a more cruel exhibition of arbitrary tyranny? The last ten years have witnessed in Europe an almost universal emancipation of the proletariat. Their equal political rights have been acknowledged and these have been the means of their social emancipation. Is it possible to believe that in the most progressive centers of capitalism, in Saxony and Prussia, the onward march of liberty can be thus arrested?"

Prince von Buelow's declaration, declares the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "exceeds the most dismal forecasts of the pessimist." The National Liberal press give out their opinion quietly but pointedly. Prince von Buelow's promises of "fancy reforms" in the Prussian election law mean, declares the *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung*, "a postponement of all reforms to the Greek Kalends." But the *Magdeburger Zeitung* believes "that a promise of reform, and a reform in accordance with Radical ideas, has actually been made." "It would be a good thing if Prince von Buelow had given the matter a more careful consideration, but such was scarcely to be expected of him," bitterly remarks the *Hannoversche Courier*. The hypocrisy of the Chancellor, in his attitude toward political reform, is denounced by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, quoted above, in a second article. After his declaration "the last mask fell, and the mantle of a modern reformer finally slipt from the princely shoulders of the speaker." The *National Zeitung*, a National Liberal organ, thinks that by the course he adopted the Chancellor chose "a perilous policy which is particularly risky because it introduces all the unrest and uncertainty of the Prussian elections into the debates of the Reichstag." The Social Democrats will now take care that every candidate for the Prussian Diet shall answer the question, "What is your opinion about election reform?" adds this organ.

But the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) condemns government by majorities, and observes:

"The Government has taken the position that a property qualification should be the basis of its graduated vote system in Prussia, and that reform can be attained only on the lines of this system. And, indeed, this seems to present the easiest path to reform. It indicates the *via media* which all parties may tread in unison. The principle of such reform is neither the possession of wealth nor the preponderance of numbers. No judicious people would suffer themselves to be governed on such principles. A majority in mere numbers means the majority of the masses, and what is such a majority but an ignorant mob? Understanding is the endowment of a picked minority. This minority is distinguished above all others by education and riper experience."

Rioting in the streets of Berlin was absurd and useless, declares the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), but it believes that the needed reforms will come in their natural course, altho such reforms were not won even in England excepting after long struggles. Prince von Buelow is scathingly rebuked for his refusal by the Radical *Frankfurter Zeitung* as a man on whom "no hopes can henceforth be built."

The cry of Prussia for her rights is looked upon by the Paris *Temps* as portending disturbance in Germany, and after detailing the circumstances of the recent riots, it remarks:

"It is not easy to answer all the questions suggested by these events. One thing is certain, the domestic situation throughout Germany and Prussia is about as unstable as can possibly be imagined."

The London *Saturday Review* justifies Prince von Buelow and asks, "How can he consent to an alteration of the electoral laws in Prussia which is intended to increase the fighting strength of Socialism?" The London *Times* more cautiously observes: "The longer the present antiquated system [in Prussia], calculated chiefly for the purpose of giving a fictitious strength to conservatism and illiberalism, is continued, the more dangerous is the feeling of discontent likely to become."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FUTURE OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

JOHN WALTER, Founder of *The Times* (1739–1812) | SECOND JOHN WALTER, 1776–1847. | THIRD JOHN WALTER, 1818–94. | ARTHUR WALTER, Born 1846.

OWNERS OF A GREAT HEREDITARY PAPER.

"TIMES change," says Borbonius, "and we change with them." And now the London *Times* is apparently to undergo not only a change of owners, but a change of character, we are told by the foreign press. Altho those responsible for the business management and editorial conduct of the erstwhile "Thunderer" make faint denials as to any vital alteration, business or otherwise, of this newspaper's status, all the London and Continental papers affirm it. *The Times*, founded by John Walter in 1785, which defied Pitt, who had sworn to ruin it, which has lived on and is still represented by an owner who is known as Walter IV., is at last, according to the London *Daily News*, "to pass from the hands of the family in which it has remained so long into the direction of one of the cleverest exponents of the new 'yellow' journalism." *The Times* came into financial straits, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, by underselling the publishers in its Book Club. "In the feud which followed, the publishers determined to withhold their advertisements, and this decision is estimated to have cost the newspaper £20,000 [$100,000] a year." The London *Tribune* also declares that "the change is not due, as has been stated, to the activities of the Tariff Reform League, or any other political organization, but is simply a big business transaction." Mr. Pearson himself, through the London Press Association, publishes in all the English papers a declaration of his future policy in which he declares that "the editorial character of the paper will remain unchanged, and it will be conducted, as in the past, on lines independent of party politics."

"EXPRESS" SPEED.

MR. C. ARTHUR PEARSON (new Managing Director of *The Times*) – "I'll make him hum!" —*Punch.*

The London *Daily Mail* felicitates Mr. Pearson in the following terms:

"Mr. Pearson is warmly to be congratulated upon his great success in securing the control of *The Times* at a point comparatively early in his career. He has already in his hands *The Daily Express*, *The Standard*, and the *The Evening Standard*, on the management of which he has brought modern methods to bear; and we are sure that under his control *The Times* will still, as of old, maintain a strong and sound national policy, and that in its future career 'the leading journal' will revive its highest and best traditions."

The European Continental press do little more than chronicle the fact of the business and editorial transfer of the leading London organ. The German papers hope that the anti-German bitterness with which they charge *The Times* may now die out, and the Austrian journals speak with foreboding of the "yellow" element now supposed to be introduced into Printing-House Square. The Paris *Temps*, referring to the association with Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson of Sir Alexander Henderson, chairman of the Great Central Railway, an ardent Protectionist, observes:

"Altho it is officially announced that *The Times* will continue to be inspired by the principles which have guided its career in the past, and will take no count of party politics, it is probable that the presence at its head of two out-and-out partizans of Mr. Chamberlain's policy can not fail to have great influence upon the economic views of the transformed *Times*."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON. HOME OF "THE TIMES."

The office of this newspaper is the gabled building on the reader's left.

that Germany is pleased with the change, and gives the following reasons:

"Of course a great many people, in spite of all that may be said or done, will continue to indulge in angry vituperations against the Germans. The new direction of *The Times* will have no occasion to continue maintaining this attitude. As far as we Germans are concerned, we greet with no other feeling than satisfaction the prospect of finding all tendency to suspicion done away with, and the first journal of England restored to its early position of journalistic preeminence."

In a like strain the *Neue Freie Presse*, the great Liberal paper of Vienna, refers to "the passionate hatred toward the Germans" cherished by *The Times* and its "opposition to Protection," which "have sorely impaired the power and influence," of the paper. *The Times* is now to become "a modern paper," we are told. "A modern paper can not live," declares this writer, "unless it possesses not only talent, but freedom, and educates the public by a strong and fearless criticism of public events and persons." The writer concludes as follows:

"The journal that does not take this course, but merely flatters the passions of the multitude, is no longer the reliable spokesman but the abject minion of the people. If the new *Times* lowers its standard in this respect, and journalism is allowed to lose its indispensable character as a noble art, the new *Times* will no longer continue to be what the old *Times* was, under Barnes, Delane, and Chennery. Yet the great journal, while recording faithfully the events and opinions of the hour, must not reject modern methods, but strive to keep pace with every modern movement. In this case the transfer of *The Times* need not imply a sacrifice of the principle that it is the first duty of the newspaper, without greed or self-seeking, to be, by day and night, the servant of the public, and above all to serve the higher ends of truth. No pecuniary interest of business owners should lead the editorial management to forget this, even in the day of financial decline. It is by doing this that *The Times* has proved itself superior to the 'yellow' journalism, and to the merely mercantile views of the modern publicist. This course *The Times* must maintain to the end. If this journal ever departs from this path, it is probable that the mighty Cyril Arthur Pearson will learn by bitter experience that old trees can not be torn up by the roots from the soil in which they were nurtured. It is painful to think that *The Times* has reached the present critical period of its history. But such feelings are not modern; they are the outcome of our adherence to the principles of the old journalism, which keeps aloof from tricks of modern expediency. Not that Cyril Arthur Pearson is of this opinion. But we must watch to see how all will end. Perhaps we have yet something to learn."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONQUEST COMPARED—Business and military glory are two different things, declares a writer in *Questions Politiques et Diplomatiques* (Paris), and this is exemplified in our occupation of the Philippines. While Mexico, without being conquered by arms, has proved a fine market for American goods and has thus been commercially won, the archipelago of which Manila is the capital, after being subjugated in war, has yielded very little to the profit of American trade. The writer thus states his thesis:

"It is quite an elementary truth that the economic conquest of a country has very little or nothing to do with its military conquest. The Germans have no reason to felicitate themselves, from a commercial standpoint, on their colonial acquisitions. On the other hand, they are waging a victorious war against England in the field of economics."

The United States, like Germany, furnishes an example of the same truth. This statement he illustrates as follows:

"In 1902 the value of its exportations to the newly acquired archipelago amounted to $5,250,000, and wonders were expected of the future. But in 1906 these exportations, after dwindling in the meanwhile, reached only $5,450,000, an increase of merely $200,000. Contrast this with the case of Mexico. Mexico, which the United States never dreams of annexing by force, and with whom the Government at Washington maintains most friendly relations, is actually being conquered by the peaceful methods of commerce. Importations to this country from America, which in 1898 amounted to a value of $21,000,000, reached in 1906 the sum of $58,000,000. Yet the United States possesses neither a strategic base nor a naval station in Mexico. American merchants have been satisfied with offering to their Mexican colleagues on the most favorable terms the merchandise they need."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DRINK QUESTION IN THE DOUMA

EVEN temperance reform, it appears from the latest St. Petersburg papers, encounters the opposition of the Russian Government. Every other live question being virtually barred from discussion in the Douma, the peasant Tchelysheff made a stirring speech on the ravages of drink in Russia, and accused the Government, amid the cheers of all sections of the deputies, of getting their revenue by poisoning the people. The Douma has taken the matter up and various schemes of reform have been brought forward by the different groups. One plan proposes the appointment of a commission to consider ways and means of fighting alcoholism among the masses. In the upper council there is a resolution for the abolition of the Government liquor monopoly or "dispensary system." All parties blame the Government for the steady increase in the consumption of liquor. The *Riech* says:

"Remembering the traditi nal policy of the Government, noting that in our day forty per cent. of the petitions and decisions in favor of closing saloons have been ignored by the Government; recalling a recent ministerial circular which facilitated the granting of liquor licenses, the conclusion is unavoidable that the great difficulty lies in the Government's interest in the revenue from drink, and, further, that no reform will be possible so long as the budget is based on the exploitation of a national vice."

The Government monopoly of liquor is not universal in Russia, but where it exists the evil of drunkenness is just as grave as where licenses are granted to private persons. The monopoly was introduced over ten years ago as a temperance measure, and the ministerial declarations of that time have been read in the Douma to show how completely the scheme has failed. The Government organized local boards to fight drunkenness, but even the Conservative press say that these boards, owing to bureaucratic control, have proved worse than useless. Mr. Menshikoff writes in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

"These boards cost the Government 4,000,000 rubles a year, yet the consumption of liquor grows and grows. The rate of the increase of our population is 1½ per cent. a year; the growth of liquor consumption is 13 per cent. This is about the rate of the spread of fire and flood. . . . Why retain the boards? Eight thousand schools could be maintained at the sum spent on them."

This writer asks whether the Douma will be as stupid and impotent as the Government has been in dealing with the evil of drunkenness. Liberal members of the Parliament are demanding the abolition of these boards and the organization of private temperance bodies, of reading-rooms, tea-rooms, popular amusements, etc., to facilitate the fight against drink. But all recognize that the great question, in Russia, is that of abandoning liquor as a source of revenue.

The Minister of Finance, in a speech in the Upper House, denied that the Government had encouraged the sale of liquor for fiscal reasons, or that the bureaucracy had paralyzed the temperance boards. The increase in drunkenness he attributed to "the revolution"—the disorder, the excitement, the unrest—and to other temporary causes. The deputies and editors, almost without exception, ridicule that explanation as "official" and optimistic. The liberal view is that drink in Russia is a result of famine, misery, overtaxation, ignorance, and despair, and that the problem is in many ways connected with the land question and the question of fundamental, broad politico-social reform.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FOR THE SECRET OF FLIGHT—ONE MILLION DOLLARS

FOR one-million dollars he who will may purchase the secret of mechanical flight. This is the offer of the now celebrated Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, about whose successful aeroplane so much has been written and so little is known. In two recent articles the veil is partly lifted. In *The American Aeronaut* (St. Louis, January) Carl Dienstbach, the American representative of the Berlin Aeronautical Association, reconstructs the Wrights' "Flyer" from a carefully gleaned collection of the testimony of eye-witnesses, and in *McClure's Magazine* (February) the brothers themselves tell their story through the pen of George Kibbe Turner. Pictures of the "gliders" that preceded the "Flyer" are easily accessible and are given in both articles; but in addition Mr. Dienstbach gives one of the "Flyer" which he is sure is not far out of the way. The secrecy of the Wrights has been necessary, according to Mr. Dienstbach, because of the extreme simplicity of the machine, but if we are to believe Mr. Turner the brothers themselves hold that the knowledge that they are prepared to sell is not so much that of the construction of their aeroplane as that of its control. Mr. Dienstbach quotes Wilbur Wright as saying:

"It is the man; not the machine. The time will come when people will fly with old shingles. If from another planet a perfect flying-machine were dropt to the earth, it would not help men to fly. They could not use it, and would then begin trying to improve on the design and end by ruining the whole thing hopelessly."

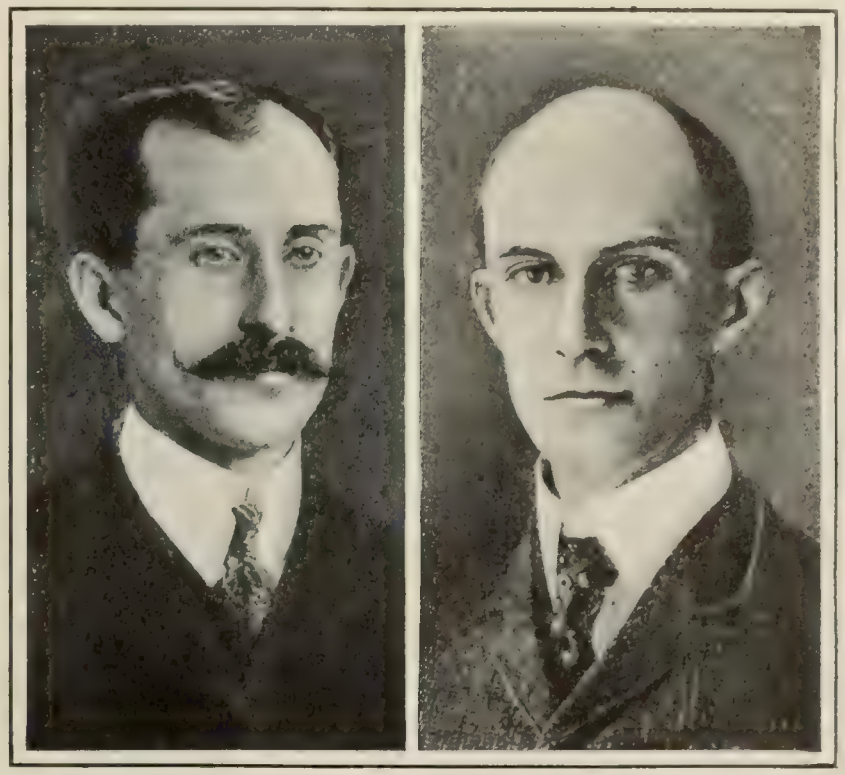
This writer explains the failure of the brothers to dispose of their machine by the unusual and unsatisfactory conditions imposed upon the buyer, which conditions no one has yet been ready to accept. They are prompted by the desire to retain a certain amount of control of their invention, so that they may continue experimenting on its improvement. Regarding the actual achievements of the aeroplane Mr. Dienstbach has not the slightest doubt. The brothers, he is confident, can now fly "whenever and wherever they want"—which is certainly more than any other aeronaut can do, either with an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon.

THE WRIGHTS' MOTOR FLYER.
Drawn by Dienstbach from accounts of eye-witnesses.

As much as the Wrights are willing to tell of the machine is given as follows in Mr. Turner's article:

"It is impossible, under these circumstances, for us to discuss the exact secrets of control and management which are our only asset in our machine. We have not even drawn working-plans of our machine, for fear they might fall into other hands. But there are general principles of operating our aeroplane of which we make no secret.

"It has been a common aim of experimenters with the aeroplane to solve the problem of equilibrium by some automatic system of balancing. We believe that the control should be left in the possession of the operator. The sense of equilibrium is very delicate and certain. If you lie upon a bed three-quarters of an inch out



ORVILLE AND WILBUR WRIGHT.

of true, you know it at once. And this sense of equilibrium is just as reliable a mile above the earth as it is on it. The management of our aeroplane, like that of the bicycle, is based upon the sense of equilibrium of the operator. The apparatus for preserving the balance of the machine consists of levers operated by simple uniform movements which readjust the flying surfaces of the machine to the air. The movement of these levers very soon becomes automatic with the aviator, as does the balancing of a bicycle-rider. In fact, the aeroplane is easier to learn and simpler to operate than the bicycle. In all our experiments with gliding- and flying-machines we have not even sprained a limb; we have scarcely scratched our flesh.

"The only danger in our aeroplane is of turning over. We have purposely made our machine many times heavier than necessary, so that it can not break. There is absolutely no danger—as might appear at first thought—from the stopping of the engine. The aeroplane is supported by its motion through the air, it is true; but, however high it is flying, gravity furnishes it all the potential energy it needs to get safely to the ground. When the power is shut off, it merely scales through the air to its landing. Theoretically, it is safer at a mile above the earth than at two hundred feet, because it has a wider choice of places in which to land; you can choose your landing from 256 square miles from a mile above the surface if descending one in sixteen. As a matter of fact, we always shut off the power when we start to alight, and come down by the force of gravity. We reach the ground at so slight an angle and so lightly that it is impossible for the operator to tell by his own sensation within several yards of where the ground was first actually touched."

So far the brothers. But Mr. Dienstbach is sure that he can give a much more detailed account of the perfected device as it looks to-day. He writes:

"The Wright Flyer consists, principally, of two superposed surfaces, 40 feet from tip to tip and 6½ feet from front to rear, the top surface being 6 feet above the lower one, and the total area 510 square feet. The wing-tips are about 10 inches lower than the center of the surfaces. The framework is made of a very high-grade spruce, braced by steel wires and covered with canvas, in which most of the framing is embedded, the exposed parts being especially sharpened and the head resistance kept low. The

trussing is flexible, making it possible to twist the whole frame, to some extent, in such a way as to impart to the left tip a negative, and to the right tip a positive, angle of incidence to the path of flight, or *vice versa*—the whole surface assuming then somewhat the shape of a screw propeller of very low pitch. This action is under the control of the operator by means of cords and pulleys. The cords run back to a vertical, movable rudder in the rear, which is made to move *en rapport* with the twisting.

"Right here is found one of the strong points of the Wrights' invention: *dealing with disturbances collectively*. If the machine is struck by a side gust, the rear rudder first tends to swing it around sufficiently to decrease the disturbing effect, whereas, if immovable, it would at once make things worse by causing the machine to continue spinning around, through excess of the momentum initially acquired. Whichever way the rudder moves, the side regulation, by the aforementioned twisting, acts upon it in a manner that decreases the initial effect and neutralizes the subsequent one. The method appears rather 'rough and ready' and was later refined, but shows, from the beginning, a characteristic degree of efficiency.

"The Wrights' method of control by rudders and surface movements is not only instantaneous as far as the time required for change is concerned, but acts also just as quickly on large as on small machines. For very large apparatuses like Maxim's, where the weight of the rudders becomes considerable, a device would have to be designed to move them by power quite as fast as the smaller rudders can be moved by hand.

"But to return to the machine's description: Eight or nine feet in front of the lower surface is the horizontal front rudder, larger and more powerful than that on the gliding-machines and more sensitive to the slightest motion of the controlling lever. This rudder has an area of about 30 square feet, while the vertical rear rudder is about 12 feet square and placed not quite 6 feet behind the main surfaces, making the total fore-and-aft dimensions of the 'Flyer' about 20 feet.

"The main element in changing the appearance of the 'Flyer' from that of the glider was the propellers. There are two of them, close to but not directly behind the rear surface; each has two very narrow, sharp blades of slightly increasing pitch, forming of each blade a sort of especially efficient aerocurve—the propellers being figured, in fact, on the theory of the aeroplane; with less than 75 per cent. efficiency of the screws no flight would have been possible with the available power."

Transmission of power was at first effected by chains, we are told, but shafts are now used. A rounded "nose" was first placed under the front rudder to take up the shock at lighting; this has now been lowered and extended so that under the present machine are what appear to be a pair of sleigh-runners, which brace it, support and protect the machinery, and allow the aeroplane to slide along the ground when it alights. The management of the machine, we are assured, is "full of complications and difficulties," and, in fact, we gather both from Mr. Dienstbach and Mr. Turner that the personal equation enters powerfully into the problem—even more so than it does into the control of a bicycle, but in much the same way. In closing their interview with Mr. Turner the inventors say:

"We know that we have made the aeroplane a practical machine, but we are not oversanguine about its revolutionizing the transportation of the future. It will scarcely displace the railroad or the steamboat; necessarily, its expenditure of fuel will be too great. In a steamship it is calculated that the heat from the burning of a sheet of letter-paper will carry a ton a mile; you could scarcely expect such results in an air-ship. The air-ship, so far as we can see at present, will have its chief value for warfare, and for reaching inaccessible places—for such uses as expeditions into the Klondike, or to Peking during its siege a few years ago. The value of an air-ship moving faster than a railroad train for reconnoitering or dropping explosives upon an enemy in time of war is now obvious to the entire civilized world. The aeroplane may also be of great value in the near future for service like the carrying of mail. When properly developed it will be quicker than any means of locomotion now in use for direct journeys between two places—unless against hurricanes. There will be no switches, no stops whatever; and the journey can be made in an air-line."

POLICEMEN AWHEEL

THE following information regarding the use of bicycles and motorcycles by the police departments of various cities has been collected by a correspondent of the Holyoke (Mass.) *Telegram*, who is quoted in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, January 15). The fact that wheel-mounted officers furnish the solution of a momentous problem was, he says, slowly grasped by the police authorities, but the lesson has now been learned thoroughly. Wheel squads, which were dying out a few years ago, are being formed all over the country, and the tendency is to increase the size of such details rapidly. The writer goes on:

"Inquiries made at police headquarters in the one hundred largest cities of the United States show that more than half of them have or will have wheel squads at once, and the following tabulation furnishes some interesting comparisons:

	Bicycles.	Motor-cycles.		Bicycles.	Motor-cycles.
New York, N. Y.	155	15	Cambridge, Mass.	4	0
Philadelphia, Pa.	12	28	Atlanta, Ga.	40	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	2	Richmond, Va.	12	0
Boston, Mass.	5	0	Hartford, Conn.	7	0
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Wilmington, Del.	0	2
Cleveland, O.	13	0	Trenton, N. J.	4	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	7	4	Bridgeport, Conn.	4	0
San Francisco, Cal.	2	2	New Bedford, Mass.	10	0
Pittsburg, Pa.	20	0	Springfield, Mass.	2	0
Detroit, Mich.	0	4	Evansfield, Ind.	6	0
Milwaukee, Wis.	0	1	Erie, Pa.	2	0
Washington, D. C.	60	0	Elizabeth, N. J.	3	0
Newark, N. J.	14	5	Holyoke, Mass.	2	0
Louisville, Ky.	33	0	Saginaw, Mich.	8	0
Minneapolis, Minn.	5	0	Lincoln, Neb.	1	0
Providence, R. I.	8	0	Binghamton, N. Y.	1	0
Rochester, N. Y.	6	4	Augusta, Ga.	16	0
Toledo, O.	0	6	Birmingham, Ala.	4	0
Columbus, O.	2	0	Los Angeles, Cal.	15	6
Worcester, Mass.	4	3	Lowell, Mass.	4	0
New Haven, Conn.	3	0			

"The first surprize in the table is the absence of any figures from Chicago. While New York leads all the other cities, and Commissioner Bingham's office reports that the number of motorcyclists is to be increased to thirty at once, the second city in the land has neither bicycle nor motorcycle owned by its police department.

"Washington, D. C., according to Major Sylvester, superintendent of the capital's metropolitan police, was the first city in the United States to establish a wheel squad. Each of the sixty officers performs two tours of duty a day, and their bicycles are fitted with speedometers which are regularly tested and which are accepted as evidence in court."

Chief E. P. Creecy, of St. Louis, who is an enthusiast on motorcycles to prevent scorching, says that his department would feel handicapped if deprived of their services. He believes that they surpass the automobile in usefulness, and are less liable to breakdown or injury in the pursuit of a scorcher. He reports that in actual line of duty a machine has made forty-five miles an hour on one of the city's streets. To quote further:

"Superintendent of Police Regan, of Buffalo, keeps his bicycle squads on duty from May to November, and he considers them a most important auxiliary to the force. 'My motorcycle men,' he says, 'are posted on the outskirts of the city, covering the boulevards and park approaches. The bicycle men work in the more central part of the city, enforcing the traffic ordinances in general, such as looking after pedlers and hucksters operating without licenses, corner loungers, etc.'

"Philadelphia has twenty-eight regularly detailed motorcycle officers and twelve patrolmen on bicycles. 'The machines have proved to be of inestimable value to the bureau in suppressing violation of the speed law on the part of automobile-drivers,' says Superintendent John B. Taylor, 'and these machines have also demonstrated their worth as messengers and render good service in parades and other demonstrations. In fact, they are practically indispensable to-day as an adjunct to police business.' . . . .

"The economical side of the question is well brought out by Chief of Police Kerr of Los Angeles. 'Motorcycles bring in $1,800 or $2,000 per month in fines,' he says. 'We have been able to hold down the speed fiends since getting them.' . . . . . .

"In speaking of his wheel officers, Chief Hayden, of Rochester, N. Y., says: 'Previous to having such a detail, it was almost impossible to procure a conviction in police court. We use

speedometers that are inspected once a week by an efficient man for accuracy.' Much the same view is taken by Chief Jansen, of Milwaukee, who says that the motor-cycle is more satisfactory than timing automobiles on a measured course by two officers with stop-watches."

MICROBE-CARRIERS

ONE of the most serious menaces to the health of the community is the person or animal who carries disease germs about. In many cases the carrier is himself free from disease, and is for this very reason more dangerous. Of this "microbe-carrier" Dr. Simon Flexner, in an address on "Tendencies in Pathology" printed in *Science* (New York, January 24), says:

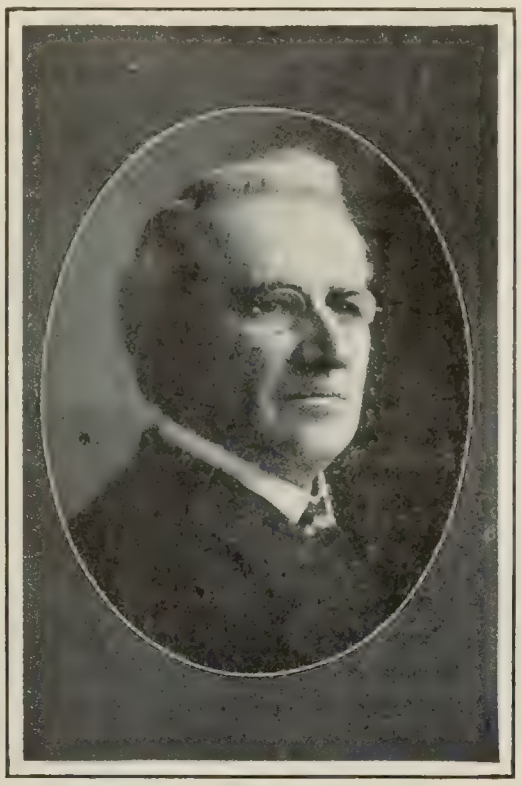
"He is not a new discovery, for, as regards diphtheria, he has been known for more than a decade. But now he has been found to disseminate typhoid fever, dysentery, plague, cholera, influenza, spinal meningitis, and in certain localities a host of protozoan diseases. Moreover, he is not, like the victim of tuberculosis, who is also a microbe-carrier, a sufferer from the disease which he disseminates; he is, as a rule, immune to the microbes in an actual sense and is usually ignorant of the sinister rôle which he plays in life. The period of time during which these pathogenic microbes can exist in the body is very variable, but may be great. In the case of typhoid fever forty-two years have been known to have elapsed since the attack, at the end of which time typhoid bacilli were still being eliminated with the dejecta. Plague bacilli have been present in the sputum seventy-six days after recovery from plague-pneumonia; influenza bacilli have been found in the sputum one year after an attack of influenza; and still other examples of long persistence of pathogenic microbes could be cited.

"What is remarkable is that this persistence of pathogenic germs in the body can not be explained on the supposition that they are really outside the body, residing on mucous membranes, and hence not subject to the ordinary forces of destruction which operate in the blood and tissues. The typhoid bacillus increases chiefly in the gall-bladder, which is indeed not within the body, strictly speaking; but foci of development may exist in the kidney for many months, infecting the urinary bladder, and in bone and muscle, and they are strictly within the body. A distinction is not readily made between capacity of growth within and on the surface of the body, but evidence exists tending to show that certain tissues may develop immunity to pathogenic bacteria which usually injure them, and certain bacteria develop capacity to survive under conditions which are usually fatal to them.

"It is just in this connection that we are learning that bacteriolysis and bactericidal effects do not necessarily go along with spontaneous recovery from and acquired immunity to bacterial diseases. These forces of immunity may be in active operation, so far as tests made outside the body with the blood indicate, at a time that the very bacteria from and against which they have developed may still be surviving in the body. Typhoid bacilli have been cultivated from the blood long after the subsidence of symptoms of typhoid fever and at a time when the titre of serum bacteriolysis was of prodigious height; pneumococci have been detected in the circulating blood of animals actively immunized to the pneumococcus; anthrax bacilli have been grown from the blood of immune and healthy sheep protected by anthrax vaccine, and living virulent tubercle bacilli of the human type have been obtained from the healthy lymphatic glands of calves inoculated with bovo-vaccine and in consequence already immune to bovine tuberculosis. It is clear, therefore, that the immune state, so far as bacteria are concerned, can be no one-sided phenomenon in which the fact of all importance is the condition of the host, and that of small importance the condition of the invading bacterium. The phenomenon is, indeed, a reciprocal one and must take account of a high degree of capacity for adaptive changes on the part of the parasite as well as on the part of the host."

HARBOR LIGHTS UNDER WATER

IN a recent issue we quoted a description of a proposed beacon consisting of a search-light throwing a vertical beam. In *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, January) a still more radical plan is advanced. In this the electric lights are placed under water and serve to mark out a channel by brilliantly illuminated spots on the surface. Says the writer:



Courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer."

MR. LÉON DION,

Who has invented a device for marking out harbor channels by submarine lights.

"The lighthouse, which has so long held a cherished place in the lore of the sea, as well as a position of vital importance in navigation, is in imminent danger of being left as a mere monument of a by-gone age, like the stranded hull of some old wooden war-ship. By the use of a system recently patented by an American inventor, the navigation of harbors and waterways will become as simple and pleasing a task as walking up the 'Great White Way.'

"The inventor of this ingenious scheme is Mr. Léon Dion, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has fully protected his invention by patents in all the countries of the world. The patent, by the way, is of peculiar interest in that it is one of the few absolutely fundamental patents; and, as in the case of all revolutionary inventions, the method is so simple and so apparently obvious that it is almost inconceivable that it has not been thought of before. It consists briefly of a cable, having connected at suitable intervals short branches to which are attached incandescent electric lamps fitted with reflectors which will concentrate the light into parallel beams as nearly as possible, the whole system of course being designed to withstand the pressure and corrosive action of sea-water. The lamp and reflector are made sufficiently buoyant so that they will maintain an upright position. The cable thus equipped is then laid in the proper position in the waterway to be lighted up, and connected with a source of electric supply from shore. The illustration will give a clear idea of the method. The course of the channel will thus be marked out by brilliantly lighted spots on the surface of the water.

Courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer."

THE DION SCHEME OF CHANNEL ILLUMINATION.

"The vessel would be guided by pillars of fire, like the Israelites of old."

"It is a well-known fact that even the highest waves do not produce any disturbance a very short distance below their own

depth. The cable with its connected lamps will therefore always be in practically still water."

The only condition, we are assured, under which this system would seem to be unavailable would be in river channels or other places where the water might be roily. In all ocean harbors or roadsteads it should apparently be quite successful, and this is the view taken by numerous naval and navigation authorities of the highest rank. We read further:

"One of the most important features of this system is the fact that it offers equally as good guidance in the densest fog as in perfectly clear weather. Fog and wind practically never occur together, and the beam of light would therefore project from the level surface of the water up through the fog, so that the vessel would be guided by pillars of fire, like the Israelites of old. By the use of what is known as a water-telescope, which is simply a tube having an observation-glass that can be dropt beneath the surface of the water, or by the provision of a bull's-eye inserted in the hull of the vessel below the water-line, it would be possible to guide the ship without reference to the surface light on the water.

"The rapidity with which such a system can be laid in any harbor, and the fact that it is absolutely controllable with a simple electric switch at any point on shore, renders it a most valuable aid in time of war. For example, if the entrance to New York harbor were outlined by this system, it would be a simple matter to light any particular vessel on its way in or out, and extinguish the entire system when the vessel was safely beyond the need of such lighting. A well-known United States Army officer, who was detailed to study the Russo-Japanese War, and who has been shown the working plans of this invention, says that if Russia had been in possession of this system the Japs could never have taken Port Arthur, as the harbor could have been so thoroughly mined that it would have been utterly impossible for a Japanese vessel to approach without being blown up."

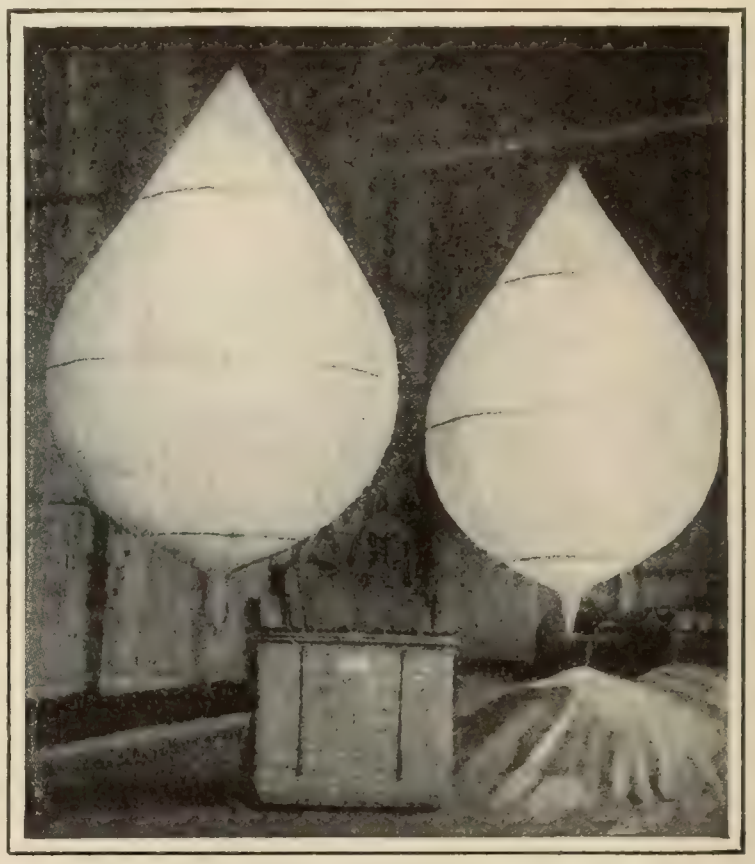
AN INTERESTING MARINE PHOTOGRAPH—The accompanying photograph, which is reproduced from *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January), is that of a group of porpoises swimming under water at the bow of a steamer traveling at the rate of 13 knots. Says the artist, C. W. Gale, in a letter to that paper:

"The sea was perfectly calm at the time, and the photograph was obtained by leaning over the bows of the vessel and pointing

the camera downward. It will be seen that the stem of the vessel, as well as the bow wave, is included in the picture. The porpoises held their position in front of the boat with ease and without apparent effort or motion of body, tail, or fin, sometimes rolling right over sideways, but always keeping ahead of the ship. That they were not carried along by any body of water in front of the vessel was evident from the rush of air bubbles from their backs, and the white on their backs as seen in the photograph is due to that cause. The picture also shows that their skin is very much cut, and marked, and scratched, either from attacks or accidents. The animals retained their position in front of the boat for about half an hour. Calculated from the height of camera above water and the length of lens focus, the porpoises were about 8 to 10 feet long."

PEAR-SHAPED BALLOONS

BALLOONS of a novel form, being "periform" or pear-shaped, with the pointed end upward, have recently been constructed in Belgium by Adhémar de la Hault, editor of *La Conquête de*



TWO LARGE "PERIFORM" BALLOONS.
The new design, that is expected to rise faster and hold its position steadier than the old.

l'Air. It is claimed that this shape enables the balloon to rise more quickly and to keep its position better. The original purpose of the balloons was to carry a charge of explosive to be set off in the midst of a hail-cloud, with the object of dissipating it and preventing the storm. Says the Aeronautics Supplement of *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January):

"Whether the violent explosion thus brought about will effect the desired result is an open question; that the method is more efficient than the discharge of a cannon or a rocket *from the ground* is, however, obvious. A matter of more direct interest is the shape of these balloons. They are pear-shaped, with the point upward; the base being spherical. Now, it is claimed that a balloon of this shape, possessing the same ascensional power as an ordinary spherical balloon, will, by virtue of its peculiar shape, pierce the air vertically with far greater speed than the latter, which experiences more resistance from the air in the upward movement; and consequently it will be steadier. Moreover, the upper pointed end prevents the accumulation of moisture or snow on the surface, which frequently weighs a balloon down and destroys its ascensional power.

"Altho these balloons were originally designed to act as 'aerial torpedoes' for the dispersal of hail-clouds, they have shown themselves to possess such excellent qualities that M. de la Hault now uses them as 'ballons sondes' ['sounding' or exploring balloons], carrying recording-instruments. . . . The balloons shown in the accompanying photograph . . . were constructed for use as registering balloons. An Assmann barothermograph is carried, and the results attained have been eminently satisfactory."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATHER TYRRELL TELLS WHAT MODERNISM IS

FATHER TYRRELL, who is now under papal censure for his Modernistic opinions, returns to a defense of his faith, or lack of it, in the January *Hibbert Journal* (London), and tells us what Modernism really is. Like Boston, it seems, Modernism is a state of mind. The Modernist movement, according to this authority, brings to the surface two Catholic "mentalities." The discussion that is agitating the Church of Rome is not over the merits of two bodies of doctrine. Modernism is not a system, he asserts, but a point of view. "The faith of Pius X. and of Abbé Loisy is one and the same," declares this English priest; "the difference is in their understanding of its embodiment—intellectual, practical, institutional."

Because Modernism is a method and a spirit rather than a system, writes Father Tyrrell, this very difference is of course a weakness contrasted with the "compact unanimity of its adversaries." Modernists, he says, "agree as to their point of departure, as to the general method and way; but their goal is below the horizon; their rate of advance unequal; their courses by no means parallel." He adds:

"Hence not one of them will subscribe to all the positions of his fellow Modernists; still less will he accept the compact system fathered on him by the Encyclical. Not one of them would die for the Modernist interpretation of Catholicism which it condemns. But all of them repudiate the scholastic antihistorical interpretation which it implies and imposes. Here is their unity—a unity of negation. And so far as this negation permeates all branches of the scholastic presentments of Catholicism, it is possible to attribute to Modernism a positive and systematic unity which is simply that of the shadow or negation of scholasticism."

A scholastic representation of Modernism, "even were it designed to flatter rather than traduce," is likened by the writer to "an attempt to photograph the flight of a bird or the gallop of a horse. At best we get a series of positions; never the movement of which they are but 'arrests.'" He gives this more explicit account of what Modernism really is:

"Modernism is a movement, a process, a tendency, and not, like scholasticism, a system—the term or 'arrest' of a movement. It is a movement away from the scholastic position in a variety of directions. But whereas in former years such movements have been in quest of some new position to be accepted as final and permanent, Modernism recognizes movement as itself a permanent condition, and seeks only to discover its laws and determine its direction. Growth is its governing category. In other words, it is an attempt to reconcile the essentials of Catholic faith with those indisputable results of historical criticism which are manifestly disastrous to the medieval synthesis of scholastic theology. It does not demand a new theology, or no theology at all, but a moving, growing theology—a theology carefully distinguished from the religious experience of which it is the ever-imperfect, ever-perfectible expression. It does not demand a new institutional framework of Catholicism, or no framework at all; but a recognition that the framework has grown in the past and should be suffered to grow in the future under the guidance of the same Life and Spirit."

Noting that at the present moment things are at a deadlock between the two elements of the Catholic Church, Dr. Tyrrell asks what the prospects of Modernism may be. His own answer seems to show that as now constituted the two parties present differences wholly irreconcilable. We read:

"As the Reformers found out, it is vain to combat consequences until one's mind is purged of the principles from which they spring. It is idle to combat scholasticism or ultramontanism, if one confounds faith with theology, and spiritual with juridical authority. If Modernists dream that the present juristico-scholastic system either can or will commit suicide, or reform or limit itself in any way; or that reasoning with it will produce any direct effect upon it, they are Utopians who have read history to little purpose. It is not a question of brain against brain, but of brain against the inherent logic of a living system or process, working itself out independently of individuals—shaping them rather than shaped by them. Any concessions a more liberal pope might make to Modernists' requirements could only be concessions of diplomacy and opportunity, like the suspension of the medieval theocracy, or of the burning of heretics; temporizing concessions to the exigencies of evil times and contrary to the true spirit and logic of the system."

SUNDAY IN KANSAS CITY

JUDGE WILLIAM H. WALLACE, who has enforced Sunday closing in Kansas City, declares that only those business men "who wish to cash in on the baser element" have opposed his efforts. His success proves to him that he was right in assuming that the higher type of business men would come to his aid. His fight was based upon the law, but he appealed to the public moral supporters for assistance. In *The Independent* (New York, January 30) he writes:

"Every city is interested in the protection of its youth and its women. Every city should, therefore, be interested in the suppression of Sunday traffic. Make Sunday a day of rest, when women and children, and men, too, can go into the country and the public parks and listen to sacred concerts, or lectures on travel, on history, or on the Bible. Men and women all have the inborn desire to be good and moral and upright, and it is these coarser agencies that destroy the pure and righteous purposes in the growing mind and body. I believe every city should destroy these agencies, on Sunday at least, which should be a day of rest and uplift rather than intense excitement and degradation as brought about by visits to the average Sunday show."

In the same issue of *The Independent* Mr. W. R. Draper gives an account of the fight by which the blue laws put on the statute-books of Missouri fifty years ago came to be enforced by Judge Wallace. He says:

"The Judge began his war against Sunday labor early in October, 1907. The fight has waxed warm and furious since that time. The results are apparent: three of seven theaters, and all of over one hundred cigar and billiard parlors, every barber-shop, and numerous soda-fountains, candy-stalls, etc., have the doors locked Sundays, and the workers are taking a rest.

"Kansas City is now the example *par excellence* of the blue-law Sunday. It is a happy town none the less, and is enjoying splendid business relations with the outside world. No stores have failed, no breweries bankrupt, no suicides, and all seems to be well in the town at the mouth of the Kaw.

"When Judge Wallace began his campaign in October the theatrical managers got together and raised a huge fund to oppose the indictments found against them by the grand jury. Judge Wallace was the first object of attack. Reports were spread industriously that he was crazy—that he was working for notoriety and a fat political job. The law was said to be unsound, and when the Supreme Court got hold of it, there wouldn't be a fragment left of Judge Wallace's decisions against the Sunday worker.

"But it seems Judge Wallace had based his arguments on sound law—sound law in that it was a part of the Missouri statutes and had never been repealed. Six efforts have been made in six different courts on six different pretexts to set aside the decisions of Judge William H. Wallace, of Criminal Courts, Division No. 1. All have failed."

Since the beginning of the fight the attorneys for the local theaters have made efforts to get the cases out of his jurisdiction, we read, but each time they have failed. The first known of Judge Wallace's efforts to prosecute Sunday workers was his open charge to the grand jury, as follows:

"All unnecessary labor on Sunday should be punishable. All

persons engaged in the sale of merchandise not needed at the moment are also violators of the Sunday law. The theatrical manager and the actors and actresses are the worst offenders because they aid in the corruption of public morals. Our Supreme Court has upheld the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and I charge this grand jury with doing its duty along these lines."

Indictments followed by the hundred, it is said, involving such offenders as are here set forth:

"Theatrical managers, cigar-dealers, grocers, barbers, soda-fountain vendors, and others were brought into court on charge of working on Sunday. Numerous convictions followed.

"The Judge at first was easy with the shows, and allowed them to play all through the week before bringing the indictments. After fifty or more traveling actors had skipt out before their trials, the Judge caused indictments to be made and the Sunday-law violators brought into court Monday. Monday was, therefore, theatrical day in Judge Wallace's dingy court-room. . . . . .

"Judge Wallace dislikes to be classed as a crusader. He contends he is not a reformer in any sense of the word, and that his fight against Sunday theaters has long been in his mind even before he went on the bench.

"Meanwhile the indictments go merrily on, and every actor that comes to town and plays on Sunday pays a visit to the Criminal Courts Building, puts up a $300 bond, and goes on his way.

"The final argument on the validity of the law will be brought before the Supreme Court, and when it is decided finally the bonds will be forfeited. The Judge is warmly supported by Governor Folk, of Missouri, and the Supreme Court, having refused to interfere, has caused cold chills to attack several Kansas-City theater-owners who have canceled their Sunday shows after the Judge agreed not to press the charges against them. It is believed the entire seven theaters will eventually come to the terms of the law."

A YEAR OF THE SUICIDE BUREAU

THE Antisuicide Bureau of the Salvation Army has been in existence one year, and General Booth has just written a remarkable report of its operations during that period. A year ago, says a writer in the London *Daily Chronicle*, in giving an abstract of the General's report, the Salvation Army "received a beneficent impulse to begin an organized effort to combat the suicide mania, and opened its Antisuicide Bureau, with separate departments for men and women in London, Berlin, New York, Chicago, and Melbourne. Experienced officers were appointed with instructions that they should be guided by three leading principles —(1) inviolable secrecy; (2) consultation and advice free; (3) no financial help guaranteed." The result of the year's work is astonishing. To quote from *The Chronicle:*

"In this report the tale is told of life's agony and bitterness, and of the remedial agency which has proved so efficacious in turning aside the thoughts of the despairing from self-destruction. During the year no fewer than 1,125 men applied to the London bureau alone, and an equal number sought help and consolation at the other branches. They belonged chiefly to the middle class, and had followed various avocations. There were among them:

[illegible]	Journalists.	Schoolmasters.
[illegible]	Architects.	General tradesmen.
Military officers.	Surveyors.	Bank clerks.
Doctors.	Company promoters.	Hotel proprietors and publicans.
Solicitors.	Builders and contractors.	
[illegible]	Chemists.	Mechanics.
Other [illegible]	Actors.	

"It is a notable fact that the submerged have not sought the aid of the bureau to any extent, probably, as the General shrewdly suggests, because 'either their bloodless condition deprives them of the courage necessary for self-destruction, or that they have for so long a period been near neighbors of misery that they are willing to continue the acquaintance to the end, or, what is more feasible, the social agencies provided specially for these classes meet the requirements of the despairing among them.'"

Only ninety women appealed to the London bureau. It may be, as the General comments, that women "are better able to bear up under their sorrow and trials than men," or that "the natural timidity of the sex prevented them from applying in so public a manner for the relief they so truly needed." Most of those who applied had had a superior education, which rather unfitted than qualified them for the kind of work within their reach; two-thirds of the number of women's cases were due to melancholia. and the remainder to drink and drugs. We read further:

"Analysis of all the cases in London shows that 54 per cent. of the applicants were distrest by financial worries or hopeless poverty, 11 per cent. were troubled by drink, drugs, or disease, 9 per cent. by melancholia proceeding from loneliness and other causes, 5 per cent. by crimes, and 21 per cent. by general causes such as accident, sickness, and misfortune.

"In dealing with hopeless and despairing persons in these conditions the greatest wisdom and judgment had to be exercised, according to the circumstances. Sympathy, prayer, and encouragement have always been found useful, and when the unhappy condition was brought about by evil courses their abandonment has been insisted upon, so that the individual himself might be stirred to effort. The officers have always tried to inspire hope, and, says General Booth, 'it is astonishing the extent to which we have succeeded.'

"Cases of financial embarrassment have created special difficulty, for, in spite of the piteous circumstances attending many of them, the rule that no financial help could be guaranteed had to be borne in mind. But the Army's rules are not immutable, and in some instances a little temporary financial help has been attended with the best results, and in others the Army has appealed to friends and relatives of deserving cases and has been deputed to act as almoner for their advantage.

"'Those afflicted by melancholia, especially the women,' the General says, 'have occasioned much anxiety and required careful dealing. A sense of loneliness is a common cause of this state of mind. To many the privilege of having some one to whom they could freely and with confidence open their hearts has worked an entire change. Many of this class have no friends; consequently they are ever brooding over the happy past, the loss of relatives, or the loneliness of their present state.' Each of these cases has to be dealt with on its merits, 'and the number of the methods applied is legion.'"

In cases of crime, we read, the officers try to get the wrongdoers to see the evil of their actions, to make confession and restitution, to express willingness to suffer punishment if necessary, and to help their courage by accompanying them in the performance of their painful task. It has been found that friends and employers in these circumstances have been prepared to look on the delinquents with a merciful eye, to retain them in employment, and, in one case at least, have gone so far as to increase the salary. General Booth expresses this opinion:

"It would be safe to say that 75 per cent. of the applicants have been diverted from the commission of the rash act they had contemplated, and been helped either out of, or through, or on to the top of their circumstances.

"A few persons have set our counsels at naught and have perished.

"The remainder are possibly contemplating the act of self-destruction to-day."

The Daily Chronicle continues its abstract of the report in these words:

"Painful and tragical tho the story be, it is a striking demonstration of the helpful powers of human sympathy, of religious consolation, and moral courage when brought to bear on the despairing and the hopeless by such an organization; and the General is thoroughly entitled to contend that the results have more than justified the origination of the Antisuicide Bureau, and the expectations formed respecting it. It will undoubtedly hold a permanent place in the Army's operations.

"One story, selected from several which are given in this report, may serve as a concluding example of the efficacy of this new agency.

"There is particular pathos in the story of the poor man, from the London docks, who, for thirty years, had been a teetotaler, frugal and industrious, and had brought up a small family in respectability. His son held a position in a banking house in London.

Then came a tragic change. The son, in a moment of temptation, took money from the bank. The father, to avoid disgrace, drew the savings of his lifetime, and handed them over to the bank in order to save his son from prison. In his grief he resorted to drink, lost his situation, became one of the unemployed, gradually sold up his home, and took a room for himself and his wife, who died broken-hearted, while he was left all alone in his sorrow and starvation. 'Four times,' said he, 'I have walked across the bridge, looked into the water, and thought of my wife, and felt that I would rather join her than live on as I have been doing.'

"He came to the bureau, was comforted even by the interview, felt he had a friend, and is now in employment."

"TONGUE"-DELUDED MISSIONARIES

THE movement known as the "Gift of Tongues" seems to prove a curious delusion to those who attempt to test it practically. Missionary S. C. Todd, of the Bible Missionary Society, writes from Macao, China, of investigations he has made in the three great mission-fields of the world, China, Japan, and India, concerning "four different groups of workers who have come out thinking that their gift of tongues was a language with which they could speak to the people." He adds that all of these when arriving on the field "found they were mistaken, and that they could not preach to the people any more than other missionaries who never heard of the power to speak in tongues." Some of the deluded ones have found means to get to the East only to meet disaster and poverty there. "Many who speak in tongues and feel they are called to the mission-field are wholly unprepared by nature or training to be missionaries, and yet are starting for the field." One woman in the United States wrote to the missionary that "her fourteen-year-old daughter has the gift of tongues and can speak in some dozen or more languages." This child feels called to China. Specific cases are given in *The Baptist Argus* (Louisville) by this writer. Thus:

"I have been asked about a certain Mr. McIntosh. Notwithstanding his statements that he expected to preach at once to the people, he has been wholly unable to do so. He must not only have an interpreter in preaching, but also in the simplest affairs of every-day life. From the day of his arrival in China until now neither he nor his wife has been able to speak a single sentence in Chinese. I do not speak from rumor, but from personal knowledge, and the personal admission of failure by Mr. McIntosh himself.

"As to Japan. While there I met a party of about a dozen missionaries who had come out from the State of Washington, on the Pacific Coast. I visited them in their home and attended one of their services. They, too, expected to speak at once to the people, but on reaching Japan they were powerless to do so. They admitted to me their inability, and I saw it with my own eyes.

"As to India. You remember that Rev. A. G. Garr and wife went there, also expecting to speak to the people in this supernatural way. But did they? They have now left India and are in Hongkong. I have attended two of their services. Mr. Garr, in reply to a personal question of mine as to whether either he or his wife had been able to talk in the native language of India, said that they had been unable to do so.

"Again, two ladies came on from the Japan party to Hongkong because they felt they had the gift of the 'Hongkong dialect.' I have seen them, inquired of their power to talk in Chinese, and they too are unable to speak."

The writer sagely remarks that there is "need of a sober looking at things in America by the leaders of this movement, or these foreign lands will be the scene of many a wrecked life and wasted service," and speaks also of the "serious situation" brought to light by "the failure of these honest but mistaken people." He lays down these two propositions:

"1. The tongue which is being given to so many in America and other lands at this time is not a tongue with which the heathen can be evangelized. None who have this tongue should for a moment think that they are thus qualified to preach to the heathen. By no means let any come to the foreign field until they have had their 'tongue' tested by some one actually from that field, otherwise they will certainly meet with disappointment on arrival at their destination.

"2. Many in the home land who are thus speaking in tongues and looking to the foreign field are not counting the cost. Their supposed power of at once preaching to the people throws an unhealthy charm about 'being a missionary.' They come out but to find they are as helpless as new-born babes; their 'tongue' proves in actual contact with the native population to be nothing more than 'an unknown tongue.' This is quite a different condition of affairs to that which they expected, and in the sudden reversal of their expectations they are aface a new situation, and one that many are not prepared for, viz., to buckle down to hard study, like all other missionaries have done, and acquire by hard and long work the language. This knocks the wind out of their sails, and at one blow a large part of the glow surrounding their supposed call to the heathen is gone. Unless they have 'grit as well as grace,' and a goodly supply of both, they are likely to settle down to a life of revulsion to all the supernatural in religion, or to idleness, or, worse still, drift into sin."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS FOR 1907

THE net gains of all religious denominations in 1907, according to Dr. H. K. Carroll, were 2,301 ministers, 4,214 churches, and 627,546 communicants. These figures are given in the annual article on the statistics of the churches of the United States published in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, January 23). The gain in churches, according to Dr. Carroll's figures, is more than double that of 1906, but the gain in churches is nearly 2,000 less and in communicants over 300,000 less than that of the previous year. The Roman-Catholic denomination is by far the largest. Dr. Carroll reports over 11,000,000, tho these figures fall short of those given in Sadlier's Catholic Directory, which reports the Roman-Catholic population as 13,890,353, the number of priests as 15,093, with 8,072 churches and 4,076 missions. These figures are regarded by many Roman Catholics as not exact, and a careful census is in process of construction under the direction of the Bishop of St. Louis.

Next after the Roman-Catholic Church comes the Methodist Episcopal, with 6,660,784 communicants, including a total gain for the year—all branches—of 101,696. The Baptists of all bodies number 5,224,305, including gains of 103,358 during 1907; all Presbyterians 1,821,504, an increase last year of 49,627. The Lutherans number 2,022,605, having gained 65,172; and the Disciples of Christ 1,285,123, adding to their previous number 20,365. *The American Jewish Year Book* for 1908 estimates the number of Jews in the United States in 1908 as 1,777,185. The statistical table below gives other denominations whose aggregate is less than a million.

Dr. Carroll repeats the paragraph in his article relative to the variegated character of the Greek-Catholic group of religionists in the United States, but adds "that an interesting development of the past year is a negro priest consecrated by the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople. His sphere of work is understood to be among his own people in Philadelphia."

The union between the Presbyterian Church (Northern) and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was fully carried into effect statistically in 1907. But Dr. Carroll explains that "it was not a complete union, as a considerable number of ministers, churches, and communicants of the Cumberland branch refused to go into the union." We read further:

"The ministers and churches adhering to the old Cumberland organization held a General Assembly in Dickson, Tenn., in May, 1907. It was reported that 76 of the 114 presbyteries of 1906 were represented in the body, and that 'more than one-half of our ministers' and 'perhaps as many as one-fourth of our lay members' had gone into the united body. But it would seem, if the returns of the united body for 1907 are correct, that most of the churches,

ministers, and communicants left the Cumberland branch. The two bodies made these returns in 1906:

	Ministers	Churches	Communicants
Northern	7,617	7,917	1,126,469
Cumberland	1,514	2,829	185,212
Total...	9,131	10,746	1,311,212

"According to these figures the increase of the Northern body was 91 ministers, 131 churches, and 38,496 communicants. The Cumberland branch showed a decrease of 58 ministers, 53 churches, and 574 communicants. Allowing for the same increase for the Northern body in 1907 as in 1906, independently of the Cumberland element, the above totals would be 9,222 ministers, 10,917 churches, and 1,350,177 communicants for both bodies. The united body actually reports 8,822 ministers, 10,893 churches, and 1,312,075 communicants, making a difference of 400 ministers, 24 churches, and 38,102 communicants, as presumably belonging to the Cumberland branch. But probably many churches were divided, part going into the union and part keeping up the old organization. The Minutes of the Cumberland Assembly give a list of 539 ministers, but give no general footings. The figures assigned to the branch in the table may be quite incorrect, but are given in default of anything authoritative."

The following table shows the ministers, churches, communicants, and relative gains or decreases (*d*):

Denominations	Summary for 1907			Net gains for 1907		
	Ministers	Churches	Communicants	Ministers	Churches	Communicants
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,569	2,544	99,298	4	45	3,861
Baptists (14 bodies)	38,279	55,294	5,224,305	259	676	103,358
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	173	98	4,239	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	.....	314	6,661	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist (Chinese)	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist and Shintoist (Japanese)	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catholics (9 bodies)	15,891	12,731	11,645,495	622	282	266,000
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491	.....	.....	.....
Christadelphians	.....	63	1,277	.....	.....	.....
Christian Connection	1,348	1,340	101,597	.....	.....	.....
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	104	110	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Christian Scientists	1,336	668	85,096	10	5	4,899
Christian Union	201	268	17,500	.....	.....	.....
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	499	590	41,475	.....	.....	.....
Church of the New Jerusalem	130	144	8,200	2	5	116
Communistic Societies (6 bodies)	.....	22	3,084	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists	5,923	5,941	699,327	23	18	2,604
Disciples of Christ	6,673	11,307	1,285,123	*d*480	197	20,365
Dunkards (4 bodies)	3,337	1,159	121,705	96	59	511
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,503	2,666	173,641	48	25	2,564
Friends (4 bodies)	1,466	1,075	122,081	.....	.....	3,329
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Synod	974	1,262	237,321	10	35	8,901
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000	.....	.....	.....
Latter-day Saints (2 bodies)	1,952	1,328	398,000	300	.....	1,646
Lutherans (23 bodies)	8,040	13,169	2,022,605	168	135	65,172
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	355	351	46,000	10	.....	.....
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,240	701	61,690	.....	.....	.....
Methodists (17 bodies)	41,893	61,518	6,660,784	381	1,946	101,696
Moravians	129	119	17,199	*d*1	.....	276
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,723	16,478	1,821,504	18	556	49,627
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,197	7,779	830,659	*d*61	212	*d*15,833
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,999	2,596	430,458	*d*45	33	8,099
Salvation Army	4,765	1,016	28,000	992	33	*d*500
Schwenkfeldians	6	8	740	1	.....	9
Social Brethren	17	20	913	.....	.....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture	10	5	2,142	10	.....	442
Spiritualists	.....	748	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Theosophical Society	.....	72	2,607	.....	.....	.....
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,168	4,359	289,652	*d*79	8	3,414
Unitarians	549	473	71,200	5	9	200
Universalists	728	910	52,621	8	*d*67	*d*3,210
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126	.....	.....	.....
Grand total in 1907	161,731	210,199	32,983,156	2,301	4,214	627,546
Grand total in 1906	159,430	205,985	32,355,610	4,201	1,901	931,740

Correction is made by the president of the National Spiritualists' Association of their exaggerated report of last year. After a canvass during the past year he "writes very frankly to say that his own people were either self-deceived or had misled him, and the actual returns require that the 295,000 [our figures of 300,000 included Canada] should be reduced to not more than 150,000."

The organizations number 748. The Christian Scientists number 668 churches and 85,096 members, the gains for the year being 4,899 members, 5 churches, and 10 ministers. Of Lutherans there are 5 general bodies and 18 independent synods. Dr. Carroll writes further:

"No tendency toward the absorption of the latter is in evidence. Of the general bodies, the General Synod, which is less exclusive toward other denominations, is gaining slowly but steadily in communicants. The United Synod, South, occupies a similar confessional and fraternal position. The General Council is more strict in its confessional position than the General Synod. The oldest synod in the country, the Pennsylvania Ministerium organized in 1786, belongs to the General Council, which is a much larger body than the General Synod, and is growing more rapidly. The Synodical Conference, the largest of the general bodies, is the strictest in its confessional position. It was organized in 1872, and has six synods, the chief of which is the Missouri, which, beginning in 1847, has far eclipsed all others in growth, reporting more than 481,000 communicants. The type of Lutheranism represented by the Synodical Conference is known as 'Missourianism.' The synodical interpretations of the various Lutheran symbols are enforced as rigorously as possible. The Synodical Conference is almost wholly German in its constituency. There is one English body, the English Synod of Missouri, which, however, reports less than 12,000 communicants."

From Dr. D. L. Leonard's table of statistics of the Protestant Missionary Societies of the World for 1907 (published in *The Missionary Review of the World*, New York, January) we glean some figures showing the expansion during the past twelve years. The figures here given show the increase in the totals reported for 1907 over those for 1895. The table includes only missions to non-Christian and non-Protestant peoples, and so omits work done in non-papal Europe, while covering that in behalf of Indians, Chinese, and Japanese in the United States. Given in round numbers, the home income grew from $13,600,000 in 1895 to $22,400,000 in 1907; the income from the field grew from $1,500,000 to $3,480,000; the total missionaries from 11,700 to 18,400; the total force in the field from 66,800 to 114,300; the stations and outstations from 22,600 to 40,500; the communicants (full members) from 995,700 to 1,800,000; the adherents (native Christians) from 2,700,000 to 4,300,000; the schools from 19,380 to 29,800; the scholars from 780,000 to 1,300,000.

PREACHING TO THE IMPENITENT—The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler thinks there has been "a decline of direct, pointed, faithful, and persuasive preaching to the unconverted." Too many discourses, he says, are addrest to nobody in particular. "Preaching to Christians has been relatively overdone, and preaching to the impenitent underdone." We read further in *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia):

"I do not mean denunciations that only irritate, or mere exhortations that are often a waste of breath. I mean that the preacher should hold up the ugliness and the doom of sin before the sinner's eye so that he should feel his own guiltiness, and so present Jesus Christ that that sinner should flee to him as his only Savior. . . .

"They ought to remember that the most successful preachers, from Whitefield and Wesley on to Spurgeon and Moody, were men whose chief aim was to awaken the unconverted, and to lead them straight to Jesus Christ. Spurgeon never had any 'revivals' in his great church; and for the good reason that there were no spiritual declensions to be revived from. He sowed the Gospel with one hand, and reaped conversions with the other. . . . Unless a minister intensely loves souls, and longs for souls, he will never save souls; if he does, and uses the right means seasoned with prayer, God will give him souls converted as his rich reward.

"In my own experience of forty-three years of pastoral work, I delivered hundreds of discourses to the impenitent, and did not limit them to seasons of special outpourings of the Holy Spirit."

LETTERS AND ART

SOCIAL BANE OF AMERICAN MUSIC

WHY does not American society, in the broad sense of the term, support American music? Is society wilfully neglectful, or are American compositions unworthy of consideration? Mr. Arthur Farwell, who states his observation of conditions in this interrogatory form, in the February *Atlantic*, takes an optimistic view of the future, for he sees signs of a "great and far-reaching revolution in this matter." At the present time, however, fashion rules the musical stage, and fashion demands the musical art of Europe instead of that of America. But there are, according to this writer, already the beginnings of a new movement in certain recent discussions of "national American music" and of "American" folk-songs. These have tended to stir up the rank and file of the American people to study the works of American composers.

The American composer is already on the ground with an imposing array of work to meet this quickened interest, tho it must be said that so far he has been a singer in the silences. Says Mr. Farwell:

"While, for reasons to be considered, no American works in large forms come to general public performance, and but few to an occasional hearing, every year witnesses a notable increase of orchestral works, chamber music, piano and vocal works, and other compositions by American composers. Of smaller piano compositions and songs the seasons bring forth an appalling quantity, and too often, it is true, an appalling quality as well; yet in the midst of this saturnalia appear many works of true distinction, of breadth and beauty, works infinitely in advance of those usually chosen to represent American music on artists' programs. And from time to time an American opera rises from the composer's consciousness to completion—never to performance—and sinks again into a mysterious obscurity, oblivion, or temporary neglect, we are fain to know which."

Mr. Farwell proceeds to trace the causes of this neglect in the development of the concert system of the United States. "We accepted European music as a starting-point, as naturally as we accepted European civilization generally as the starting-point for ours. The love of our forefathers for the European lands of their birth but foreshadowed the depth of our love for America; and their love for the great Old-World masterworks, a passion which we inherit, is the measure of the intensity of the love which we shall one day bear to our own masterworks." New York and Boston having been the ports of entry for European music, became also the musical dictators for the other parts of the country. But around the serious work for musical progress done in these cities, the writer points out, there "grew up a life of musical fashion, a reflex of the life of social fashion." To quote his words:

"So long as the musical fashion coincided at every point with the true development of musical art in the United States, this condition presented no disadvantage and caused no harm. But that this fashion and art, altho coincident at first, could remain so in a new land sure to rear up arts of its own, was an absolute impossibility; and at the moment when American musical art became of intrinsic worth, and the musical fashion remained fixedly European, musical fashion and musical art in America parted company. To-day the true interests of musical development in the United States have little or nothing to do with the fashionable musical life of our great cities. The facts of our creative musical development are one thing, the events of our social musical life another. Society is not aware of this. It has so long been compelled to import musical art if it wished to have any, that it can not believe that there is any other source of this art than Europe. Society is not yet prepared to tolerate any interference with this belief, and the purveyors of its musical art are the last to initiate any such interference. Indeed, to do so would be to lose financial support; and therein lies the crux of the situation. The managers of musical enterprises care nothing for our national artistic development; their one concern is to keep secure the patronage of society."

As New York leads, so the West falls into line. Mr. Farwell learns that more modern French music is being sold west of the Mississippi than east of it. In consequence, "good American singers, pianists, and other artists—to say nothing of foreign—may place upon their programs only that which is sanctioned by New York, and that is—European music." Not to do so, he declares, "means to incur the displeasure and lose the support of society." "And these same artists, who know good and bad music as society

ARTHUR FARWELL,

Who asserts that "the true interests of musical development in the United States have little or nothing to do with the fashionable musical life of our great cities."

does not know it, are often ardent admirers of much in American music, but they must admire in private." Mr. Farwell makes these qualifications:

"First and last, many American compositions come to performance on American programs. Society has always sanctioned the trivial American work as a foil to the serious European; but never the more significant American work for its own sake. Composers and their friends are able to force hearings here and there, so that the composer will not be wholly without knowledge of the effect of his work upon an audience, or, for that matter, upon himself, both to a certain extent necessary things, for only in practise can art and the art-nature grow. Again, certain obviously good and appealing works, not requiring any effort of the understanding, have quickly found their way into public favor, and are safe for an artist to use. But this insistent fact remains—that upon our concert and recital programs generally, those works which best represent the brains and ideals of our American composers to-day are conspicuous by their absence."

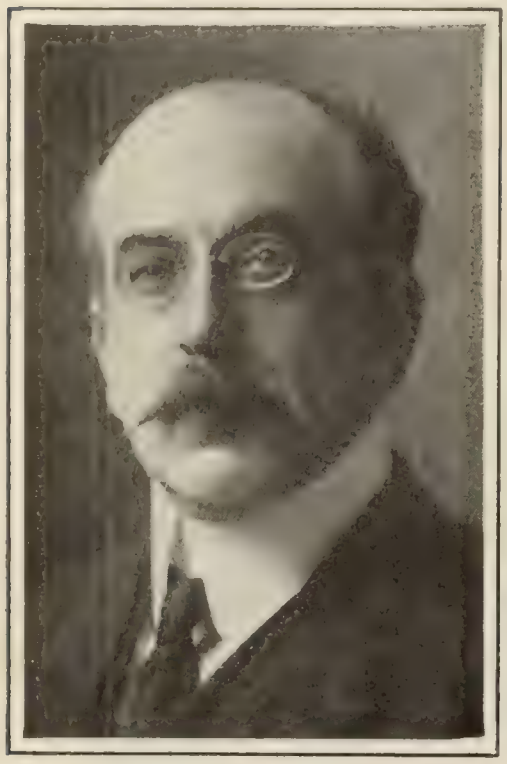
The hope of the American composer, thinks the writer, is not to be found among "the hopelessly lost of the great Eastern cities," but with "the misguided and redeemable throughout the land." He adds:

"They are more ready for him than he suspects. Whatever the depth of their regard for the masterpieces of music, their allegiance to mere musical fashions is not of the heart, and they will welcome

the opportunity to withdraw their social power from an artificial situation, which can hold for them but little of real life and attainment, and devote it to the satisfying of a living national need."

"WHY PLAYS FAIL"

TO Alan Dale, the dramatic critic, it is "as clear as a pike-staff" why plays fail. Plays will always fail, he declares, but they need never fail as savagely as they have done this season. There should be none but "honest and necessary failures," such as "are unsympathetic, that take an unpopular stand on a popular question," or that "are badly worked out and suffer from a lame conclusion." David Belasco is mentioned as the manager who has fewest failures because he has an "inordinately high opinion of the intelligence of his audiences." "Nothing is too good, and no pains are too great." But in the cases of those fiascos with which the dramatic year has been plentifully sprinkled one or more of the following conditions will be found. So at least thinks this writer, whose words we quote from the February *Cosmopolitan Magazine*:



ALAN DALE,

Who charges theatrical failures to ignorant managers, "tailor-made" stars, and slovenly stage-management. Three-quarters of these failures are wholly unnecessary, says this critic.

"The ignorance and comparative illiteracy of managers who produce plays in the feeble hope that some particular incident may 'hit' the public fancy, but who have no fixt policy, and are interested exclusively in the 'drawing power' of the production.

"The delusion that the name of the author counts; that because a man has done a good thing in the past, he will continue to do so in the future. This is the greatest myth of all. It accounts for a large percentage of all failures; it kills competition; it sends to eternal oblivion the artist of merit who has not yet made his name.

"The follow-the-leader policy. Managers are like sheep, running in one direction. Let a colleague make a hit with a Biblical play, and there will be a dozen. Establish a precedent for sex dramas, and the season will reek with them. Each manager has his eye on his fellow. The object is to gage the public pulse. The pulse of the public beats in all directions at all times. The manager believes it throbs in a different place every season.

"Tailor-made 'stars,' who want something that fits them and care about nothing else. These stars are not good enough actors to assume rôles in plays that have been written regardless of their peculiarities. They have just missed being good actors. Therefore they become stars, and particular brands of potted play have to be put up to suit them.

"The fact that most of our managers are clever financiers and nothing else. Plays are investments, like pig iron, copper, and grain. The fact that they are plays is a mere incident. They might be anything else. They are not quoted in the brokers' offices; their merits are not ticked out in Wall Street; they are unlisted. They are just as surely speculative commodities, and the manager who doesn't know the difference between Theodore Kremer and Sophocles is often the manager who makes the most money.

"Slovenly stage management, and an average of two good actors in a cast of twelve. Small parts are played by promoted 'supers,' and the value of an *ensemble* is not considered. This is, in part, due to the tailor-made star, who quite excusably can not brook a comparison with any real actors. He wants somebody to play down, not up, to him."

Managers produce plays season after season with many successes and more failures. Three-quarters of the failures are, in the opinion of this clever dramatic critic of the New York *American*, absolutely unnecessary. "Careful and unremitting attention, thought, and artistic endeavor would bring a mediocre play into the range of moderate success. Of course there are some plays—the remaining quarter—that fail because they are preposterous, ill-written, lacking an idea, unsympathetic."

HOW TO KNOW A GOOD MAN

WHAT our colleges should teach is biographical history, says Prof. William James. And he proceeds to explain that he means not merely the history of politics, "but of anything and everything so far as human efforts and conquests are factors that have played their part." This is what we should mean by the humanities—"the sifting of human creations," and the best thing that a college education, so conceived, can hope to accomplish is to "help you to know a good man when you see him." Studying in the way thus designated, we learn, says the professor, "what types of activity have stood the test of time; we acquire standards of the excellent and durable." To quote more fully from his paper in *McClure's Magazine* (February):

"What the colleges—teaching humanities by examples which may be special, but which must be typical and pregnant—should at least try to give us, is a general sense of what, under various disguises, *superiority* has always signified and may still signify. The feeling for a good human job anywhere, the admiration of the really admirable, the disesteem of what is cheap and trashy and impermanent—this is what we call the critical sense, the sense for ideal values. It is the better part of what men know as wisdom. Some of us are wise in this way naturally and by genius; some of us never become so. But to have spent one's youth at college, in contact with the choice and rare and precious, and yet still to be a blind prig or vulgarian, unable to scent out human excellence or to divine it amid its accidents, to know it only when ticketed and labeled and forced on us by others, this indeed should be accounted the very calamity and shipwreck of a higher education.

"The sense for human superiority ought, then, to be considered our line, as boring subways is the engineer's line, and the surgeon's is appendicitis. Our colleges ought to have lit up in us a lasting relish for the better kind of man, a loss of appetite for mediocrities, and a disgust for cheapjacks. We ought to smell, as it were, the difference of quality in men and their proposals when we enter the world of affairs about us. Expertness in this might well atone for some of our awkwardness at accounts, for some of our ignorance of dynamos. The best claim we can make for the higher education, the best single phrase in which we can tell what it ought to do for us, is, then, exactly what I said: it should enable us to *know a good man when we see him*."

That the phrase is anything but an empty epigram, the professor continues, "follows from the fact that if you ask in what line it is most important that a democracy like ours should have its sons and daughters skilful, you see that it is in this line more than in any other." Then follow some pregnant words on the subject of democracy and its relation to excellence. Thus:

"Democracy is on its trial, and no one knows how it will stand the ordeal. Abounding about us are pessimistic prophets. Fickleness and violence used to be, but are no longer, the vices which they charge to democracy. What its critics now affirm is that its preferences are inveterately for the inferior. So it was in the beginning, they say, and so it will be world without end. Vulgarity enthroned and institutionalized, elbowing everything superior from the highway, this, they tell us, is our irremediable destiny; and the picture-papers of the European Continent are already drawing Uncle Sam with the hog instead of the eagle for his heraldic emblem. The privileged aristocracies of the foretime, with all their iniquities, did at least preserve some taste for higher human qual-

ity and honor certain forms of refinement by their enduring traditions. But when democracy is sovereign, its doubters say, nobility will form a sort of invisible church, and sincerity and refinement, stript of honor, precedence, and favor, will have to vegetate on sufferance in private corners. They will have no general influence. They will be harmless eccentricities.

"Now, who can be absolutely certain that this may not be the career of democracy? Nothing future is quite secure; states enough have inwardly rotted; and democracy as a whole may undergo self-poisoning. But, on the other hand, democracy is a kind of religion, and we are bound not to admit its failure. Faiths and utopias are the noblest exercise of human reason, and no one with a spark of reason in him will sit down fatalistically before the croaker's picture. The best of us are filled with the contrary vision of a democracy stumbling through every error till its institutions glow with justice and its customs shine with beauty. Our better men *shall* show the way and we *shall* follow them; so we are brought round again to the mission of the higher education in helping us to know the better kind of man whenever we see him."

MACDOWELL

AN idealist in every phase of his thinking, Edward MacDowell, whose life passed into the deeper mystery on January 23, is called "the most original and poetic musician America has so far produced." The cloud that settled upon his mind in 1906 virtually removed him from the ranks of the living. At that time he was forty-five years old, but his creative work had been finished for a considerable period before that time. Stress of material circumstances compelled him to devote his energies to teaching, and the seven years beginning in 1896 that he spent in his professorship of music at Columbia University is now regretted by his admirers, who see those years lost out of his creative period. Tho these years are not regarded as unsuccessful, he was himself disappointed in their fruits, for here his ideals for the position were unachieved. He is called by Mr. Richard Aldrich "an American composer," but not a follower of the "national movement in music." He did not seek recognition as an American composer, says Mr. Aldrich, "and indeed prevented it so far as his energetic protest could prevent it." "Nationalism," MacDowell is quoted as saying, "is the common property of all the world, not the vital part of it. . . . It is not nationalism that makes Scotch melodies poignant; they are simply good music." Mr. Aldrich goes on (in the New York *Times*) to define somewhat precisely the real MacDowell. Thus:

"MacDowell's musical inspiration is peculiarly individual, peculiarly his own. His melody is unmistakable, having a certain physiognomy, a certain turn of phrase that would always be recognized as his by any who knew his music. His harmonic sense is even more unmistakably his own. He is fond of certain dissonant progressions that have a pregnant emotional power and depth, a potent expressiveness, and that seem to be indissolubly at one with his melody. The two seem to grow out of each other, to be based on each other. Yet it may be questioned whether, after all, MacDowell's inspiration in both these respects is not somewhat limited. Peculiarly individual, as it is, it moves in rather a small circle. If he did not actually repeat himself through the cycle of his works, he wrought with an amount of material that was not unlimited. He did not reach the wide range of expression that is continually saying something new while continually remaining individual and personal. Some will find that in his music there is a frequent recurrence of melodic contour, a certain model of outline that is not widely departed from, and that his harmony moves within certain well-defined limitations. There is something like a MacDowell formula to which much of his music conforms.

"Much of this music, most assuredly, gives a deep and rich pleasure to the sympathetic listener. He feels that he is listening to an utterance extremely original, the real expression of a single individuality, as little influenced as a creative artist may be influenced in an art where one generation necessarily stands upon the shoulders of a past generation. He feels that he hears the word of a true poet, of an idealist who never stooped to anything lower than his own highest ideals. He hears an accomplished skill of expression, the certainty of touch of a master whose materials are plastic in his hands. He feels certain of the ripe and mature expression of one who never put forth his achievement until it was, for him, complete. But at the same time he feels that the range of the specifically musical inspiration is limited. He frequently hears the expected, cast in a mold of expression that was not continually broken and renewed, but that served for many repétitions."

In none of his works, says Mr. W. J. Henderson of *The Sun* (New York), "did he show sympathy with the methods or mannerisms of the so-called 'ultra-moderns,' the chief characteristics of

EDWARD MACDOWELL,
Regarded as the most original and poetic musician that America has so far produced.

whose style are antipathy to fundamental harmonies and an appetite for exotic scales." Upon the same theme Mr. Aldrich writes in these words:

"MacDowell's attitude toward 'program music' has somewhat perplexed and disturbed the thick-and-thin advocates of that form of musical art. As a disciple of Joachim Raff and the romantic school to which he belonged, it was inevitable that MacDowell should become imbued with the same sort of poetical spirit in his music as the German composer represented. Nature and the subtler influences of the woods and fields appealed to him, the suggestions they bring of fairies, dryads, nymphs, and elves to those whose imagination submits to their spell. How many such titles are found in his works! 'Forest Stillness,' 'Dryads' Dance,' 'Hunting Song,' 'In the Forest,' 'Elfin's Dance,' 'A Haunted Forest,' 'Forest Spirits,' 'Will o' the Wisp,' 'In Autumn,' 'Shepherdesses' Song'—all familiar subjects of the German romanticism of his earlier training. But he was also attracted by more human subjects, by tales of knighthood, and chivalry, as of *Lancelot* and *Elaine*, the *Saracens*, and the lovely *Aldâ*. He was stimulated by poetical works: 'Hamlet and Ophelia' are the subjects of one of his orchestral works, and poems by Goethe, Heine, Hans Andersen, and Tennyson suggested some of the most characteristic of his smaller piano pieces. In his four sonatas he imparts only the most general hint of their character—Tragic, Heroic, Norse, Keltic. He gives rarely any definite outline in words of the interpretation of his music. 'Realism,' or literalism, was far from the conception he had of the purpose of music. What he wrote of his

'Lancelot and Elaine' (as quoted by Lawrence Gilman in his book about MacDowell) is characteristic of his attitude:

I would never have insisted that this symphonic poem need mean "Lancelot and Elaine" to every one. It did to me, however, and in the hope that my artistic enjoyment might be shared by others, I added the title to my music.

"In other words, the music does not exactly express nor exactly coincide with any exact sequence of moods and happenings, and it was not the composer's intention that it should. What he mainly sought, in contradistinction to the literal school of Strauss and his colleagues, who undertake to show the color of a red-haired lady's hair and depict a silver tablespoon in music, was the mood, the poetic suggestion."

Of the man himself a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Personally, he was shy among strangers, but most devoted to friends; modest, but stubbornly insistent on his high ideals; temperate in all his habits except his devotion to hard work, which, two years ago, resulted in an affection of the brain and nervous system—a slow disintegration of the cerebral substance, which leading specialists at once recognized as incurable."

VENICE DRAMATIZED BY D'ANNUNZIO

A D'ANNUNZIO play is like a circus with one essential difference, says the Roman correspondent of the London *Times*. In a circus one is invited to see how beasts can act like human beings, but in the play to see how human beings can act like beasts. The occasion of this pronouncement is the production of the Italian poet's latest play, "La Nave" ("The Ship"), in which the emancipation of Venice from Grecian rule and her erection as a Christian state is symbolized. Rome, it appears, has turned the dramatic event into the semblance of a circus. By preliminary heraldings and beating of the big drums of advertising, "the audience has been so worked up to expect the marvelous that it is apt to see it everywhere, even in the most trite of commonplaces." The story of the play is given in these words:

"The scene of 'La Nave' is laid in the estuary of the seven rivers, afterward to become the site of Venice, in the sixth century. There on the marshy islands of the lagoons are gathered the fugitives from the barbarian invasion. The play is divided into a prolog and three episodes.

"In the first scene we see the building of the future basilica and of a great ship, and we learn that the dominant family, the *Gratico*, have deposed the rival *Faledra*, whose eyes they have put out. The *Gratico*, *Marco*, and *Sergio* arrive by sea, bringing with them treasures and relics for the new basilica, and are welcomed by their mother, the *Deaconess Ema*. At the same time arrives from Byzantium *Basiliola*, daughter of the house of *Faledra*, who finds her father and brothers deposed and blinded and swears vengeance. The old *Gratico*, the Bishop and head of the community, dies, and his sons proclaim themselves, *Marco*, tribune of the sea, and *Sergio*, Bishop. *La Nave*, the ship, is to be the future fatherland of the community. *Marco* will lead it to fresh conquests on the sea. In the mean time they will raise the holy basilica on the land, into which the spoils and relics are carried in solemn procession.

"In the first episode, of which the somber scene is laid outside the prisoners' den, *Basiliola* begins her work of vengeance. The daughter of the *Faledra* has been living the life of a courtezan in Byzantium; she is a *Grecastra* steeped in the corruption of the Greeks; a *mala femmina*—a favorite D'Annunzio phrase which seems to mean in his language an unclean animal. *Gauro*, the stonecutter, and one of the prisoners, who has loved her, calls upon her to end his misery and kill him. We learn that she has already enslaved the senses of *Marco* and his brother *Sergio*, and that their mother, the *Deaconess Ema*, has fled the island. *Gauro* clamors for death at her hands, and ransacks for that purpose an extremely varied vocabulary of invective, apparently with the design of provoking her sense of propriety. But *Basiliola* is a lady not easily shocked, and delays—longer than most of the audience would have done—to silence his tongue by complying with his request. Having shot *Gauro* with a bow snatched from one of the archers on guard, *Basiliola* seems to take a fancy to archery practise and shoots all the rest of the prisoners. After which she practises another kind of fascination upon *Marco Gratico*, who comes upon the scene, and brings him to her feet.

"The second episode takes place in the unfinished basilica. There, at a semicircular table, sits *Sergio*, the Bishop, who, we learn incidentally, can never be an orthodox bishop since he has lost the thumb of his right hand and can not break the consecrated bread according to the orthodox fashion. *Sergio*, half drunk, is conducting an *agape* with rites that are rather profane than Christian. In the interior of the basilica the choir sings a holy chant; from the north portico comes the pagan song of the crowd with the refrain of 'Omnes trahit Dione.' The community appears divided into two factions, one of zealots who denounce *Basiliola*, the other of pagans who have yielded to her sinister fascinations. In the midst of the turmoil *Basiliola* completes her conquest of *Sergio* and *Marco* by a dance in which she displays all her sensuous attractions. She foments their mutual jealousy, and in the savage quarrel that ensues *Marco*, the tribune, kills his brother *Sergio*. The orgy, which had begun in a Christian feast, is suddenly interrrupted by a messenger who brings news that the country is in danger. *Giovanni Faledra*, assisted by the Greek *Narsetes*, has seized the harbor and is advancing upon them. *Marco Gratico* comes to his senses, summons his men and hastily departs to meet the enemy, leaving *Basiliola* bound to the altar to await his return.

"In the third episode we have the return of *Marco Gratico* victorious; the return also of the *Deaconess Ema* and the repentance of the community; the execution of *Basiliola*, and the departure of the great ship, now named the *Totus Mundus*, on her voyage of new conquest under the tribune *Marco*. Venice, having shaken off the domination of the Greeks, and free from corruption of the senses, will now rise a great city in the name of Christ and St. Mark."

The correspondent of *The Times* does not share the admiration of the Roman populace for this play. Of the author's dramatic ventures he writes:

"If there be any meaning in D'Annunzio's dramas, apart from their shadowy symbolism and their fantastic reading of history, it is to show how large a part bestiality plays in human conduct. That, at least, is the most intelligible and obvious meaning; the rest is but a web, such as is woven in dreams, of confused and fugitive ideas. Undoubtedly D'Annunzio starts out with a grandiose conception of what he wants to achieve; but whether it is that his conception is too vast to realize, or that his fertile, uncontrolled, imagination running riot leads him astray, his actual achievement leaves generally a sense of failure."

Not even the acting of this play, "really superb in some passages," the writer continues, could hide the real poverty of the dramatist's resources. "He wishes to thrill us with horror, to shock us with his daring license, to wring our hearts with the depth of his pathos." Further:

"But terror in his hands becomes grotesque; his most reckless ventures only excite faint amazement mingled with mild disgust—or distaste rather, for disgust is too strong a word; his efforts to stir pity appeal, unfortunately, far more strongly to a sense of the ridiculous. He only shows how a dramatist may heap Pelion on Ossa in the shape of strong words and violent deeds without coming near the heights where the great gods of tragedy sit enthroned."

The popularity of Shakespeare in England is indicated by some statistics recently published in the *Westminster Gazette* (London), showing the number of revivals of his plays that have taken place there during the years 1904–1907. Many of these plays will be seen to be wholly unknown in recent years to American audiences, and a reflection upon these facts will show the comparative interest the two great branches of the English-speaking world take in their greatest classic dramatist. Most of these revivals took place in London, tho Manchester is also a Shakespeare-loving city, and several independent productions are to be credited to it. The plays and the number of distinct productions of each in the given time are thus tabulated:

"Othello," five; "Hamlet," four; "Romeo and Juliet," three; "As You Like It," two; "Measure for Measure," two; "Much Ado about Nothing," two; "Merchant of Venice," two; "Antony and Cleopatra," one; "Troilus and Cressida," one; "Cymbeline," one; "Henry VI." (Part III.), one; "Winter's Tale," one, "Macbeth," one; "Henry V.," one; "Midsummer-Night's Dream," one; "Richard III.," one; "Tempest," one; "Two Gentlemen of Verona," one; "Timon of Athens," one; and "The Taming of the Shrew," one—twenty plays in all.

MISS DAISY HAMPSON,
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A ROAD IN THE MOUNTAINS OF JAPAN.

DISASTER TO A CAR IN CROSSING A BRIDGE IN SIBERIA.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS AND OTHERS WITH CARS AT THE RECENT BOURBON WEDDING.

MOTOR TRIPS AND MOTOR CARS

THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS TRIP

It is expected that the long-talked-of start for the trip from New York to Paris by way of Bering Sea will be made from Times Square, New York, on February 15. Ten cars had been entered up to January 22, six of them being foreign made—three French, two Italian, and one German. The three French cars and one Italian left Paris on January 28 and were to embark at Havre on Saturday, February 1. Of the four men in command of the various cars, a dispatch from Paris to the New York *Times* says that St. Chaffray is the proposer of the race and has been its organizer in Paris, Godard was a competitor in the Peking-to-Paris race, driving a car which finished two weeks behind the victorious Itala, Scafoglio is an Italian journalist, while Pons was also a competitor in the Peking-to-Paris race, but failed to finish. Another article in *The Times* says in detail of the arrangements as to supply-stations along the route:

"Sixty-seven stations have been marked out along the line. These stations are the more populous cities and towns which afford the best telegraphic facilities. There are eleven between New York and Chicago. West of Chicago they are at intervals especially short where the country is bad."

From the full list of these stations the following are selected, with the distances from New York appended:

	Miles
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74
Albany, N. Y.	148
Utica, N. Y.	248
Syracuse, N. Y.	299
Rochester, N. Y.	390
Buffalo, N. Y.	471
Cleveland, Ohio	667
Toledo, Ohio	785
South Bend, Ind.	949
Chicago, Ill.	1,043
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,262
Omaha, Neb.	1,536
Grand Island, Neb.	1,690
North Platte, Neb.	1,827
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,032
Ogden, Utah	2,536
Tacoma, Nev.	2,649
Carson City, Nev.	3,110
Rhodes, Nev.	3,254
Goldfield, Nev.	3,345
Silver Lake, Cal.	3,590
Santa Barbara, Cal.	3,925
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	4,037
San José, Cal.	4,238
San Francisco, Cal.	4,290

From San Francisco the cars will be transported by steamer to Valdez in Alaska, whence they will proceed to Nome and thence go down the Yukon River. *The Times* quotes John Riordan, who has been thirteen years in Alaska, as saying "he would be willing to sacrifice his liberty if he could not cross Alaska on the route outlined with a car in less than a month's time." Riordan has been in every part of Alaska, except along the Arctic coast. He is declared to have "no hesitancy in declaring that the Alaskan trip is difficult, but is absolutely certain it can be made readily enough." As to the Siberian country he said:

"The Siberian country is unknown, but I think it will be easier than Alaska. I am going because I believe we can win with a good car, for I'll back an American to win over a foreigner at any time when ingenuity, endurance, and determination are at stake."

As to the Bering-Sea problem and the Siberian roads, a writer in the Savannah *Morning News* presents a less confident view:

"The scheme contemplates crossing Bering Strait on the ice. Persons who are familiar with Bering Strait say that the passage is never frozen over from side to side; that there is always clear water at some point between the shores, through which the tide rushes at high velocity. And when there is firm ice over a part of the distance it is rarely smooth. It rises in great ridges that an automobile could not possibly get over without the aid of a derrick.

"There are practically no roads in the eastern part of Siberia. When the Siberian soil isn't frozen it is as soft as muck."

ROUTE OF THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS TRIP.

Oil and gasoline will be supplied by the Nobel Company, which is the company that furnished supplies for the Peking-to-Paris race. An article in *The Times* explains:

"It is the district between East Cape (on Bering Sea opposite Cape Prince of Wales) and Irkutsk that is the most troublesome. It is absolutely barren of fuel or lubricating supplies. From Irkutsk trains will be sent out. They will proceed north to Yakutsk and thence farther north along the line of the Lena River to Boulong, sending supplies by dog-train. The total time from Irkutsk for supplies to reach the farthest northern point will be fifty-six days."

THE WORLD'S ROAD RECORD

In November last H. L. Stevens and H. B. James recovered in Australia the world's road record that had formerly been held by Australia and then was lost to America. In May, 1906, two Australians, Messrs. Kellow and James, had brought the road record up to 556 miles in twenty-four hours, but this record was beaten in this country by fifty miles. Last April Messrs. Kellow and James attempted to recover the lost Australian honors, but failed, and now Australia has again achieved the lead, Messrs. Stevens and James having crowded 777 miles into one day's road driving. The feat is described in *The Autocar* (Jan. 4):

"The start was made from Camperdown, the headquarters of the run, the car radiating in different directions between Hamilton, Skipton, and Winchelsea, the days selected for the trial being 20th and 21st November last.

"A schedule time-table and route were adopted, the schedule being made to total 740 miles, or 134 miles better than the previous best. It was presumed locally that Messrs. Stevens and James had "bitten off more than they could chew," but results proved the contrary, for they not only adhered to their time-table, but gained thirty-seven miles on their schedule figures."

Moreover, the record was made under special difficulties. In one place the car "encountered a dense fog, which completely obscured the moon and the landscape," so that "at times the pace of the

THE HOME ON WHEELS OF THE BARON AND BARONESS DE SENNEVOY.

car was reduced to a crawl." Again, the fog was troublesome, "the road being blotted out in places, and steering only possible by the sight of some twenty or thirty feet of road ahead made visible by the two powerful acetylene head-lamps." Moreover, "the strain of driving on the circuitous road was intense."

It appears that the previous record of 606 miles had been reached at noon, "leaving five hours in which to make better figures," and that "in the last twelve hours, or, to be exact, 11h. 57m., the remarkable distance of 422 miles was covered. The total stoppage *en route* aggregated 2h. 20m., which, plus seven minutes to spare at the end of the run, brings the driving-time down to 21h. 33m., equal to an average of thirty-six miles an hour for the full time spent on the road." The writer in *The Autocar* continues:

"Throughout the whole trip the car ran beautifully, and gave not the slightest trouble, nor were the tires touched; in fact, had the tools been left off the car they would never have been missed. The condition of the tires after the terrific grueling they received by the severe pace and harsh use of brakes was a revelation."

"The fastest mile clocked on the run was 53⅜s., equal to about sixty-seven miles an hour, and this was accomplished after the car had been running nearly twenty-two hours. During the trip, including another seventy-five miles back the same day to Melbourne, making in all 845 miles, sixty-one gallons of petrol were consumed, which was equal to fourteen miles to the gallon."

A MOTOR-CAR HOME

On the Place de la Concorde in Paris, early in the present winter, there appeared a large white caravan drawn by a 50-horse-power motor-car, its appearance much travel-stained. Inquiry by a writer for *The Car* (London) brought from a bystander the information that this strange-looking vehicle was "Baron de Sennevoy's Comète, just back from its three months' journey in Normandy, and a perfect little palace on wheels." An introduction of the writer to the owner of the car soon followed, and then an invitation to the "pretty little drawing-room." The baron is quoted as saying:

"Our 'home-car' may be said to be the outcome of several years' serious thought. To be able to travel rapidly in one's automobile whithersoever one liked was, of course, a great advance on former means of travel, but one never knew to what sort of quarters the car was going to bring one. Oh, what wretched accommodation at times my wife and I have had to put up with in out-of-the-way districts! So I began to think of a way of dispensing with the cold and uncomfortable hospitality of rural inns. The problem was to find a means of uniting the advantages of the autocar with the comforts of a first-class hotel, or, better still, those of one's own home. Naturally I at once thought of a *roulette*, a caravan which would be as superior to an ordinary one as a Pullman car is to an ordinary railway carriage. Well, the Comète was the result, and I think you will agree with me that its qualities are unsurpassed, for it is adapted not only for the road but for traveling by rail or on water.

"Our rooms are, of course, small. But they contain everything we need, with space to spare for things that are not absolute essentials, such as ornaments and works of art. This salon is a little over four yards long and about two yards and a half broad, its height is nearly three yards, and, as you see, it is provided with three windows and two French windows. We have plenty of both light and fresh air, and whether in winter or in summer it is a very comfortable room. We make it our residence all the year round. Our winter quarters are in the Bois de Boulogne. Do we find it cold? Not at all. The walls of our home-car are lined with felt, keeping it cool in summer and warm in winter, when our heating apparatus, as in an ordinary apartment, is naturally brought into requisition."

The writer describes how in the drawing-room was "a beautiful little piano," and how the kitchen, "though small, contains everything necessary for the production of a first-class dinner." During the three months' tour the tractor or motor-car attached to the house "behaved wonderfully well, keeping up an average speed of 20 kilometers an hour and climbing the steepest hills with remarkable ease." The owners "stopped wherever they had a fancy to camp out"—in the beautiful forest opposite the promontory of Mont St. Michel, or in a sheltered nook overlooking the beach of Trouville. "It would take me a week," said the Baroness, "to tell you of all the beautiful places, almost unknown to tourists, which we have visited."

THE FIRST CROSSING OF SOMALILAND

Along the east coast of Africa adjoining Abyssinia lies Somaliland, one of the wildest parts of the earth, but a motor-car, driven by Englishmen, B. J. E. Bentley and Mr. Wells, crossed it a few months ago. Starting from Djibuti, the travelers for many miles found no road, but "spent days on end doing nothing but cutting away brush and removing or breaking up heavy stones to make a passage for the car." Mr. Bentley is quoted in *The Autocar* (Dec. 7):

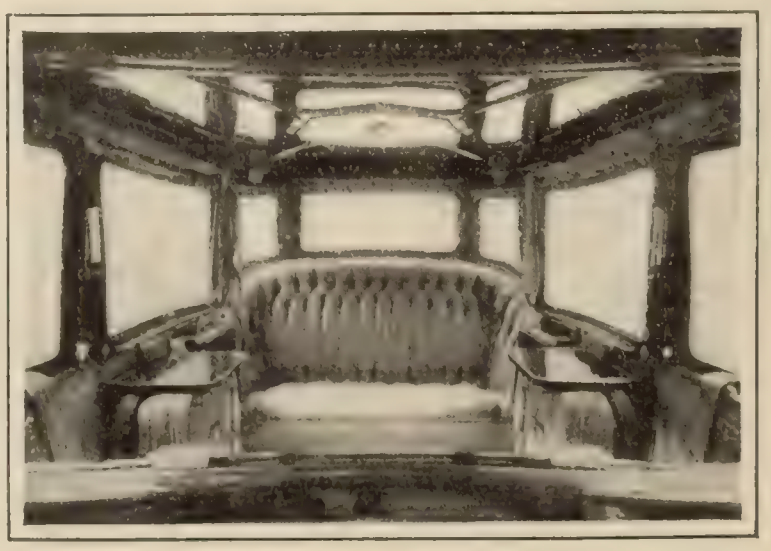
"Both in British and French Somaliland, and also in Abyssinia, my trip has been looked upon as nothing short of madness. The Governor of French Somaliland gave me on leaving a document disclaiming responsibility for our safety if we proceeded into the interior otherwise than by railway. The only precaution I took was to buy two more rifles for my two boys and 200 rounds of additional ammunition. From the reports we got from the native runners going through, it looked as if we were in for a warm time from the Esa tribe."

This warning of a "warm time from the Esa tribe" proved well founded:

"We were busy cooking a sheep when a Government boy going through warned us that there were some 400 Esas waiting for us in the bush fifteen miles farther on. They seemed quite determined to stop us making a railway (as they called it) through their country. We decided to move on and take no heed of them, but they waited. They were an ugly-looking lot, all fully armed. They demanded 'bakshish' from us for taking the car through their country. I managed to get the head man aside, and reluctantly parted with £3, and told him to proceed to Gildessa with his followers, and on my arrival there I would deal generously with them."

Proceeding thence the car made its way safely to Addogalla, where a stop was made for a meal, and then new trouble began:

"Suddenly there was a tremendous row outside. The car was hidden by a howling mob of some 800 Esas, who threatened to smash it up. Things were looking very serious for us. The eight Europeans produced their rifles, and there were Wells, myself, and two boys, all well armed, as well as twenty-seven Abyssinian troops.



LIMOUSINE INTERIOR FOR THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR

So altogether we numbered thirty-nine well-armed men. We took up our positions behind the wall of the police compound and waited events. Suddenly the Esa cleared off into the bush. Taking advantage of their absence, we ran the car into the police compound. Shortly after a few of them returned and gave us the pleasing news that they would wait for us in the bush country.

"It was now four o'clock, and I decided to telephone through to the British Consul at Dire Douoa for assistance. An hour later I received a message that the Governor of Dire Douoa was sending troops to our assistance. The following morning the troops arrived, and at 6.30 we moved off with the escort of twenty-five men. At Elba we left the troops, and after difficulties too numerous to mention, with some rivers and heavy timber, we arrived at Dire Douoa. From all over the country we have been receiving telephonic congratulations—even from Emperor Menelik himself.

"The car is the first vehicle of any description that has ever crossed Somaliland."

It is interesting here to note that steps have been taken to improve the old Suez road running out from Cairo. Over this road, for generations before the opening of the Suez Canal, the mails for India were carried. It is hoped that "sufficient money may be raised to repair the old road and clear away the sand which has drifted across it." Cairo, altho in many respects one of the most attractive of winter resorts, offers now few opportunities for motoring. A writer in *The Car* (Jan. 15) says of the Suez road:

"Two or three cars have gone about a third of the way without coming to grief. The writer proceeded in this car as far as the second watch-tower. Then towers were erected for the convenience of travelers in obtaining food and water, as well as for protection, but most of them are now more or less in ruins.

"The way to the Suez road lies through Heliopolis, where the new Oases City is growing up; beyond this is nothing but desert. No life is to be seen unless you come across a few Bedouins. Those we met can never have penetrated into Cairo, judging by their surprize at the apparition of the car. I was told that gazels sometimes run across the road, but I did not see any.

"The only roads at present available out of Cairo are those leading to the ostrich-farm at Matarich and to the Pyramids, but neither of them is of any length. Motoring in the desert offers a complete change from motoring anywhere else, and has a fascination all its own."

FALL IN PRICES PER HORSE-POWER

An article in *The Car* (Dec. 18) discusses the notable fall that has occurred in the prices of cars per horse-power in late years. Ten years ago, when the horse-power employed in a car was only 4½, it was calculated that the price was at the rate of over £80 per horse-power, whereas in the same make of cars for 1907 the average cost per horse-power "works out to about £15," so that "if the prices had remained stationary, the 45-h.p. nominal car of to-day would sell at no less than £3,600, while, as the actual horse-power is nearer 90, about £7,200 would be necessary for a

Why buy such a costly handicap?

"It ta es power to move weight."

Every pound of a motor-car costs money every time you move. Money for gasoline, oil, repairs and, above all, tires.

What's the sense of buying useless weight?

The strong, high-power, light-weight Franklins give you everything you can get in any heavy automobile except needless trouble and expense.

The air-cooled Franklin engine cuts out the weight, trouble, and repair-expense of water-cooling apparatus, and gets more power out of its fuel than any other gas engine ever built.

The Franklin wood-frame is lighter than steel and, at the same time, stronger. The aluminum Franklin bodies are lighter than wood, but stronger. Franklin cast-aluminum parts are stronger than alloy commonly used, but no heavier. The Franklin drive-shaft is much lighter than an ordinary drive-shaft, but a great deal stronger, and so all through the machine.

This light weight combined with ample strength increases speed and climbing power, makes Franklins easy to handle, agile, safe and durable. And cuts the usual operating expense down almost to half.

The Franklin is the only 4-cylinder motor-car that ever ran 95 miles on 2 gallons of gasoline; the only automobile that ever ran from San Francisco to New York in 15 days, 2 hours 18 minutes; or from Chicago to New York in 39 hours 53 minutes. No heavy machine ever showed such efficiency, sustained power and endurance.

What's the use of power that you can't use? What is the sense of paying big bills for the up-keep of a heavy complicated machine and getting no proportionate return? The light-weight, high-power Franklin means:

Ability that you can use; trouble avoided; dollars saved.

The time to realize this is right now before you buy

Write today for our 1908 catalogue, No. 23.

16 h. p. Runabout - $1750 28 h. p. Touring-car or Runabout $2850 Four-cylinder Landaulet $4000
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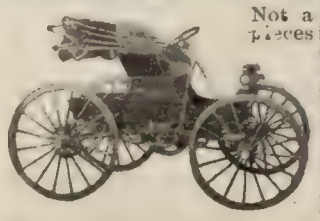


Not a machine that goes to pieces in a season; but built to endure; with one fifth the cost of operating average automobiles. Will climb hills, go through sand and rough country roads. Speed 30 miles an hour. The Eureka

Has Never Failed

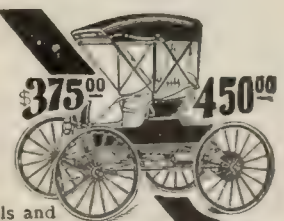
High class equipment—powerful engine—double drive—roller-bearing axles. Get our testimonials, guarantee, catalog and special proposition to agents.

EUREKA MOTOR BUGGY CO., Dept. C, St. Louis, Mo.

"Get There"

at a price to suit you direct for a

BLACK MOTOR BUGGY



Built for country roads, hills and mud. Engine—10 H. P., 2 cylinders, air cooled, chain drive rear wheels, double brake. Speed 2 to 25 m. per hr.—30 miles on 1 gal. of gasoline. Highest quality finish, workmanship and materials. Absolutely safe and reliable. **Write for Book No. A-159**

BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

The Howard Watch

Tourists and travelers take the HOWARD Watch to all parts of the world.

The man of leisure carries it because it is the finest practical time-piece that money will buy.

How much more important it is to the scientist, the expert, the skilled mechanic—the man whose work requires precision and accuracy.

Lieutenant Peary in his exploration of the Arctic Region relies solely upon the HOWARD. It is adjusted to temperature, withstanding heat and cold, vibration and change of position.

Thousands of other men take pride in its admirable mechanism and satisfaction in its time-keeping exactness.

The HOWARD is unique as a watch investment. If you want to know how good try to buy one at second hand. The output is limited. It is handled only by the most reliable jewelers. The HOWARD dealer in every town is a good man to know.

The price of each HOWARD watch—from the 17-jewel, 25-year filled cases at $35, to the 23-jewel, extra heavy cases at $150—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Find the right jeweler in your locality and ask him to show you a HOWARD—learn why it is more highly regarded than any other watch and why there is distinction in carrying it.

Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. O—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

THE UNRIVALED SUCCESS
OF

"The Maxwell"

Has made us in every sense of the word

Automobile Manufacturers to the American People.

Maxwell cars, designed by J. J. Maxwell, the foremost American automobile designer, have done more to popularize automobiling in this country, more to bring the pleasure and utility of the motor car within the possibilities of the average American's bank-roll, than any other car.

Watch for the cars that have a bar across their radiators—they all are Maxwells.

Then ask the owner whether he is not a member of the *Society of Satisfied Maxwell Owners*.

We know the answer.

To be unfamiliar with the Maxwell means not to know the one car in which engineering conservatism and wholesome progress are most successfully combined. Get the Maxwell Habit. Once acquired, it sticks.

Let me send you the new Maxwell catalog, which is one of the few catalogs that really tell things. Let me give you the name of the Maxwell representative in your locality. He will be glad to give you a demonstration or refer you to Maxwell owners.

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BRANCH OFFICES AND DEALERS IN ALL LARGE CITIES

purchase." The writer of the article continues:

"The fall in nearly all prices per horse-power is undoubtedly due to (1) increased output, (2) standardization, and (3) works efficiency, which includes the use of high-class tools and time- and labor-saving machines. The progress and present position of the motor-car industry can in some ways be compared with that of the cycle trade. We can, many of us, remember the old safety bicycle of nearly twenty years ago, and the price we had to pay for it. Nowadays we obtain a better machine in every way at less than a quarter of the old price."

To the article is appended a list of "many of the well-known cars exhibited at the last three Olympia shows, setting forth the prices per horse-power of the chief makes, British or foreign." The writer explains that "the prices are arrived at by taking the *chassis* price of the various models sold by the firms and dividing them by the aggregate horse-power. In some cases as many as seven models are taken, in some only one. Therefore the price shown is the average cost per horse-power of all models of each firm." Following are some of the cars and prices named:

Make of Car.	Olympia Show Nov., 1905. Price per H.P.			Olympia Show Nov., 1906. Price per H.P.			Olympia Show Nov., 1907. Price per H. P.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Berliet,	25	0	0	17	9	3	18	9	3
Brasier,	30	9	2	27	16	7	24	0	0
Daimler,	25	6	8	21	11	8	15	6	11
Darracq,	25	14	4	26	15	0	17	0	2
De Dion-Bouton,	30	2	8	29	6	9	25	19	7
Itala,	27	14	0	25	7	7	21	6	6
Maudslay,	30	0	0	25	8	10	22	10	0
Mercédès,	30	8	3	27	15	5	22	16	9
Mors,	34	11	8	26	6	2	22	10	7
Panhard,	29	18	6	32	8	0	29	13	11
Renault,	32	8	7	33	17	8	30	3	9
Siddeley,	23	2	2	21	19	10	21	10	9
Spyker,	31	7	9	29	18	8	24	16	6
Thornycroft,	28	18	0	24	1	3	19	7	1

A Mere Trifle.—THE JUDGE (in the court-room)—"I've lost my hat."

THE LAWYER—"Lost your hat? That's nothing. Why, I lost a suit here yesterday!"—*Tit Bits.*

Wasted Caution.—CHURCH—"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

GOTHAM—My wife put it there to remind me to mail her letter."

"And did you mail it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me!"—*The Congregationalist.*

By Way of Encouragement.—"The manager always keeps back a portion of the villain's salary."

"Why does he do that—afraid he'd skip?"

"No; but he always acts his part better when he's mad."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Cause for Thanks.—"Ah, my dear Mr. Briefless," said Mr. Hardcash, seizing the young barrister's hand and shaking it warmly, "I am so immensely obliged to you. That case the other day, you know—I won it."

"Thanks," replied Briefless, "but did I represent you?"

"No, my dear fellow," replied Hardcash; "you represented the other man."—*Home Herald.*

Superior to Lemonade is
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

CURRENT POETRY

Edmund Clarence Stedman.

By Joel Benton.

Friend of us all, and the maker of lyrics that touch
and soften the heart—
Heartfelt, and lavish of fancy and beauty that
golden-tripped cadence impart—
Fallen in Azrael's shadow, and borne to the islands
unknown;
Now Poetry loses her lover, and Letters a knight
from her throne.

A voice that could thrill and encourage, yet winnow
the chaff from the wheat,
There is now not another so genial, so tenderly earnest and sweet:
Yet it leaves as a monument, greater than stateliest
marble can show,
Rare, garnered fruits of his fancy, of music and tintfullest glow.

Last of the troubadours early, loyal to truth and
the past,
Seeing the beauty and wonder of song, and its crystalline cast—
We feel that a seat is left vacant, a voice is made
suddenly still,
And a prophet has gone from his forelook, which no
one hereafter shall fill.

Sad is this sorrow of Letters, and loss to the loftiest
art,
But we, who knew him in lifetime, from something
still greater must part;
Not merely the critic and poet, suddenly risen above
From this weariful world's dark troubles—but one
who had dowered us with love.

—*The Independent* (New York, January 30).

A Sea-Spell.

By Fannie Stearns Davis.

The bay is bluer than all the sky;
The sky is bluer than sapphire stone;
The wind and the wave, the wave and the wind,
Beat and dazzle me glad and blind,
Over the marshes blown.

Once I was a plover who ran, who ran,
A crying shadow along the foam,
Once I was a gull in the swing of the spray;
Over green shallows I hung all day,
Till sunset carried me home.

Once I was a ship with glorious sails
That leapt to the love of the wind.
Up over the edge of the world I fled,
Sun-followed and fleet foam-heralded:
The hidden tides knew my mind.

But now I am only a girl who runs,
A laughing pagan with tangled hair.
Plover and gull and ship was I—
Perchance when my body comes to die
My soul shall again fly fair?

—*Harper's Magazine* (February).

PANTRY CLEANED
A Way Some People Have.

A doctor said:—

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries We also put in some coffee and tea for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Rambler Utility Model

For Steady, Practical and Economical Service

The leading feature of the two-cylinder **Rambler, Model 31,** is the enclosed unit power plant, the one marked advance in driving mechanism of this type since the advent of the double opposed motor.

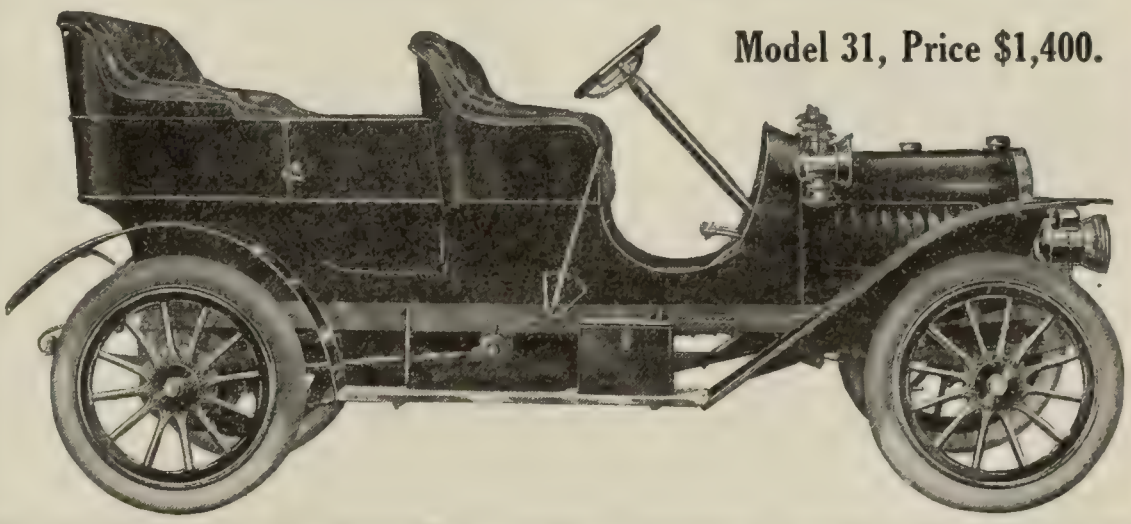
In this car the motor, clutch and transmission gear is entirely enclosed as a unit and absolutely impervious to mud, dirt and water.

Dirt cannot get in nor oil get out.

Thus is both wear and cost of maintenance reduced to the minimum which, in connection with the many other equally valuable features, has earned for the Rambler the title

The Car of Steady Service

Model 31, Price $1,400.



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PERSONAL

Secretary Taft's Boy.—A much traveled youngster is Charles Taft, the ten-year-old son of the globe-trotting Secretary of War. He has been twice around the globe with his father and on each occasion has been the pet and the toast of the party. A writer in *Human Life* (February) tells of Master Taft's last world-tour and of the royal good times he enjoyed. To quote:

It was not until he arrived at Japan, upon the return of the Taft party from the Philippines, that Charlie found himself quite as important a personage as his father. The Japanese lavish attention upon their children. Their dolls and toys are the most wonderful in the world, and their miniature gardens and tiny houses are veritable play-palaces. In the eyes of the Japanese Charlie was a real prince, and was accorded all the honors of a child of royal blood.

He was taken notice of "officially," and entertainments of the most lavish sort were provided for him. A royal carriage, drawn by horses wearing gold and silver harnesses and decorated with chrysanthemums was placed at his disposal. An official interpreter and guide, regaled in the livery of the Emperor, showed him the "sights" of Tokyo. The people cheered and gave him a "banzai," or hurrah, as he passed through the streets. With a dignity as polished as that of his diplomatic daddy, he responded to the salutes and bared his head and smiled happily.

In St. Petersburg the young man had an adventure that nearly caused an international rupture. So great was the crowd at the station when the Secretary and his party arrived that Master Charlie for a moment was separated from his father and got lost in the mob. He tried to rush through the cordon of soldiers and was handled roughly. He was momentarily mistaken for a bomb-thrower, but his father caught sight of his frightened face and he was quickly restored to his side. Arriving in New York Charlie was "interviewed." He exprest his appreciation of all the courtesies shown him in brief manly words, declaring that his head was not turned, and that he should return to the public schools "the same as before." In Washington Charlie is a schoolmate of Quentin Roosevelt and they are great chums.

One day last summer at Murray Bay, where the Taft family take their vacations, he was much distrest because his sister would not play tennis with him. There were tears in his eyes, for he loves the game.

"Never mind," comforted his father, "I'll play with you, Charlie."

The tears vanished, and the youthful son of the Secretary grinned as he surveyed his father's portly form.

"If you play with me, you'll probably beat me," the boy retorted, "for I'll laugh."

Young Charlie's ambition is to go to West Point, and his favorite recreation is drilling and building imaginary forts and conducting mimic warfare. America may yet see the grandson and son of two Cabinet ministers at the head of the Army.

An American Judge on Foreign Soil—A United States court, sitting in various cities of China, has for the past year administered the laws to resident Americans. These rights, secured to us years ago by treaty, have in times past been enjoyed under the jurisdiction of our American consuls. After persistent efforts, however, by Secretaries Blaine, Hay, and Root, Congress, realizing our obligations, in 1906 authorized the appointment of a Judicial Court for the Empire, composed of men whose training would insure a legal administration of the highest order. Lebbeus Redmond Wilfley, a Missourian,

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has been the first presiding judge, and, according to a writer in *The Outlook*, he has not only rendered the most efficient kind of service, but his fearless and impartial administration of justice has won for the American nation a respect too little deserved in the past. His rigorous administration of justice has aroused enmity, however, and he is now in this country to defend his course. Of Judge Wilfley's work in Shanghai we read:

For many years Shanghai has been an international dumping-ground. It has received an influx of many undesirable characters, an influx in which our country has been only too prominently represented. Among these characters were certain "shyster" lawyers who had found it convenient to leave other places. Much more in evidence were sharpers, swindlers, and gamblers, but especially so large a number of loose women, who either came from America or who found it advisable to claim to have done so, that not only in Shanghai but in all Chinese ports the term "American girl" has become a vernacular term of moral contempt and reproach. Some of the lawyers above mentioned were in league with the swindlers and bad characters, defending their interests, assisting them to defy law and decency, and confusing the consular courts. Of course this boldness and arrogance of the combined resources of vice had a pernicious effect upon the American name in general, and in particular upon our commercial, social, educational, and other interests throughout China. Such a condition confronted Judge Wilfley when he took charge of the new court.

As the first necessary step in the execution of justice, Judge Wilfley gave notice that a written examination would be held for admission to the bar of his court. There were eight applicants. Two passed! Those who did not claimed that Judge Wilfley had acted without the authority either of the Department of State or of the Department of Justice, and that he should be "impeached." As a matter of fact, the legality of holding examinations of the sort here objected to is a question upon which the Supreme Court has long since passed.

Within a week of its opening a number of the leading gambling-house keepers and swindlers were brought before the court. They were tried, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. This startled the foreign criminal class and corre-

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...lingly impressed the Chinese. In one specially flagrant case an American had induced a Chinaman to pay six thousand taels ($4,500) for the lease of a building to be used as a gambling resort at the coming races, knowing perfectly well that gambling was prohibited by the Municipal Council. The American court gave judgment in favor of the Chinaman and ordered the district attorney to file the information against the American for obtaining money under false pretenses. Within ten days that American was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Shanghai jail. Judge Wilfley's course with regard to other loose characters was characterized by a like promptness and efficiency. All the eight American keepers of houses of ill fame were brought into court. They pleaded guilty and were fined a thousand dollars each. So summary was the action against disreputable houses that all of them kept by American women were closed, and their inmates, over sixty in all, thereupon left China.

In civil as well as in criminal cases Judge Wilfley's record is worthy of note. The result of Judge Wilfley's activity is not only the recovery of the American good name, and not only the conservation of American interests, but also present confidence on the part of the Chinese that their rights are exactly as secure when considered by this tribunal as are the rights of an American.

Legislation should now be secured from Congress to correct defects in the system of law in force in China. Judge Wilfley urges the passage of an act providing, first, for certain specific and peculiar needs of Americans in China, and, second, for the adoption for general purposes of the California codes as a basis of jurisprudence. This would be appropriate and practical, since appeals from Judge Wilfley's court lie to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which sits in California. Nor should Congressmen neglect their opportunity of showing in this way their appreciation of an American who has redeemed the American name in China, in spite of the threats and obstruction of corrupt and selfish enemies who hate and fear an unswerving administration of justice.

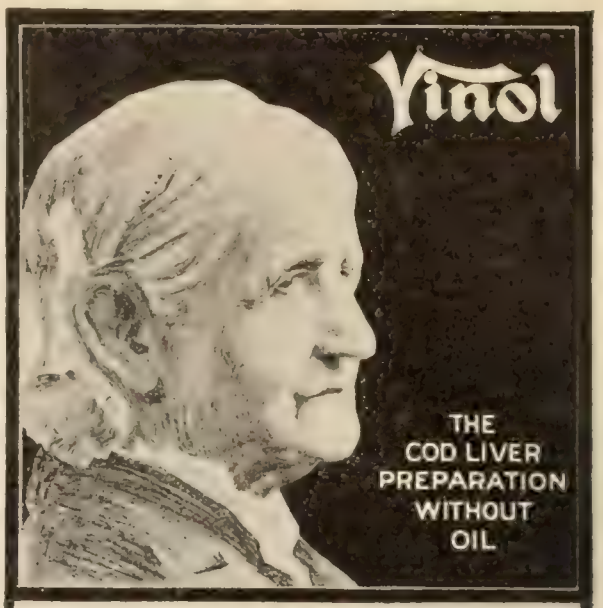
Around the World on Foot.—It is, perhaps, an unusual occurrence for the Mayor's office in New York City to be called upon to certify the presence of a stranger as a visitor to the city. Yet such was the case the other day when Henri Mosse, who for the past four years has been making a trip around the globe on foot, visited New York en route for Quebec, where he intended to take passage for France. Upon his arrival in Paris he will end an endurance test of French and English walkers, for he is the sole survivor of eight men who undertook a walking-trip of over 50,000 miles. The New York *Tribune* of January 22 thus recounts the events of this trip:

Henri Mosse, who has been tramping around the world for nearly four years on a 50,000-franc wager to test the endurance of French and English walkers, called at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, yesterday to get a certificate that he had visited this city. He has to be in Lyons, France, by June 14, and must go to Albany, Buffalo, and Quebec, walking all the way, to win the wager. He will sail from Quebec to France when he ends his walk.

Mosse is the only one left of eight men who started on the walk, which was a contest between the Tourists' Club of France and the Sportsmen's Club of London. Teams of two men each started from different parts of the world, Mosse and his partner, Georges Moss, beginning their walk in Turkey. The men were to walk around the world and make at least 50,000 kilometers. Mosse has already covered 40,000 kilometers, or about 55,000 miles. He has been in nearly every country of the globe, including Australia, Africa, Asia, Europe, and America.

Three of the eight died in Australia, two were murdered in Abyssinia, one was killed in China, and one committed suicide in Turkey.

When Mosse and his partner were in Turkey they went without food for forty-eight hours. Then Moss shot himself. Mosse has had many hairbreadth escapes from death. He had the hardest time crossing Abyssinia, where he met many hostile peoples, but he reached Menelek, the king, and obtained his signature in a remarkable book he carries. He has in



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Before Kipling Was Famous.—Those who have read Rudyard Kipling's "American Notes" will recall that he entered this country through the Golden Gate and that it was in San Francisco that he gained his first impressions of the American at home. His initial visit to the United States took place in 1889, after a journalistic career which had been almost entirely confined to the newspapers of India. Recounting this visit of Mr. Kipling to San Francisco, Bailey Millard remarks in *The Bookman* that had his hosts on that occasion fully realized the future which the young journalist would win for himself in the literary world they might, perhaps, have accorded him more deference. Of the lack of appreciation shown the man who has just won the Nobel Prize for literary excellence, and of Mr. Kipling's expression at that time, of his determination to leave the newspaper office to become a man of letters, the writer says:

In the San Francisco Press Club they will tell you a story of how Kipling, who was anxious to raise money to meet his traveling expenses, offered two Mulvaney manuscripts to the Sunday editor of a local journal, and of how the editor, after reading them over, returned them to the author with his thanks and the comment that, while they were well written, they were not "available," as there was no interest in East Indian tales in this country. I have heard this story repeated so many times that I am inclined to think it is true, tho the editor, probably covered with confusion by the wonderful subsequent popularity of those very tales, would never admit the authenticity of the report. If it was true, as many believe and declare, here was another Kiplingian reason why San Francisco was "a perfectly mad city."

Well do I remember my last meeting with Kipling, on the occasion of his departure from town, after his inglorious discovery of us. It was at the Palace Hotel, where he was packing his trunk.

"Where are you bound?" I asked.

"For a journey through the States—Chicago, Buffalo, New York," he replied.

"And then?"

"To London."

"What shall you do there?" I inquired—"journalism?"

"Literary work," was his brief reply.

'You are going to try to live by your pen?" I asked, and I remember that when he said "Yes" I was full of grave apprehension for him. I had known other young men who had gone to London to live by their pens. Most of them had been starved out.

"Yes," he replied, "I am going to try for it."

And he did "try for it," working desperately hard, with very meager encouragement at first, living in cheap London lodgings, content with small payment for his literary wares. Even when most discouraged he never entertained a thought of going back to journalism, but clung tenaciously to literature. He was not gone from San Francisco a year before we were all avidly devouring the "Plain Tales," "The Phantom Rickshaw," and "Soldiers Three," and the whole country was ablaze with the fame of "that fellow Kipling." But the first harsh chapters of the "American Notes" tempered the literary pleasure of some of us.

It is to Mr. Kipling's credit that in his revised edition he diluted his vitriol.

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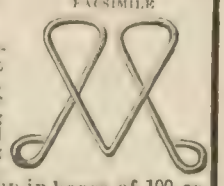

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He Misunderstood.—"Did you ever try drowning your sorrow?"

"Nope; she's stronger than I am, and besides, it would be murder."—*Houston Post.*

The Modern Mother.—MADAME (to the nursemaid, who has just brought home her four children from a walk)—"Dear me, Anna, how changed the children look since I last saw them! Are you quite sure they are the right ones?"—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

No Difference.—"Mama, may I get on the donkey's back?"

"No, dear. But if you are good papa will take you on his back. That will be just the same."—*Rire* (Paris).

The Birds' Friend.—"The winter is now come. You know the saying, 'Remember the birds!'"

"That's so. By the way, don't forget the reed-birds for my breakfast to-morrow morning."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Ananias's Calling.—THE DENTIST—"Now, open wide your mouth and I won't hurt you a bit."

THE PATIENT (after the extraction)—"Doctor, I know what Ananias did for a living now."—*Home Herald*, Chicago.

Sure of Her Ground.—MISTRESS—"Jane, I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in."

JANE—"'Twouldn't be no use, mum. He's promised never to kiss anybody but me."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Two Ages of Men.—There are two periods in a man's life when he is unable to understand women. One is before marriage and the other after.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Not Worth It.—NODD—"There was to be a meeting of my creditors to-day."

TODD—"Well, wasn't there?"

"No. They unanimously agreed that they couldn't afford to spend the time."—*Life.*

True Generosity.—"They say very few authors sleep more than seven hours a day."

"But think how much slumber they furnish other people."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

Intelligent Advice.—INTELLIGENT RESCUER (to skater who has fallen through)—"Steady, old man steady! Keep cool!"—*The Bystander.*

A Justifiable Desire.—JUDGE DOWLING—"Have you anything to say against the verdict?"

PRISONER (who has received life sentence)—"Only that if I don't live to serve it out I wish you would put my attorney in to finish it."—*Judge.*

Dangerous Inflation.—FAT MAN (to dentist)—"Are you going to give me gas?"

DENTIST—"Certainly, sir."

FAT MAN—"Then better anchor me down first."—*Judge.*

"We Will Put Your Name on File."—THE NEEDY ONE—"I say, old man, could you lend me a dollar for a day or two?"

THE OTHER ONE—"My dear fellow, the dollar I lend is out at present, and I've several names down for it when it comes back."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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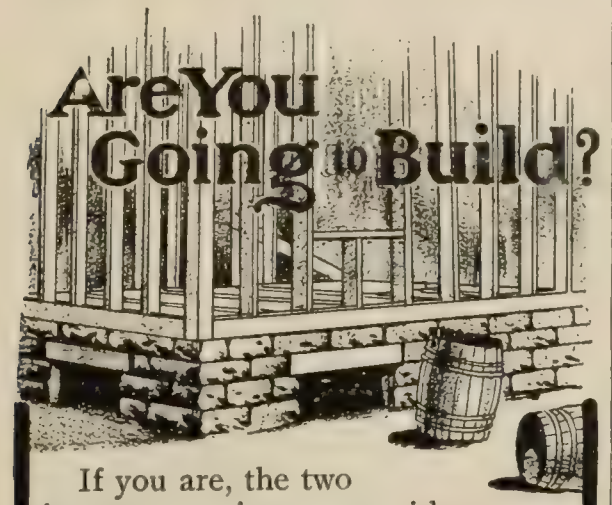

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A Careful Imitation.—"Ruth," said the mother of a little miss who was entertaining a couple of small playmates, "why don't you play something instead of sitting and looking miserable?"

RUTH—"We're playing we're grown-up women making a call."—*Chicago Daily News.*

His Attorney.—A man arrested for murder was assigned a shyster whose crude appearance caused the unfortunate prisoner to ask the judge:

"Is this my lawyer?"

"Yes," replied his Honor.

"Is he going to defend me?"

"Yes."

"If he should die, could I have another?"

"Yes."

"Can I see him alone in the back room for a few minutes?"—*Short Stories.*

Merely Necessary Precautions.—The sexton of a "swell colored church" in Richmond was closing the windows one blustery Sunday morning during service when he was beckoned to the side of a young negress, the widow of a certain Thomas.

"Why is yo' shettin' dose winders, Mr. Jones?" she demanded in a hoarse whisper. "De air in dis church is suff'catin' now!"

"It's de minister's orders," replied the sexton, obstinately. "It's a cold day, Mis' Thomas, an' we ain't goin' to take no chance on losin' any o' de lambs of dis fold while dere's a big debt overhangin' dis church."—*Cleveland Leader.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 25.—The revolutionary movement in Haiti is suppresst, and the leader, Jean Juneau, is captured and put to death.

The Japanese Government issues an order prohibiting all emigration to the Hawaiian Islands.

January 26.—The United-States torpedo-boat flotilla reaches Buenos Ayres.

January 27.—The American expedition into the interior of the Kongo Free State, led by R. Dorsey Mahun, is attacked by natives and compelled to withdraw.

January 28.—An imperial ukase sanctions a Russian internal loan of $83,000,000 at 4 per cent.

The Chamber of Deputies sustains, by a vote of 428 to 92, the French Government's policy in Morocco.

January 30.—The flag of the *Chesapeake*, taken in Boston Harbor by the British ship *Shannon* in 1813, is sold in London for $4,250, to a dealer supposedly acting for an American buyer.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

January 24.—A movement is instituted in Chicago to raise a fund of $150,000 for the city's unemployed.

A $1,000,000 fire destroys the official city and county buildings in Portland, Me.

January 25.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announces that all employees engaged in running or directing trains must be total abstainers from intoxicants.

January 28.—The Chicago Association of Commerce announces that a movement has been organized to assemble in Washington, February 3, and urge the revision of the tariff without political interference.

January 29.—At a meeting of coal operators in Pittsburg it is decided that unless the miners accept a reduction in wages of ten cents a ton, every mine in the Pittsburg district, producing 55,000,000 tons a year, will be closed.

WASHINGTON.

January 27.—The United States Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the law prohibiting discrimination against members of labor organizations by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce.

January 29.—The Secretary of Agriculture declares that forests are necessary to save the rivers of the East and South.

January 30.—Representatives of the American Civic Association submit to President Roosevelt a plan for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

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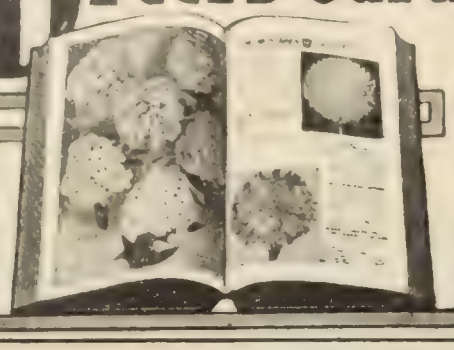

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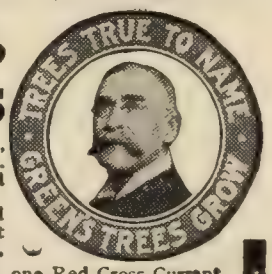

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"R. McI.," Gate City, Va.—The preferred pronunciation of the verb to *envelop* is en-vel'up; there is an alternative pronunciation, en-vel'op (*o* as in no). The preferred pronunciation of the noun is en'vel-op (*o* as in no); the alternative is en-vel'op (*o* as in no). There is, however, a third pronunciation in which the last syllable is pronounced as if spelled "up," that has some vogue. Walker records a practise that prevailed in his time of pronouncing the word an'vel-ope (*a* as in arm; *o* as in no), but as the word has been in use since the days of Chaucer it may be considered as thoroughly naturalized, and there is no good reason for retaining this foreign pronunciation.

"A. I. E. E.," New York City. "I do not find the word *arkless*, the negative adjective of *arc*, in the Standard Dictionary. Is my spelling correct?"

The negative adjective being composed of *arc* + *less* is *arcless* and not arkless. As the negative forms of a very large number of words are made by simply adding a negative termination, the commonest of this class of words are usually omitted from the vocabularies.

"C. B. H.," New York City.—"What is the meaning of the word *eutectic* which I do not find in my dictionary?"

The Standard Dictionary defines *eutectic* as an adjective meaning "melting readily or at a low temperature; said of a compound substance that has a lower fusing-point than its components have by themselves." As a noun it is "a eutectic substance, as an alloy."

"J. R.," Indianapolis, Ind.—"What or who is 'the Man of December' referred to by John Hay in 'Castilian Days'?"

"The Man of December" was Louis Napoleon, who was elected president of the French Republic December 10, 1848, effected a *coup d'état* December 2, 1851, and was made emperor December 2, 1852. He reigned as Napoleon III., emperor of the French, from 1852 until the surrender of Sédan, September 2, 1870.

"A. B. R.," Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The word *the*, when named and emphatic is pronounced dhî ("i" as in machine); when unemphatic, dhi ("i" as in pin); and when unemphatic *before a consonant*, dhe ("e" obscure, as in moment).

"A. R.," New York.—"Kindly advise me what to do when I have to translate from English into some other language such words as *dilation*, *sycophant*, and *symposium*, which have in English a meaning quite different from those they have in other languages. I know that in English by *symposium* we understand a collection of opinions or essays, but this is incorrect."

In English the word *dilation* has two distinct meanings: The first is "the act of dilating or expanding." This term is correctly *dilatation*. The second is "delay, procrastination, postponement." Of these meanings the latter has become obsolete through disuse. *Sycophant* also has two meanings: (1) A servile flatterer; a parasite. (2) An informer, accuser, or slanderer. The latter is the original meaning of the word. *Symposium* in English means: (1) A conversational feast or banquet. The *symposium* was the intellectual side of the feast, says Myers in his "Outlines of Ancient History." Among the ancient Greeks the symposium followed the dinner, and was characterized by the drinking of wine mixt with water (Greek, *syn*, together, and *pino*, drink), by intellectual and entertaining conversation, and by music, dancing, and other amusements. (2) Hence, a collection of comments or opinions brought together; especially such a collection treating the same subject, but by different writers.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., No. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MESSAGE AND THE COUNTRY

POLITICAL confusion was the most noticeable immediate result of the special message in which the President called the attention of Congress to certain labor grievances, reiterated his demands for "the moral regeneration of the business world," and delivered his most scathing attack upon the methods and practises of "predatory wealth." Ten thousand copies are ordered printed for distribution on the motion of a Democratic Senator, "Jeff" Davis, of Arkansas, who declares the message to contain the best Democratic doctrine the country has ever heard from a Republican; and during the reading in the Senate the heartiest applause came from the Democratic side. In the House also the message was punctuated by Democratic cheers; and later, Representatives Hepburn (Rep.), of Iowa, and Bourke Cockran (Dem.), of New York, vied with one another in their eulogies. "Both parties," asserts Mr. Cockran, "will square their platforms by it"; and again, "The message has prescribed the conditions of the campaign." In line with this prediction is the fact that Mr. Bryan urges the Democrats in the Senate and the House to "accept promptly the issues that have been presented by the President," and characterizes his message as a "brave" and timely "call to arms." Hence while one amused editor recalls the suggestion of John Temple Graves that Roosevelt should have the Democratic nomination in 1908, another offers the frivolous surmise that Bryan may yet qualify as a Republican candidate.

Last week THE LITERARY DIGEST printed certain salient passages from the message, with critical comment from the New-York press. A wider survey of the newspaper field seems to prove that the applause far outweighs the condemnation—the latter, indeed, being directed almost entirely against the manner, and not the matter, of the message. "It is the greatest state paper since Webster's reply to Hayne, when the very existence of the Union was threatened by the doctrines of secession," enthusiastically exclaims *The Enterprise* (Rep.), of Riverside, Cal.; and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) attaches scarcely less importance to it, "for it comes at a time which certainly is a crisis in the life of this nation." "If this Government is to stand," says *The North American*, "it must be upbuilt along the lines of honesty; if it should be surrendered to the money power that spits upon the law, it is doomed." Hence the present message is not only "the most notable of all President Roosevelt's utterances," but "it stands in the forefront among the really memorable state papers in the history of the nation." To quote further:

"His enemies actually were beginning to believe that their wish had come true—that the White House held a cowed, if not a repentant, Roosevelt.

"In the face of these conditions the President's message came like a thunderbolt. His call to arms and his uplifting of the banner of the people's cause still higher was, in the circumstances, a remarkable instance of intrepid statesmanship.

"No less significant than dramatic was the reception of the message by Congress. The Democrats are on the eve of the Presidential-election struggle, acknowledging Roosevelt as the head and front of the Republican party, eager to take advantage of his slightest mistake. Yet they led the cheering that followed every point made in the message. That was a tribute never before paid to a President of any party.

"But greater still was the tribute paid by those Republicans who are representatives of evil forces and the sworn enemies of Roosevelt and all his works. They were forced, against their will, to join in the applause of the President's loyal Republican supporters and outdo the Democrats in enthusiasm.

"These Republicans did what the Democrats did, not because either contingent wished to show friendly feeling for Roosevelt, but because all that he said was so patently, stingingly true that they dared not show public disapproval of a single proposition, however much they may strive, by secret, devious methods, to stifle its realization.

"The message was a restatement, a summary, a definition, of Rooseveltism in its entirety, the testament describing the legacy of this Administration to all succeeding ones. It held nothing that was new. Every thought had appeared in some form in some earlier utterance of Roosevelt. But it came with crushing force, by reason of its simple, convincing, and comprehensive clearness, and because it appeared at a time when only the highest courage and the loftiest patriotism would have dared speak in such a tone."

"It will stand as a classic, as long as the nation shall endure," predicts the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.); and to the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) it is "one of the most powerful pieces of political eloquence in the English language." To the criticism that the message is harsh and undignified *The Oregonian* replies:

"He is severe, but so is truth; and there are times when the interest of the nation demands from its first magistrate something more effective than dignity. If Mr. Roosevelt continues to give us the same passionate advocacy of what is right and just that he offers in this message, we can well dispense with all the dignity he loses by it. One can imagine that Isaiah was somewhat undignified when he denounced prophetic woes against the wrongdoers in Israel. From one point of view all passion is undignified, and yet, without passionate advocacy of the right, wrong would reign undisturbed over the affairs of men. Let us be thankful that Mr. Roosevelt is sufficiently undignified in this memorable message to tell the naked truth with convincing power and unparalleled energy. . . . . .

"He discerns with unerring accuracy the meaning and extent of the struggle which is on in this country between the forces of predatory wrong and the forces of common right, and he strides into the fray without flinching. . . . The people want justice and he wants justice. What more is needed to put him in harmony with

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HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS THEM.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

the feeling and thought of the nation? It is a noble trait of the President that he knows human nature well enough to trust it. He makes his appeal to the deeps of the popular mind and heart. He speaks without evasion or subterfuge."

The Sacramento *Union*, the San-Francisco *Call*, the Tacoma *Ledger*, and the Denver *Republican* are among the other Republican papers in the West that thrill to the President's "fighting message." It is "a call to arms against the allied malefactors," asserts the San-Francisco *Call*, which goes on to say:

"It proclaims a moral war. The issue is clear-cut. It is between those 'certain malefactors of great wealth' on one side and the vast body of the plain people on the other. The stake is the security of the republic. And here, for once, prophecy is safe; thoughtful and thoughtless, the people will respond to this call. Roosevelt policies—American policies would be the better term—will prevail.

"It is a 'bitter' message, say the Washington correspondents. True enough; it needs a bitter medicine to cure what ails the United States.

"It is 'a defiant defense of his Administration,' sneers Hearst. That, also, is true; it defies Harriman and the other 'higher-ups' of the national game of grab and graft whom Hearst serves, just as he serves the 'higher-ups' of San-Francisco graft.

"It 'reads like the ravings of a disordered mind,' squeaks James R. Day, kept chancellor of Syracuse University. . . . Naturally enough, Day sees a lunatic in anybody who declines to gorge with him upon the broken meats from the table of 'big business' and mumble the praises of the predatory rich between bites."

In the East we find the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) among the papers which believe that public sentiment will ratify the further steps that the President proposes. But it adds in mild criticism:

"He does not give credit enough for what the *laissez-faire* system has accomplished in developing the best talents of men. The old Manchester school of political economists are to-day generally belittled, but their let-alone policy has built up great industrial empires, certainly in marked contrast with the drowsiness which government paternalism has thrown over Russia. New Zealand's experiences contain little to encourage us in the socialistic direction. Probably we can go as far as the President now asks with entire safety, but the general direction in which his teachings lead is one that all human experience warns us to take with some deliberation."

The New York *Churchman*, organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. J. P. Morgan is so prominent a member, is also found in the ranks of Mr. Roosevelt's champions. Says *The Churchman*:

"In the effort to establish national righteousness, to point out and drive out of the nation social wrongdoing and its authors, President Roosevelt is not alone the constitutional head of the Government, he is an embodiment and personification of the ideals of the American people. And he is this, and will be this, in the face of one of the mightiest combinations ever formed to obscure the ideals, the liberties, and the privileges of a people. Men with accumulated fortunes amassed by the abuse of privileges derived from the people have, to the damage of the people, succeeded in using as their agents not merely men of great technical ability in their various professions, who are willing to hire their talents, but by the aid and shrewdness of such agents they have been able to draw into their alliance men who are ignorant enough, or innocent enough, to believe that material prosperity is of the essence of a nation's honor and a nation's security. Standing against this combination, the President finds himself to-day the mark of the kind of attack and calumny that confronted Washington in his second Administration. . . . The people sustained Washington then and routed their enemies. Roosevelt represents American ideals to-day. The people are with him, and they will overcome their enemies and transmit their ideals more firmly established and more clearly defined to coming generations."

"The applause in the House of Representatives will be echoed throughout the continent," asserts the Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.);

READING BETWEEN THE LINES OF THE MESSAGE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

"TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

KING CARLOS, Murdered in Lisbon on February 1st. | CROWN PRINCE LUIZ, Who shared his father's fate. | MANUEL II., The present occupant of the throne. | QUEEN AMALIA, The bereaved wife and mother.

PORTUGAL'S STRICKEN ROYAL FAMILY.

and the *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) of the same city thinks that it will be difficult for any fair-minded man to find fault with the message. The Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) proclaims President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan "the greatest human influences to promote good government"; and the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.) finds in the President's latest message "the embodiment of the most wholesome and aggressive Democratic principle and Democratic policy." It is "a clarion call to duty which Congress would do well to heed," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.); and this opinion, differently phrased, is echoed by the Chicago *Post* and many other independent papers. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Mr. Roosevelt has done a good work in waking up the country, as no leader of the opposition party could have done, to the great abuses of corporate wealth and privilege. To have kept the stream of popular discontent further dammed up through several more complacent Administrations like that which preceded the Roosevelt régime would have been to invite at last the break and torrent of revolution. But the worthy ends that are being sought can not be best achieved through an angry confusion. We should say this remarkable message might have profound effect in further dividing the President's party and mixing up the Presidential canvass. Of this, however, we shall see."

On the other hand the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) deplores the fact that the message was "ill-timed and ill-tempered," and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) remarks that, "while there is no doubt of the power of the President as a revivalist, there is an increasing number of his countrymen who believe that he can overdo the practise of introducing hortatory material into official communications in times of peace." "You can not enact a tirade into law," comments the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the Oakland *Tribune* (Rep.) regrets that the message "has produced an uneasy feeling in financial circles everywhere, imparting an atmosphere of gloom and uncertainty to a situation already deprest and insecure." Says the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.):

"No sensible person would claim that the President's message was in the smallest degree calculated to restore confidence. The only question in that connection men are asking is, Will it hurt business, and if so, how much? The possibility that it will have some bad effect on business is taken for granted everywhere by business men. Mr. Roosevelt himself impliedly admits that it may."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) reminds its readers that "Mr. Roosevelt is a Hamiltonian, and would injure the country more by his policy of centralization than he would benefit it by the few Democratic policies he espouses." "A case of megalomania at the White House" is the diagnosis of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.); and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) is one of many to deplore a note of fierce passion in a state paper.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

"IF the assassinations of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal were intended to bring in a republic, the failure of the design seems complete," remarks the Springfield *Republican*. The resignation and flight of the Dictator, Franco, and the promise of the new Cabinet under Admiral Ferreira do Amaral to restore "the old liberal monarchy," appear to have restored stability to the Braganza throne. The wounded eighteen-year-old king, acknowledging himself "without experience either in science or in politics," has placed himself entirely in the hands of his ministers. Machado, the Republican leader, is reported as acquiescing in the situation, and a revolutionary outbreak in Oporto has been quickly squelched. Several of the Lisbon correspondents state that the assassinations have dealt a serious blow to the Republican cause, not only in Portugal, but throughout Europe. A friend of the fugitive Dictator, however, is quoted as saying that the apparent progress toward tranquillity is deceptive, and that "the passions of the people will later explode with greater violence." "Bigger than any question of monarchy or republic or anarchy," remarks the New York *Mail*, "is the simple business question of raising the wind." Portugal, it seems, has a public debt as large as that of the United States, and resting on each individual sixteen times as heavily as does ours. To quote again from the Springfield *Republican*:

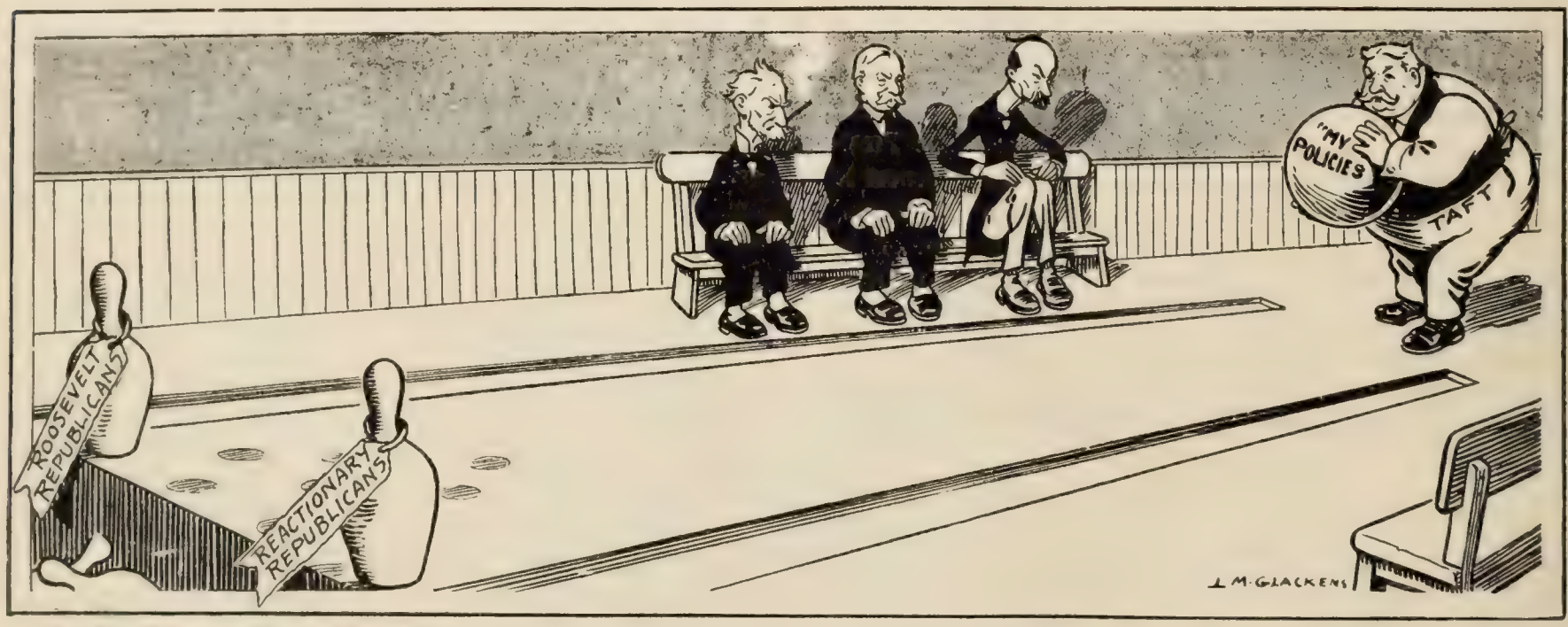
"The Republic of Portugal remains for the future to unfold. If one were established its permanence might not be assured, owing to the corruption of the political parties that would contend for power, and to the illiteracy of the people. A republic in Portugal founded on the solid mass of ignorance represented by the 80 per cent. of the population unable to read and write might meet the fate that the republic in Spain under Castelar met a generation ago. After the expulsion of Queen Isabella in 1868, Spain existed without a monarch until Alfonzo XII. appeared in 1875. Well-intentioned as Castelar and his followers were, they were unable to adjust the people of Spain to a republican form of government.

"Garibaldi was bitterly disappointed when Cavour decided

against a republic for Italy and threw his strength in favor of Italian unity under the King of Sardinia. The later experience of Italy has doubtless satisfied most people that Cavour was wise and that a republic would have been exceedingly premature in the Italian peninsula, if it were designed to unite the various kingdoms under a head capable of contending with Austria on the north and the papacy within its borders. No Latin country in Europe has seriously attempted to establish or has made a success of the republican form of government save France, but France had conditions in favor of the experiment such as no other Latin country has enjoyed. There came a time, after Sedan, when no other government could exist. Of the countries in Northern Europe, Norway and Sweden are well suited to republicanism and they might drift into it with ease, were not the influence of such powerful neighbors as Russia and Germany opposed to the tendency. Holland, too, has republican traditions, and the Dutch are certainly as capable as the Swiss for republican institutions. But, on the whole, the present balance of power in the European state system does not favor the development of republican governments. Such a development as that in France was necessarily acquiesced in by the great monarchical Powers, yet they made impracticable a republican government in Norway when the Norwegians broke away from Sweden a few years ago. The truth is, too, that the more radical people in countries like England and Germany are now less insistent upon the republican form of government than upon the elements of democratic control of such government as exists."

THE COLOR LINE IN THE NORTH

THAT we have a growing "negro problem" in the North as well as in the South is a fact as yet scarcely recognized except by charity workers and police authorities. Special interest, therefore, attaches to Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's discussion, in *The American Magazine* for February, of this less-familiar phase of a truly national problem. Mr. Baker asserts that in some respects—in the matter of skilled labor, for instance—the North is harder upon the colored laborer than the South, where the labor-union is not yet dominant. In the South the problem is still largely an agricultural one, while in the North it is confined almost entirely to the larger cities. "In every important Northern city," says Mr. Baker, "a distinct race problem already exists, which must, in a few years, assume serious proportions." In distinctly agricultural districts in the North the census shows an actual falling off of negro population of ten per cent. between 1880 and 1900.



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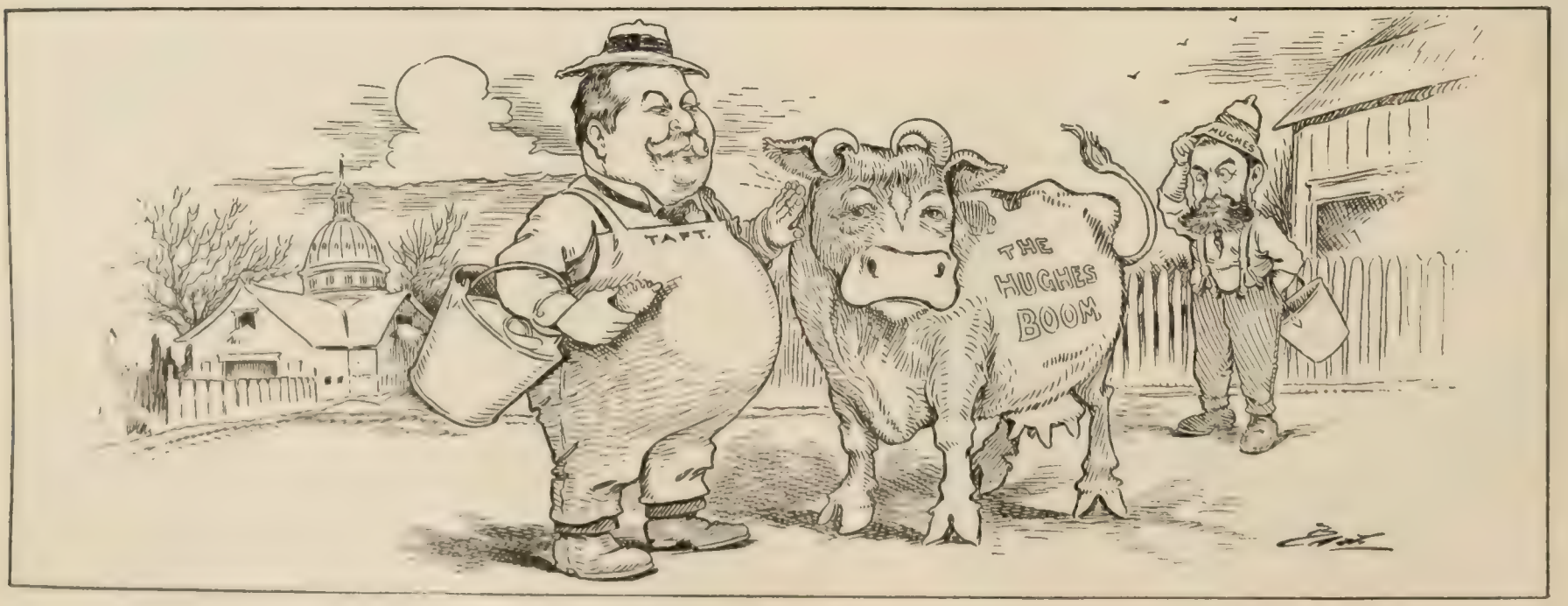
A BAD SPLIT.

"If you get 'em both, Bill, you're a wonder." Glackens in *Puck*.

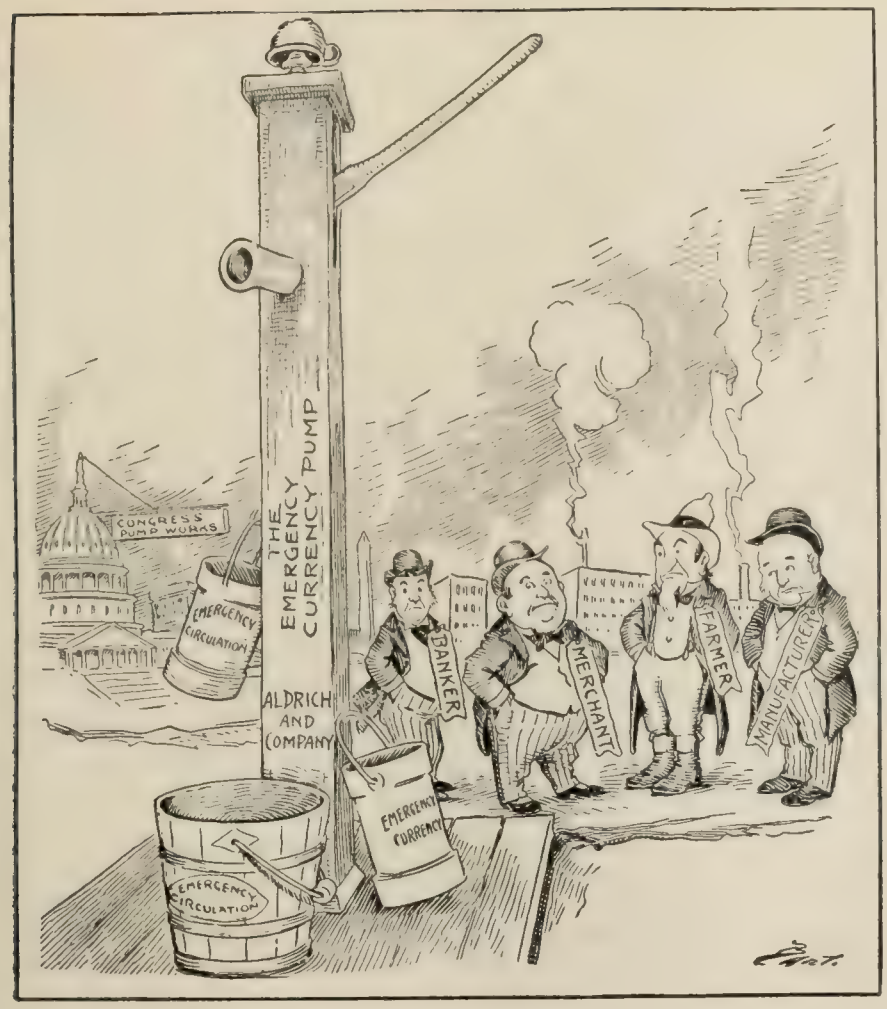


"SO, BOSS!"

Mr. Taft: "Much more can be accomplished, you know, by kindness than by brutality."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

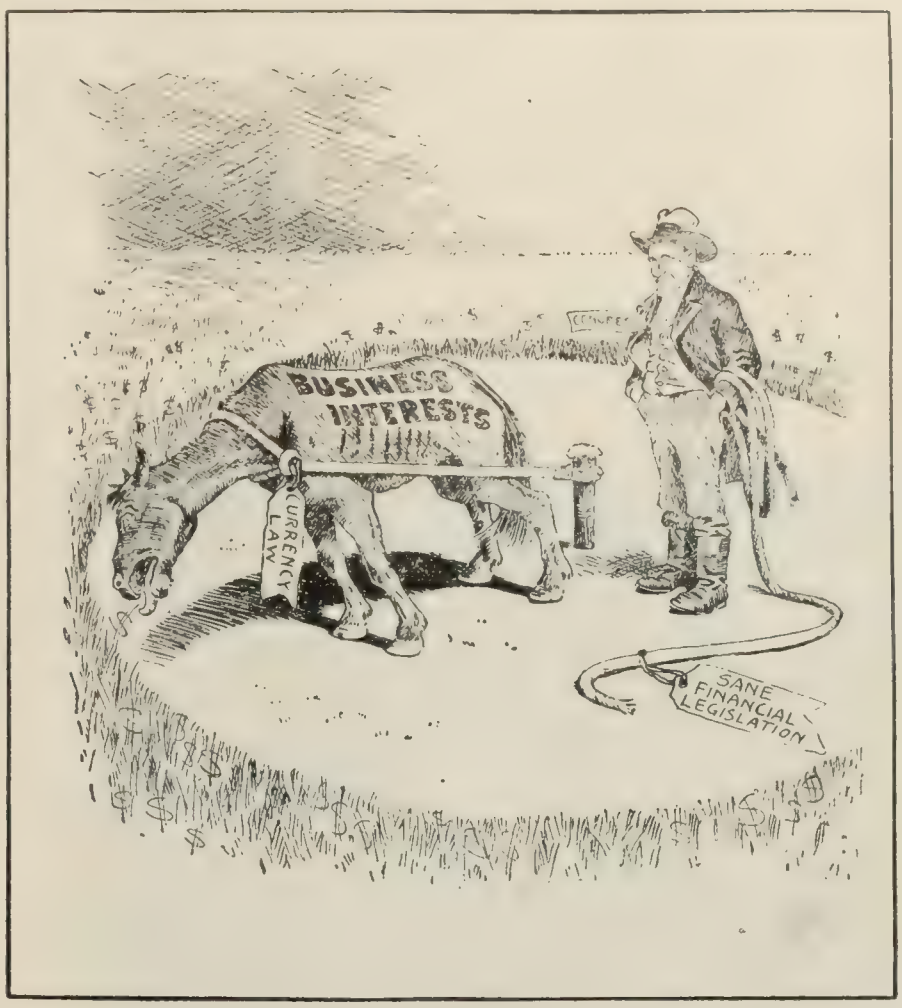
THE LABORS OF TAFT.



THE "HIGH-FINANCE" PUMP.

THE GENTLEMEN IN THE BACKGROUND—"That evidently is not intended for our use."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



GIVE THE CRITTER MORE ROPE.

—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

NOTES ON OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

But in the large cities the negro element is growing "more rapidly, perhaps, than any other single element of urban population"—and this in spite of the fact that in these Northern negro communities the deaths are almost invariably in excess of the births. But it appears that there is a tide of negro immigration constantly rolling upward from the South that more than counteracts the effects of a high mortality. Thus we read:

"In 1880 Chicago had only 6,480 colored people; at present it has about 45,000, an increase of some 600 per cent. The census of 1900 gives the negro population of New York as 60,666. It is now (1907) probably not less than 80,000. Between 1890 and 1900 the negroes of Philadelphia increased by 59 per cent., while the Caucasians added only 22 per cent., and the growth since 1900 has been even more rapid, the colored population now exceeding 80,000.

"It is difficult to realize the significance of these masses of colored population. The city of Washington to-day has a greater community of negroes (some 100,000) than were ever before gathered together in one community in any part of the world, so far as we know. New York and Philadelphia both now probably have as many negroes as any Southern city (except Washington, if that be called a Southern city). Nor must it be forgotten that about a ninth of the negro population of the United States is in the North and West. Crowded communities of negroes in Northern latitudes have never before existed anywhere. Northern city conditions therefore present an entirely unique and extraordinarily interesting study."

In Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Chicago Mr. Baker was told by both white and colored people "that race feeling and discrimination were rapidly increasing; that new and more difficult problems were constantly arising"; and he found that, generally speaking, "the more negroes the sharper was the expression of prejudice."

Two classes of colored people come North: "the worthless, ignorant, semicriminal sort," lured by the intermittent, high-paid day labor of the North and the glittering excitements of city life; and "the self-respecting, hard-working people who are really seeking better conditions of life, a better chance for their children." To many of these the North has all the glamour of the promised land, and Mr. Baker finds something unspeakably pathetic in the inevitable disillusionment. "Coming North to find a place where he will be treated more like a man and less like a serf, the negro discovers that he must meet the competitive struggle to which men of the working class are subjected in the highly developed industrial system of the North." To quote further:

"I know of nothing more tragic than the condition of the swarming newer negro populations of Northern cities—the more tragic because the negro is so cheerful and patient about it all. I looked into the statistics closely in several of them, and in no instance does the birth-rate keep pace with the death-rate. They die off faster than they reproduce themselves, and if it were not for the immigration constantly rolling upward from the South the negro population in Northern cities would show a falling off. Consumption and the diseases of vice ravage their numbers. . . . . .

"From inquiries that I have made everywhere in the North there would seem, indeed, to be a tendency to 'race suicide' among negroes as among the old American white stock. Especially is this true among the better-class negroes. The ignorant negro in Southern agricultural districts is exceedingly prolific, but his Northern city brother has comparatively few children. . . . . .

"Not only is the death-rate high in the North, but the negro is hampered by sickness to a much greater degree than white people. Hospital records in Philadelphia show an excess of negro patients over whites, according to population, of 125 per cent. About 5,000 negroes passed through the hospitals of Philadelphia last year, averaging a confinement of three weeks each. Mr. Warner, in *American Charities*, makes sickness the chief cause of poverty among colored people in New York, Boston, New Haven, and Baltimore. The percentage of sickness was twice or more as high as that of Germans, Irish, or white Americans.

"Such are the pains of readjustment which the negroes are having to bear in the North."

Turning from hostile physical conditions to race prejudice, Mr. Baker finds a change of attitude, "a hesitation and withdrawal," on the part of the better class of white men; and among the rougher white element, "crude sporadic outbreaks" of physical violence. He reminds us that in Springfield, Ohio, two race riots have occurred, in the first of which a negro was lynched, while in

the second many were driven out of town, and a row of colored tenements was burned. Of race prejudice in Boston, the old center of abolitionism, he says:

"Superficially, at least, the negro in Boston still enjoys the widest freedom; but after one gets down to real conditions he finds much complaint and alarm on the part of negroes over growing restrictions.

"Boston exercises no discrimination on the street-cars, on railroads, or in theaters or other places of public gathering. The schools are absolutely free. A colored woman, Miss Maria Baldwin, is the principal of the Agassiz School, of Cambridge, attended

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BENITO LEGARDO AND PABLO OCAMPO,
The Filipino delegates representing the Philippine Commission and Assembly in Washington.

by six hundred white children. I heard her spoken of in the highest terms by the white people. Eight negro teachers, chosen through the ordinary channels of competitive examination, teach in the public schools. There are negro policemen, negro firemen, negro office-holders—fully as many of them as the proportion of negro population in Boston would warrant. A negro has served as commander of a white post of the Grand Army. . . . . .

"But with crowding new immigration, and incited by all the other causes I have mentioned, these conditions are rapidly changing.

"A few years ago no hotel or restaurant in Boston refused negro guests; now several hotels, restaurants, and especially confectionery stores will not serve negroes, even the best of them. The discrimination is not made openly; but a negro who goes to such places is informed that there are no accommodations, or he is overlooked and otherwise slighted, so that he does not come again. A strong prejudice exists against renting flats and houses in many white neighborhoods to colored people. . . . . .

"Even at Harvard, where the negro has always enjoyed exceptional opportunities, conditions are undergoing a marked change. A few years ago a large class of white students voluntarily chose a brilliant negro student, R. C. Bruce, as valedictorian. But last year a negro baseball player was the cause of so much discussion and embarrassment to the athletic association that there will probably never be another colored boy on the university teams. The line has already been drawn, indeed, in the medical department."

"In fact," concludes Mr. Baker, "the more I see of conditions North and South, the more I see that human nature north of Mason and Dixon's line is not different from human nature south of the line."

FILIPINOS IN CONGRESS

LAST week Benito Legardo and Pablo Ocampo, the resident Commissioners from the Philippines, took their seats in the House of Representatives at Washington. Ocampo, who was a leading member of the revolutionary party at the beginning of the American occupation, is the delegate chosen by the new Assembly, while Legardo, a controlling spirit in the business of the islands, owes his selection to the Philippine Commission. "Mr. Ocampo's first duty," asserts a writer in the *Asamblea Filipina* (Manila), "is to work for the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands," since "he represents an Assembly which is overwhelmingly Nationalist." He also should incite Congress to attack and kill the Dingley tariff, calmly suggests the same writer. According to the Manila *Times*, Ocampo is a young lawyer who has always been identified with the patriot element in Philippine politics. We learn further that as editor of *La Patria*—which was suspended by order of General Otis—he was obnoxious to the military authorities. He served as secretary of the Malolos Congress, and was deported to Guam with the revolutionary leaders after the surrender. Nevertheless the Philippine correspondent of the Chicago *Public* is amused that the Assembly should choose to be represented by so conservative a delegate. To quote:

"The Assembly does not act like a body of free men. One Filipino has shrewdly commented upon the glorious position in which the Government now finds itself. For it can make the Assembly do its will, and yet, if disaster should follow, could throw part, or all, of the blame on that unhappy body. The Assembly is a timid creature, just born, with theoretical powers which it has not yet learned to use. It is composed of Orientals whom centuries of bitter experience have taught to bow before the might of the western world. Men of this description are given an Assembly, at the inauguration of which by the Secretary of War of the conquering power that personage saturninely discusses the circumstances which would 'make it necessary to take away its existing powers, on the ground that they have been prematurely granted, or in which he would 'have to admit that the granting of the Assembly was a mistake, and that Congress must abolish it.'

"Now it is well known that the Nationalists have a majority in the Assembly, and that the platform of that party calls for immediate independence. Ocampo is not a member of that party. Indeed, in a recent trip through the provinces he spoke against immediate independence. . . . By some alchemy, a majority for immediate independence is made to choose, as its representative, an apostle of an inconsistent doctrine. Thus is vindicated the wisdom of the confidence reposed in the use by Filipinos of representative institutions."

The other delegate, Mr. Legardo, has been a member of the Philippine Commission since its organization. A Manila dispatch describes him as "a man of pleasing personality and high intellectual ability"; and it adds the information that he is one of the wealthiest men in the islands "and is well able to take his place among millionaires in Washington."

The instructions delivered to the two Commissioners, according to the same dispatch, fall under five general heads, but all relate, in one way or another, to commerce. Chief among these is the request for certain tariff concessions. In this connection it may be noted that Secretary Taft, in his recent report on the Philippines, adheres to his opinion that we ought to open our markets to their tobacco and sugar.

Incidentally the Manila *Times* comments upon the interesting effect the native Assembly is having as a sort of buffer between the Commission and the Filipino people, and shows how responsibility is begetting a certain conservatism in the assemblymen. The paragraphs that we quote below may throw a side-light upon their choice of a delegate who is not committed to the doctrine of "immediate independence":

"As a consequence of the creation of that body the vials of criticism which formerly were poured out in an unending stream against the Philippine Commission, which meant chiefly the Amer-

ican members of the Commission, have now been effectually stopt. Whatever complaints were lodged against that body must now, if uttered at all, be laid against the Assembly. The Lower House serves as a buffer between the administration, in so far as it is American, and the Filipino people, and the assemblymen must now shoulder a large part of the responsibility of government and the burden it entails.

"As the Filipino people themselves elected the assemblymen, and as those gentlemen are supposed to be the most capable men available, carping and clamor, if indulged in, reflect not only upon the assemblymen but also on the large constituency they represent, the Filipino people themselves. If the assemblymen are incompetent, the inference is that the Filipinos are incompetent. In criticizing the assemblymen the Filipinos are therefore criticizing themselves.

"The logical result is a feeling or profession of satisfaction and contentment among the Filipinos. They must, at least outwardly, approve.

"As for the assemblymen, they are exemplifying the axiom that responsibility begets conservatism, and for eighty Filipinos of consequence—men whose influence is dominant and whose word carries decisive weight—who might otherwise have been a disturbing and disquieting element, we have eighty men who are trying their best to grapple with and solve the problems of the country and to promote its welfare. Many of them, from being destructive, are now constructive, and they are beginning to realize that successful administration is not the light and easy task they thought it while they were on the 'outside.'

"As an outcome of this situation and the statesmanlike policy of the Secretary of War, we have quietude where before there existed discontent, and, above all, we have that harmony so essential to progress."

BOSSISM REPUDIATED BY ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS, after two unsuccessful attempts, has achieved a direct-primary law; and as a result, say the friends of the measure, the political parties in that State will henceforth be dominated, not by the will of the bosses, but by the will of the voters. The event is hailed by the Chicago *Record-Herald* as a "revolution," and "a glorious victory for the people." "The voters knew what they wanted and why they wanted it when they demanded direct primaries," as *The Daily News* of the same city approvingly remarks. The Chicago *Socialist*, however, looks upon the new law with something of suspicion, remarking that "it creates an election machinery so cumbersome that it is expected that only the two larger parties will be able to meet its requirements." The bill is thus summarized by *The Public* (Chicago):

"It provides for the nomination of all candidates for all elective State, Congressional, senatorial, county, city, village, town, and judicial offices, members of the State Board of Equalization, clerks of the appellate courts, trustees of sanitary districts, and all officers of the municipal courts of Chicago and for the election of precinct, senatorial, and State central committeemen of political parties; but not for the nomination for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, nor for university trustees, nor for the election of delegates to national conventions. It abolishes the delegate system, and under it no more conventions will be held for the nomination of candidates for any of the offices included in the terms of the bill. The first primaries will be held August 8, 1908. Any candidate receiving a plurality of all his party votes cast at the primary for a given office will be the nominee of his party for that office. Senatorial committees are empowered to recommend the number of candidates to be nominated for the office of State representative from their respective districts by their respective parties. Delegates to national conventions and nominees for Presidential electors are to be chosen by State conventions. Provision is made for an advisory vote on the nominee for United States senator."

With the principle now safe, remarks *The Record-Herald*, amendments such as may be dictated by experience will be easy to pass. "No one claims," it adds, "that the bill is perfect." To quote further:

"Possibly corrupt organizations may still do something for machine politicians, and possibly the people themselves may make serious mistakes, but the voters will have their chance and they will always have the power of correction in their own hands. They will no longer be at the mercy of a close corporation.

"Under the circumstances the changes must be of a most radical and beneficial nature. They will bring a blessed relief from a peculiarly irritating and degrading despotism."

Says *The News*:

"The new law has defects. The transition from rule by a few forceful political managers to rule by the full strength of the

HIS RULE IS ENDED.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

parties leaves some incongruities to be eliminated. Simplification comes readily, however, when straightforward methods are applied to any problem. From the start the desire of the voters to enjoy good government should result in placing merit in the forefront when candidates for important offices are chosen. . . . . .

"Enemies of direct primaries insist that the voters can not choose party candidates with wisdom, and that loss of the guidance of the politicians must prove disastrous. But the voters will continue to accept the guidance of party men in whose judgment and honesty they have confidence. To win and keep the voters' confidence will be worth the while of any well-meaning political leader. Why such a man should distrust the voters after they have been unshackled by the direct-primary system is difficult to understand."

A number of States in the West and South have accepted the system of uniform primaries, and many of these, as the Philadelphia *Press* points out, have gone to the full length, as Illinois has, in requiring even State candidates to be nominated by direct vote. The Pennsylvania direct-primary law, on the other hand, retains the State convention for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for by the State at large. Says *The Press*:

"The Illinois plan is much like that of Oregon, where complaint is made that no authority is left the parties to declare their principles and policies. This appears to be a valid complaint. In the absence of conventions there is no real authority to make declarations. They can not well be made by party committees which, as a rule, are not popularly constituted as conventions are. Committee utterances ordinarily would carry little weight.

"Plain statements of party purposes are frequently as necessary in State as in national affairs. There are matters of State concern which can be treated only in State deliverances. This was understood in the Pennsylvania legislature when the present primary law was enacted, and the State convention was retained, while city, county, and district conventions were abolished, the nominations

being made by direct vote. At the same time the State convention comes under the influence of the direct primary, as all the delegates to that body are chosen by direct vote. It more immediately represents the party people than under the old system. . . . . .

"In course of time it is probable that some of the States, if not all, that have gone beyond this will come back. The Pennsylvania law, except in some of its minor details, is an exceedingly good one."

THE BOYCOTT OUTLAWED

THE unanimous decision of the Federal Supreme Court that the boycott as conducted by the labor-unions is "a conspiracy in restraint of trade" reveals the fact that the Sherman Antitrust Law can cut both ways. The case, which is secure of its niche in legal history, was brought by D. E. Lowe & Co., hatters, of Danbury, Conn., against whom the United Hatters and the American Federation of Labor have maintained a boycott for the past five years. The boycott was declared because the Danbury firm refused to bind itself to employ only members of the Hatters' Union in its shops. In handing down the decision Chief Justice Fuller said in part:

"In our opinion the combination described in the declaration is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States' in the sense in which those words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly. . . . . .

"Nor can the act in question be held inapplicable because defendants were not themselves engaged in interstate commerce. The act made no distinction between classes. It provided that 'every' contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade was illegal. The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt, by legislation, organizations of farmers and laborers from the operation of the act, and that all these efforts failed, so that the act remained as we have it before us."

"Only think of it—the great 'Antitrust' Law, framed and enacted to mulct wicked Capital, now turned on honest Labor!" gleefully exclaims the New York *Commercial*, which casts a backward glance of satisfaction over other recent antilabor decisions. To quote:

"The Supreme Court has only recently declared the Employers' Liability Act to be null and void; it has stamped as unconstitutional that section of the Erdmann Act, so called, which prohibits discrimination against members of labor oragnizations by railroads; and the highest Federal court of the District of Columbia has formally enjoined the American Federation of Labor from publishing the Bucks Stove and Range Company in its 'unfair list.' Verily, these be parlous days for organized labor!"

Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"The three recent so-called labor decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are decidedly suggestive. They give rise to many thoughts and rather point to the fact that our legislatures have been traveling the road toward Socialism a little too fast for the Federal Constitution. It is conceived that never before in our history has that wonderful and sacred document proved of greater efficacy. It is a mere platitude that class legislation is the most pernicious of all vicious influences in the body politic, whether it be in favor of the so-called upper or lower class. Yet under the spur of popular impulse some wise statesmen have succumbed to the seductive proposition of ameliorating the condition of the poor at the expense of the rights of others—just as the old order in France sought to perpetuate the rule of the nobles. We venture to think that class privileges of either sort in their last analysis must end in the same way."

It will not be the fault of the United States Supreme Court, says the Chicago *Socialist*, if the Socialists do not carry the country next fall. It restates the court's decision as follows: "If the members of a union, as a union, refuse to purchase the goods of their enemies and to help force down their own wages, then they are liable for the damages which their refusal to assist their opponent may cause to that opponent." And it adds: "How long will it be before the Supreme Court will decide that the unions may be taxed to support the Citizens' Alliance?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BY demonstrating yesterday that the earth is still rotating on its axis the Columbia University physics faculty had no intention of reflecting on the President's message.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE crowd that stood out of doors all night in New York with the temperature five degrees above zero, waiting for the Oriental Bank to open, certainly kept cool under trying circumstances.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN odd contradiction is that stolen property found on a small thief sends him surely to jail, the stolen property in the possession of a big thief is the principal factor in keeping him free.—*New York American.*

NEW YORK CITY'S continued bond sales suggest that 'twere better to be a resident now than fifty years hence when the bonds will fall due.—*Chicago Daily News.*

OF course, some pessimistic Americans can't get rid of the notion that the first of April, 1909, would be a much more fitting date on which to turn the control of Cuba over to the natives once more. *Washington Post.*

IF you feel as if you were losing your grip you probably have got it. *Chicago Post.*

IRRIGATION seems to be making the desert bloom with politicians, also. *Cleveland Leader.*

WASHINGTON reports 20,000 cases of grip, not including the one Uncle Joe has on legislation. *Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

MORSE'S passion for steamships was perhaps attributable to their property of floating in water.—*New York American.*

CRITICS of the President are now at a disadvantage, because there is so little left to accuse him of.—*Washington Post.*

LOTS of history can be made in the coming twelve months. But there is plenty of history already, such as it is.—*Chicago Daily News.*

TEN deer hidden in a car-load of lumber have been seized by a Wisconsin game-warden. Probably they were billed as table-board.—*Chicago Post.*

"HUGHES needs a leader," declares a New York politician. The only trouble with some of the other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Presidency is that they need followers. *Washington Post.*

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THE GIANT SQUID AT BAY.
When attacked it clouds the issue by discharging an inky fluid.
Keppler in *Puck.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY KING CARLOS WAS ASSASSINATED

IT is agreed by most of the European papers that the murder of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal was the direct outcome of Mr. Franco's unconstitutional measures. When Queen Amalia met the "Dictator" at the bier of her husband and son, she pointed to the lifeless victims of rebellion and exclaimed, "This is your work." King Edward of England as well as King Victor Emanuel of Italy are both reported in the press to have expostulated with Dom Carlos and to have warned him against the dangers of a non-parliamentary government. Franco himself barely escaped a bomb in the latter end of January, and the last day of that month, says the *Heraldo* (Madrid), was fixt for the dealing of a final blow by the Radicals at the Franco régime. The blow fell on the following day, when the assassins found their opportunity. Franco is no longer a dictator, and appears to have sought safety in flight. In St. Petersburg the fatal catastrophe in the streets of Lisbon has caused wide excitement. The *Russ* of that city draws a parallel between the condition of things in Russia and in Portugal, and warns the Government that the situation in St. Petersburg may find the same ending as things have found in Lisbon. To quote from this paper:

"The damnable and hideous tragedy that has just been enacted in Portugal plainly points to the fact that the King did not understand his people and sought, by the appointment of a tyrannical dictator, to bring the masses to a compliance with the ideas of the Government. The tragedy occurred at the very moment in which Premier Franco seemed to have gained his end of bringing affairs to a state of tranquillity by means of a series of unexampled repressive enactments."

Speaking of the origin of the plot the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* observes, in an article which is evidently inspired, that the rumor that the assassins were foreign anarchists is not to be taken as the whole truth. Franco's administration, it is implied, lay at the foundation of the outrage. To quote:

"It is impossible at the present moment to give a decisive judgment on the political or impolitic measures that suggested motives for the perpetration of the crime. The idea that we are witnessing merely an outbreak of anarchism must naturally occur to any one. But Portuguese and Spanish authorities plainly give out that even if anarchists were the agents, we must take into account the political condition at Lisbon in laying the blame on any one."

The liberal *Pais*, of Madrid, evidently anticipated an outbreak of popular fury when in the middle of January it announced in connection with the dictatorship of Franco, which proved so exasperating to the left wing of the Cortes, "There is every reason to suppose that we are on the eve of sensational outbreaks against public order." This remark is coupled with complaints that "the dictatorship now compasses its own ends no longer by legal methods, but has recourse to measures which are plainly unconstitutional."

In a subsequent number of this liberal organ we read that "the tragedy was the natural outcome of Franco's political absurdities." Yet this paper believes that "the new King of Portugal possesses sufficient strength of character to master his grief and advance at once to the rescue of his country." "The assassination," this paper adds, "was plainly the indirect result of King Carlos's infatuation." "We are driven to the conclusion," remarks the *Imparcial* (Madrid), "that Premier Franco was morally responsible for this appalling occurrence," which was "doubtless rendered possible," remarks the *Liberal* (Madrid), "by the remissness and want of caution exhibited by the authorities." A representative of the *Matin* (Paris) obtained from Mr. Magalhier Lima, an eminent Republican in exile from Portugal, the following opinion on the occurrence. After stating that "Franco by his political measures has roused up discord among the people and hatred toward himself," the speaker proceeds as follows:

"I ought to state my opinion that the unpopularity of King Carlos proceeded from the fact that he maintained Franco in office. In reality the situation was such that there was neither king nor parliament, but one man was invested with extraordinary power which he employed in such a way as brought the country to the brink of destruction. Every party in the country, without exception, was opposed to the dictatorship, but I most solemnly declare that the Republicans are fighting for ideas and principles, and can not be held responsible for this crime. In the mean time Franco, should he retain the dictatorship, will be the cause of a terrible revolution. Perhaps he will resign. This indeed will be the sole means of restoring tranquillity to the country."

The whole press of Paris is filled with sorrowful comment on the event. Perhaps the Paris *Temps* may be taken as a fair spokesman for the other papers. In this journal we read:

"King Carlos, notwithstanding his amiable disposition, had lost the sympathy of his people by his out-and-out support of Prime Minister Franco, whose policy was of the severest and most restrictive kind. Nevertheless one of the immediate results of this deplorable assassination will be the relaxing of these restrictive ordinances. It is quite possible that the coming election will be the occasion of many loyal manifestations toward the royal family of Portugal."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN

THE genuine American of Anglo-Saxon blood is rapidly vanishing from the face of the earth, and will eventually be as extinct as the Huron or Iroquois, declares Viscount d'Avenel. The descendants of other nations are supplanting the Anglo-Saxon in the United States, we are told, and "George Washington, if he should rise from his grave, would find himself much more at home in London than in New York." In a somewhat exhaustive article in the leading literary organ of Paris, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, he sets out to prove by a long array of statistics his assertion that the Americans of the present day are British and Anglo-Saxon merely in their language. The population of the large towns is made up mostly of various European continental elements. Out of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Chicago, for instance, only 375,000 are Americans. There has been a gradual change in the nationality of the European immigrants who have sought this shore. From 1840 to 1860 it was reckoned that 43 per cent. of the newcomers were Irish and 35 per cent. Germans. Compare this with the state of things from 1901 to 1906. The Irish and Germans each make up 5 per cent. of the immigrants. The remaining 90 per cent. consists of a heterogeneous crowd, 28 per cent. being Italians, 27 per cent. Austrians and Hungarians, 20 per cent. Russians or Poles. All these immigrants are prolific and multiply quickly, while American families have few children or none at all. Viscount d'Avenel thus summarizes his views:

"The descendants of the 10,000,000 Anglo-Saxons by whom the United States was populated in 1830 form no more than an insignificant minority in the bosom of the present gigantic republic. They will end by occupying no more permanent a place than the aborigines whom they so obstinately represt, and who are now dying off on their Western reserves. While these latter are perishing in misery, their conquerors are threatened with extinction through their very prosperity."

He thus dwells upon what our President has styled "race suicide," as a contributing cause to the decay of the American race:

"I do not pretend to hold up my own country as a pattern, for it is the least prolific of nations. But it is scarcely fair to make a comparison between France and the United States on this point.

If the States were as well furnished with men as France is there would be 700,000,000 inhabitants in the Republic. Even if America were as densely populated as Massachusetts it would contain 1,200,000,000 people, and if it were populated as thickly as Belgium it would count more inhabitants than the whole of the present human race."

"The sterility of the genuine Americans is something appalling," he writes. Yet the American "speaks in terms of eulogy of large families, just as an infidel might speak sympathetically of religion." But there is no excuse, he says, for "race suicide" in the United States, or, at least, much less than there is in France:

"The better-class American, descendant of the strong race of original colonists, openly despises the wonderfully rapid multiplication of the foreign immigrant family. He pities the parents, and thinks that reckless improvidence and poverty is concerned in it. 'An inferior race,' he scornfully declares, 'is always prolific.' Yet it should be noticed that the material conditions under which the struggle for life is carried on are much more favorable in America than in France. Everything seems formed to promote the development of the population, the fields of activity are boundless, the territory is vast and land cheap, while an energetic man in our country is bounded by conditions from which it is hard for him to free himself."

This writer concludes by saying that the law of physical development makes the permanence of the American race impossible. That race will be crowded out by the survival of continental hybrids, and the last of the Americans will come as surely as "The Last of the Mohicans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HINDU UNFITNESS FOR SELF-RULE

THE Hindu extremists who are clamoring for absolutely autonomous self-government are informed by one of their own race that they are not fit for it. The very dissensions and schisms that marked their recent congress at Surat, he says, "are proofs positive that we lack in the fundamental principle of political science." Mr. Jwala Dass is the writer who indulges in this plain talk, and he writes in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). He says candidly:

"We have as yet to learn to respect the opinion of the majority, and it is an anomaly to me how the people who can not bear to be outvoted in an assembly like the Congress (where all the offices are honorary) can hope to govern the country by a party system, when the party in power is bound to have such patronage at its command. That self-government should be the ideal for all patriotic Indians no one will gainsay, but the lessons of past history should not be lost upon us. The ideal may be kept in view in striving for all political reform."

The caste system in India is fatal, he declares, to the development of genuine political freedom and practical government, and a community that treats the lower classes as they are treated in India "can have no true instinct of liberty and self-respect." He says in the most downright way that no party which "turns a deaf ear to the claims of the lower castes and denies them the mere attributes of human beings" ought to expect "an alien government to listen to their grievances." He severely charges the people of Hindustan with moral and social degradation, such as unfits them for political freedom, and remarks:

"It is the moral sense of the people that has to be elevated. The average Indian is a selfish creature at heart. The centuries of alien dominance have made him what he is. He has no love for his country, and patriotism is a vague term to him. He can not understand why he should subordinate his own interests to those of his country. Therefore he should be taught the virtue of self-abnegation, of merging the individual into the community. He is a stranger to the virtues of toleration and catholicity."

A SETBACK FOR FRENCH ANTI-MILITARISM

ANTIMILITARISM has received a somewhat violent reverse by the condemnation of Mr. Hervé, editor of the *Guerre Social* (Paris), to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs ($600) for his abuse of the French Army and his covert attacks on Mr. Clemenceau as responsible for the Morocco campaign. It will be recalled that Mr. Hervé has been five times before the court on similar charges. Three times he escaped punishment, once he served a few months out of a four years' sentence of imprisonment. In his recent utterances he charged the Government with prostituting the services of the Army to the purposes of high finance and colonial speculation. He attacked the Army in shameless and violent terms for allowing themselves to be made tools of. It is quite in the spirit of Hervé's articles that his friend Mr. Jaurès writes in his *Humanité* (Paris):

GUSTAVE HERVÉ,

Editor of the *Guerre Social*, who has been sent to prison and fined $600 for denouncing the French Army.

"The pirates of Morocco, the financiers who engaged France in this adventure, may now be content. Hervé has been condemned. To-morrow they will probably proceed to disbar him, and plunge him into destitution. High finance has won a crowning victory. But what does it all amount to? The sentence passed on Hervé, like that passed on Zola, proves nothing. His mouth has been closed, but the discussion still remains open. The march of truth has begun and it can not be arrested."

But the sober sense of the Conservative journals sees the reasonableness of the sentence. Speaking of the condemned man's actions and utterance the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks:

"The jury, which has an instinctive repugnance toward pronouncing an adverse sentence on journalistic offenders, at once realized that they were taking part in no ordinary trial. There were no merely private interests at stake. The question was a public one, and they met it with resolution. Standing faithfully at their post they discharged the duty which was imposed upon them, and that was the duty of national defense."

The same sentiment is exprest by the Paris *Temps*, *Liberté*, and *Figaro*, as well as by the Brussels *Indépendance Belge*. In London an echo of their utterances comes from *The Times*, which declares that in France "antimilitarism has received a blow from which it will not easily recover." Of Mr. Hervé, "the arch-antimilitarist agitator," and his associates this paper remarks:

"There can be no mistake about the doctrines which these men preach. They have been engaged for a long period past in a systematic campaign which is directed not only against the institutions of their country, but also against the fundamental principles of civilized society. . . . The ends of Hervéism are manifestly criminal. It aims at the destruction of the State and, very logically, at the destruction of the armed forces by which the State protects itself and the whole body of its citizens against its foreign and domestic enemies. To resist, and, if possible, to crush, doctrines of this sort is a simple act of self-defense. Neither the State nor the social organism can suffer a particular right which they have created by law to be turned against those institutions which are the bulwarks and the guaranties of all rights, public and private."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST TO BE INVIOLATE

CANADA for the most part of the year has practically but one seacoast, and one outlet for her trade. Her Atlantic coast has two main portals—Halifax and St. John. These are often blocked by ice in winter, besides being far beyond the reach of the great wheat and mineral regions of the extreme West. Her St. Lawrence harbors are even less accessible for many months of the year. When the Panama Canal is finished the press of the Dominion expect that the trade ports of Canada will be on the Pacific, and her vast wheat-crops will be dispatched by ship from Pacific depots.

The importance of her Pacific coast to Canada seems to be dawning on that country, and the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is determined to maintain it as a white and not a yellow man's territory. The ocean that separates her from the Asiatic Far East must be a pathway of commerce to the Dominion and not an avenue of invasion, we are told. The Canadian papers seem to breathe this sentiment. The prompt way in which Minister Lemieux was sent to Tokyo, and the success with which he prosecuted his mission, are of good augury for the people he represented, if we judge from the many felicitations he is receiving both in Parliament and in the columns of the press. It was through his influence that fourteen out of the seventeen emigration syndicates existing at Tokyo, which are characterized as mere unprincipled "rings" or "trusts" for the gathering of passage-money, were at once suppresst as little better than crimping agencies. From this point of view the Toronto *Globe* decides that Mr. Lemieux "has scored a most gratifying success." But altho the Canadian envoy obtained from Foreign Minister Hayashi a written promise to restrict emigration among his countrymen, the Toronto

LOVE AT LONG RANGE.

JAPAN—"Lady, I recognize that my advances are distasteful to you; but I trust I may still regard myself as a friend of the family?"

CANADA—"If you'll promise to let me see as little as possible of you, I don't mind being a sister to you, for mother's sake"

—*Punch* (London).

News thinks that the guaranty is not explicit enough. This objection is met by the view of the London (Canada) *Advertiser* that Japan must be given time to prove her good faith before more stringent measures are taken. The same view is also taken by the Ottawa *Citizen*, which is satisfied with Mr. Lemieux's success and goes so far in candor as to admit that the Canadian Government is as much to blame as Japan for the recent imbroglio. Thus we read:

"An impartial scrutiny of the affair would suggest that Japan

MR. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

The Postmaster-General of Canada, whose mission to Tokyo to check Japanese immigration resulted in the disruption of fourteen Japanese emigration syndicates.

had more reason for annoyance than Canada. If this country incorporates a company to import Japanese, it can scarcely resent their arrival, much less allow its citizens to abuse them, and subsequently accuse the Japanese Government of breach of faith when the latter apparently did nothing but allow the chartered company to carry out the business which its charter authorized it to do."

The Toronto *Globe*, in another one of its series of articles on the Japanese question, declares that, however satisfactory the settlement obtained by Mr. Lemieux may be considered with regard to future immigration, the main problem remains unchanged. That problem is "far deeper and in some aspects more difficult." It "has to do with the Canadian citizenship of these Japanese residents." For many Japanese have submitted to naturalization in Canada, and *The Globe* believes that it is neither "wise or proper or just" that Japanese should thus be given all the rights and privileges of enfranchised Canadian citizens. This decision is not intended to reflect either on the intellectual capacity or the social conduct of the Japanese. It is not intended to imply that the people of Japan are inferior to the Canadian people. It is an ethnic question. In fact, it is morally and politically impossible to naturalize a Japanese. The reasons for this statement the writer thus explains:

"The evidence goes to show that the naturalizing of Japanese in Canada, even when all the details are carefully observed and the processes of law strictly followed, is a travesty, and the oath of allegiance a meaningless formula. A Japanese may take the oath, but it has no binding significance for him, because in the matter of

citizenship he is not free either to renounce his old allegiance to Japan or to make good any new pledge to Canada. His country is his god, patriotism is his religion, and he is bound, not only by his own personal sense of loyalty, but even more inextricably by

WHEN THE JAPANESE ARMY REACHES NEW YORK.
—*Rire* (Paris).

the heavy bonds given to the Government of Japan before he could emigrate, and in which the property and rights of his friends at home are involved, and he must remain bound, in his allegiance to Japan, to hold himself in readiness for his country's service at any time the authorities of Japan may issue the call.

"It is asserted on authority that every Japanese in America is on the official record in Japan, his movements regularly reported, and his friends bound in heavy penalties to restore him to the Government officials at any time he may be required. That being so, the processes of naturalization in Canada and the oath of British allegiance are of no more significance to a Japanese than is the change of costume made convenient by the change of climate or the adoption of Canadian currency or style of cravat."

The services of these Japanese immigrants are so valuable to the Canadian manufacturers, we are told, that they induce the Mongol strangers to claim rights of citizenship which they neither understand nor value. This is a degradation of a political privilege which is sordid and unworthy. In the words of *The Globe*:

"Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Japanese have been given the full rights of citizenship in Canada, many of them, it is affirmed, in violation of the law as regards residence, for the sole and sordid reason that they might work in the British Columbia canneries and other occupations, and without the slightest consideration either for the dignity and responsibility of Canadian citizenship or for the dangers threatening our institutions."

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE—Those who traveled in France up to the end of the last century and found that a two-franc piece in the provinces had a purchasing power at least equal to a dollar in New York will be able to appreciate the statement of the *Liberté* (Paris) that "for the last five years the price of the necessities of life has risen in a positively alarming degree." The *Liberté* is a bright and newsy paper, which has no particularly enthusiastic political leanings, altho it sometimes takes pleasure in launching a shaft of satire at Mr. Clemenceau and the Republic. Referring to the rise in price of food, fuel, and other household supplies in France, it blames the change on the Republic and contrasts the cheapness of such staples which prevails in monarchical countries. Thus the article from which we have quoted proceeds with airy flippancy in the following terms:

"France is indeed a charming country since it has become a republic, while neighboring nations are by no means so agreeable to live in, because they still continue to maintain a monarchy. Nevertheless, if you make a short journey into Begium, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, or, in fact, into any of the abominable countries that are governed by monarchs, you will soon learn that veal, mutton, vegetables, tobacco, matches, candles, in short, all the necessities of life, can be obtained at a price about thirty per cent. cheaper than the same commodities are to be bought in Paris or the French provinces."

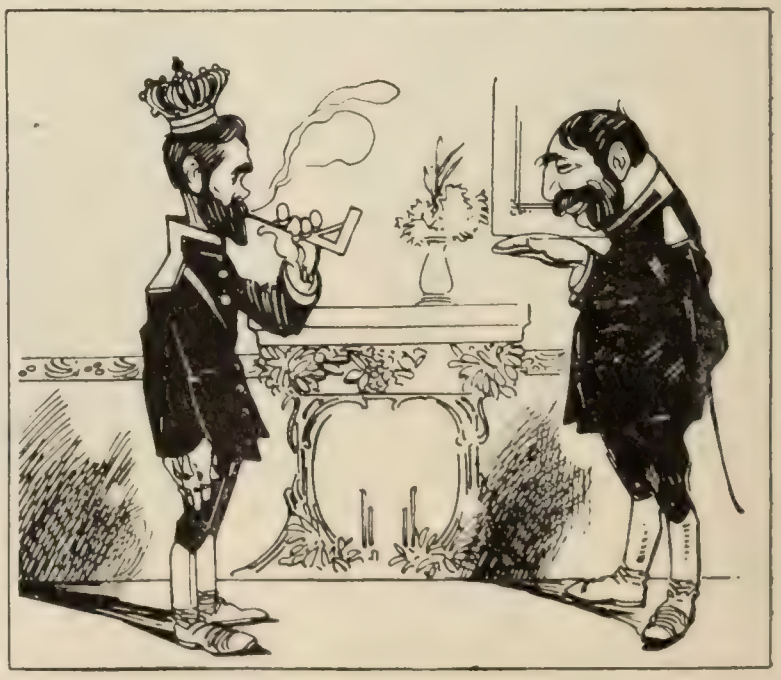
This statement of the *Liberté* is scarcely borne out by an elaborate calculation made by the *Journal des Economistes* (Paris), the greatest financial organ of the Republic. Yet it certainly becomes no matter of joking to the laboring classes, when we see that the following rate of increase has been reached in the several articles named:

Bread	15%	Olive-oil	25%
Beef	22%	Kerosene	10%
Veal	14%	Coal	34%
Mutton	25%	Wood fuel	24%
Butter	14%	Coffee	25%
Cheese	25%	Chocolate	25%
Fish	50%	Crockery	30%
Fresh vegetables	15%		

While this would not quite come up to the thirty per cent. of the *Liberté*, it would indicate an average rise in price of a little over twenty-one per cent., which is perhaps quite enough.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LITTLE FATHER'S MANIFESTO

"My program is the tranquillization and reform of Russia."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



NICHOLAS—"So the people refuse to speak with me."
STOLYPIN "Well, your Majesty must admit that your way of addressing them smacks rather of the judge and executioner."

[On January 22 the Douma passed a resolution refusing to send a delegation to confer with the Czar.]

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

RUSSIA ALSO PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ENERGY OF THE HUMAN WILL

IS there really such a thing as "will power," and how does it act on the material substance of our bodies? This question, which philosophers are never tired of discussing, is treated from a somewhat new standpoint by three writers in *The Monist* (Chicago, January). The first writer, W. E. Ayton Wilkinson, states his belief that there is absolutely no escape from the conclusion that consciousness—the conscious principle in man and animals—actually originates energy. He writes:

"Mind *directs* the motions of matter. This theory has been disputed by some leading intellects, more scientists than philosophers, notably Professor Huxley, who boldly maintained that the mind was a mere spectator of all that occurred around it, and was powerless to interfere. To others, such as Tyndall, the problem has remained a standing puzzle. But I think most are now gradually coming round to the view that mind does direct the motions of matter. . . . Can we possibly believe that all that has ever happened and is happening among conscious beings in this world, would have happened and would go on happening exactly the same, if consciousness was not and never had been present? . . . . .

"Think for a moment, 'I will move my arm or leg, this way or that,' and you find you can do it. Can we possibly attribute each one of these instances to a mere coincidence that the motion of the arm or the leg happened to occur just at the same time as the desire for that motion? . . . . .

"The reply, if any, could only be, that it is only through illusion that the movement appears to follow the desire; and that, as a matter of fact, it is the desire that follows the movement—the desire being, really, a mere consciousness of and pleased acquiescence in the movement. But then, I say, try the experiment as often as you like; determine on the movement a measurable time beforehand, so as to be sure that it is the movement that follows the desire, and not *vice versa*. To which you might perhaps reply, 'Again illusion. The desire which appeared to you to determine the movement was really itself determined by the same unseen, internal, previous causes which determined the movement.'—Well, it is a conclusive answer to that argument, if, instead of trying to predetermine the movement yourself, you let somebody else determine it for you. That effectually eliminates all possibility of illusion. Physiological causes internal in you could not have determined in the other person's mind the choice of what movement you should make."

The trouble is, the writer thinks, that scientific men "reject the evidence of their senses" in this case because they are afraid of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. If the will power is continually generating energy the sum of the energy in the universe must be slowly increasing, instead of remaining constant. This issue Mr. Wilkinson boldly accepts. He rejects the doctrine of conservation in the form in which it is generally accepted. It is not inherently wrong, he thinks, but it requires remodeling. He says:

"The total amount of energy in the universe is constant, but it is also infinite. It exists in two forms: (1) spiritual, and (2) material, or mechanical; that is, measurable in terms of matter and motion. Reason shows that spiritual force is constantly passing into material force. But if the total quantity of each throughout the universe is infinite, then this incessant transformation will make no difference to either.

"The total supply of spiritual force in the universe must be infinite; otherwise it would be liable to exhaustion. The total amount of material energy, too, is also probably infinite. For it seems unreasonable to suppose that the process of transformation ever had a beginning in time."

DR. PAUL CARUS.

The human will does not create new energy, he holds, but merely directs "energy held ready for the purpose."

This line of argument leads to an interesting conclusion; for, says Mr. Wilkinson:

"If individual will-force is derived from an infinite universal source, then, reasoning by analogy, it is natural to infer that the universal will-force is employed in the grand affairs of the universe in the same manner as individual will-force is employed in the smaller affairs of animals and men—that universal evolution also is under guidance. Thus, from the individual will we advance to the idea of God. This is not strict argument. But it is a reasonable hypothesis which serves the purpose of providing a place in universal philosophy for the proved truth of individual will-force."

The second article, which is by William Pepperell Montague, purports to show that mental processes take place in space, just as material motions do, and are hence subject to the same laws. This article leads mathematically to much the same conclusion as the one just quoted; namely, that the energy of mental processes is directly transformable into that of bodily motion—which the author regards as more reasonable than the belief in the interaction between the mind and the body regarded as occupying two entirely different spheres of existence, or than the negation of such interaction.

In a third article, however, Dr. Paul Carus takes exception to both these views. He says:

"Mr. Wilkinson assumes that will-force generates energy and hints at the possibility that all energy may be the product of such will-force. . . . According to the monistic view, organisms receive their energy from the storehouse of nature and return it by using it. All that has been supplied they surrender again in the form of motion and heat, and in this metabolism, this constant flux of matter in motion, consciousness is sustained not unlike the light of the flame in a lamp. . . . . .

"The tension of the subjective state which passes into action is called volition, and the accomplishment of a motion, an act of the will. Neither in volition nor in will is there any procreation of new energy, but simply an imparting of direction to energy held ready for the purpose.

"When we speak of direction we mean a line of motion the position of which in space and its relation to a given line of reference are determinable by the measurement of angles. Direction in itself is not motion, but the imparting of direction, of course, is a motion. Here the case is analogous to consciousness. The position of the ship's rudder is a state or condition, but to adjust the rudder according to requirements takes a certain, albeit a comparatively small, amount of energy."

As to the contention that mental processes take place in space, Dr. Carus is willing to grant it, in a measure. He says:

"We must . . . grant that the thinking takes place somewhere within the body of the thinking person. We may be unable to localize the specific place in the brain, but for all that there is no one that would place it either nowhere or somewhere outside of the thinker's corporeal personality.

"Yet if we do not speak of the process of thinking and bear in mind only the ideas that are being thought, we may very well insist that the ideas themselves do not depend upon time and space. Moral ideals, for instance, such as justice, truthfulness, manliness, wisdom, etc., are eternal norms; just as the theorems of geometry and arithmetic are true anywhere and everywhere, and remain the same whether or not individual thinkers discover them in their brains.

"They are not material, not corporeal, not concrete, for their

very nature is generality, which implies that they are independent of time and space.

"Considering the fact that all rational thinking consists in utilizing generalizations and attempting to actualize for our own benefit the eternal norms of thought, we must grant that all abstract thought contains an element that is above time and space. All higher thought soars into the realms of the eternal, the universal, the superspatial relations."

But while declining to follow the arguments of Mr. Wilkinson and Professor Montague, Dr. Carus assures us that, by other roads, he reaches the same conclusions as they; namely, "the significance of the soul as a principle of direction, and the possibility of man's responsibility including the importance of moral maxims."

PETS AS DISEASE-CARRIERS

ATTENTION is called by Dr. William B. Meany, of New York, in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 18) to the fact that domestic pets, especially cats and dogs, may become active carriers of infection. Dr. Meany was prompted to write this article by the reports of investigators showing that the plague on the Pacific Coast was spread by rats and other rodents, as noticed in our issue for January 4. He aims to show that other animals may be equally dangerous. He writes:

"That diseases are not infrequently traceable to the lower animals, such as cats, dogs, the various species of the feathered tribe, or the so-called house pets and household pests (rodents), is unquestioned. Indeed, on account of the matter engendered by the so-called domestic animals with their attendant parasites (fleas, etc.), the German Government has promulgated rules whereby no domestic animals such as cats and dogs can be tolerated in a pharmacy, for every detail of the practise of pharmacy, especially in the larger cities, is closely supervised by the German Government."

Some curious facts are related by Dr. Meany regarding the sustained prevalence of diphtheria in Enfield, Eng., in 1887–88, when there was a large mortality among cats. In one case a boy gave the disease to a pet cat, which transmitted it to another, and this second cat gave it to four little girls. The writer goes on:

"Dr. Mason, the Port Medical Officer at Hull, Eng., in his official report as to the origin and outbreak of bubonic plague on board the steamship *Friary* at her dock at Hull and there held in quarantine and thoroughly fumigated, where she arrived with a cargo of cotton, January 10, 1901, says: 'I am of the opinion that the probable cause of the malignant outbreak was a cat, which went aboard at the port of Alexandria (Egypt) and which showed signs of illness during the voyage. It had frequented the forecastle occupied by the sailors. Of the nine sailors taken with the plague, eight of the victims succumbed to the attack. The mortality was confined to the men who lived in the forecastle of the ship, and to these only. The ship had twenty-one hands all told, with clean bills of health from Alexandria and Algiers, where she had touched. Ships had been arriving regularly in Hull from Alexandria with clean bills of health and the plague was not believed to exist there, or at the port of Algiers, which also had been declared to be free from the plague. There was no outbreak of the plague in Hull proper. The bodies of three rats, afterward discovered in the hold of the ship, were sent to Yorkshire for bacteriological examination. They were found, however, not to be affected with the plague.'

"In 1886 Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer of the local Government Board, stated to the writer that in the village of Braughing, Eng., diphtheria was prevalent at a farm among the fowls. A man from a neighboring village bought a chicken from an infected farm; he took it home, and diphtheria broke out in the house shortly after. This was the first case in that village. Dr. Turner further stated that his attention was called to these facts by the medical attendant, and the man himself corroborated the information in all particulars. Similar accounts are received from abroad as well as in this country as to the identity and transmissibility of disease from the lower animals, such as have been observed in swine, sheep, dogs, horses, and cattle, to human beings. I may here incidentally state that hair, fur, wool, and feathers are carriers of infectious material.

DR. WILLIAM B. MEANY,
Who shows how supposedly harmless pets may endanger life.

"I am encouraged, therefore, to be content with drawing attention to the danger from infected domestic animals such as cats and dogs, whose ratting and mousing propensities and other habits render them especially liable to infection."

MODERN TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS

THE possibility that one so-called elementary substance might be changed into another by appropriate methods has never lacked believers. The alchemists naturally confined their experiments to the precious metals, and some persons, even now, think that "transmutation" means the change of silver into gold. That many persons, even in recent times, have believed that they have accomplished this is due to the fact, Prof. Charles Baskerville thinks, that silver may assume a form closely resembling gold. Says this writer, in an article entitled "Some Recent Transmutations," in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

"Silver can be converted wholly into this form by the reduction of silver tartrate by ferrous tartrate. The solutions must be rather dilute and must be freshly prepared. A red powder is precipitated; this changes to black, and on the filter has a bronze color. After washing, it is removed in a pasty condition and allowed to dry spontaneously. This form of silver is very permanent when dry. It dries into lumps resembling polished gold. By brushing a thick paste of this substance over clean glass, beautiful gold-colored mirrors are obtained. The stronger acids, even when much diluted, instantly convert this allotropic form of silver into normal gray silver; this is also effected by means of pressure."

The strenuous claims of various persons that they have "made gold" are not credited by scientists and would appear to be advanced "for revenue only." It is quite otherwise with some other claims of transmutation. Says Professor Baskerville:

"Fittica's investigations on the action of ammonium compounds on phosphorus in the presence of air led him to the conclusion that a true transformation of phosphorus into arsenic takes place, and that arsenic appears to be a nitro-oxygen compound of phosphorus, namely, PN_2O. . . . Fittica [also] maintained that by varying the conditions antimony as well could be produced from phosphorus. As the result of criticisms . . . Fittica's case has been regarded as not proved. . . . . .

"With the discovery of the Becquerel rays, eventuating in the isolation of radium compounds by the Curies, lines of investigation were opened up leading to truly remarkable disclosures. According to the agreement, certainly radium may be regarded an element, as it has a characteristic spectrum and well-defined atomic weight, as recently verified by Mme. Curie.

"Radium compounds give off an emanation, a gaseous body, as discovered by Rutherford. . . . The formation of helium from the emanation was first shown by Ramsay and Soddy, and later confirmed. . . . Helium, a conventional element which is devoid of

any evidence of chemical affinity, is produced by or from radium, a conventional element, but the most active substance known. This occurs when the emanation is dry, and we have reason for assuming that the emanation may in reality be an active allotropic form of helium, as ozone is of oxygen.

"Recently we have been thoroughly aroused again by Ramsay, who in collaboration with Cameron has not only verified the above statement, but proved that when the emanation is allowed to traverse its downward career in the presence of water, neon, and not helium, is the gas produced. If the degradation of the emanation be in the presence of a solution of pure copper salt, sulfate or nitrate, argon, and no helium, is produced. The emanation becomes one conventional element or another, dependent upon its environment. Helium, neon, and argon, with the respective weights 4, 20, and 40, are produced from the supposititious allotrope of the one with the lowest atomic weight.

"We know of no case in which any one of these three obtained from other sources has been converted into the other: nor have we been informed as to whether or not the neon and argon thus produced from the emanation subsequently change into helium. . . . .

"Can it be . . . that the emanation is in reality a compound of these gases which are characterized by their inertness? Those who have worked with compounds of the rarer elements well know that their scission follows one direction or another, dependent upon ever so slight variations in procedure. If the emanation be, in fact, a compound, which is not likely, it is an endothermic compound involving energy with an order of magnitude far beyond anything with which we are familiar in ordinary chemical reactions. The total heat given off by one cubic centimeter of emanation is equal to about ten million gram-calories, or nearly four million times as much heat as produced by the explosion of one cubic centimeter of hydrogen and one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most remarkable portion of this last work of Ramsay, the full account of which, just published, reads like a story of magic, had to do with the solutions of the copper salts in which the emanation performed its devolutions. These solutions after the removal of the copper showed the presence of lithium, the smallest metallic member of the first family in the periodic classification. So careful an experimenter as Ramsay of course took precautions to prove the absence of lithium in any of the apparatus or chemicals used by blank tests.

"The facts indicate decomposition, 'degradation,' as Ramsay put it, and not composition, synthesis. He makes no claim to what has generally been understood by the laity as transmutation, namely, the conversion of silver into gold.

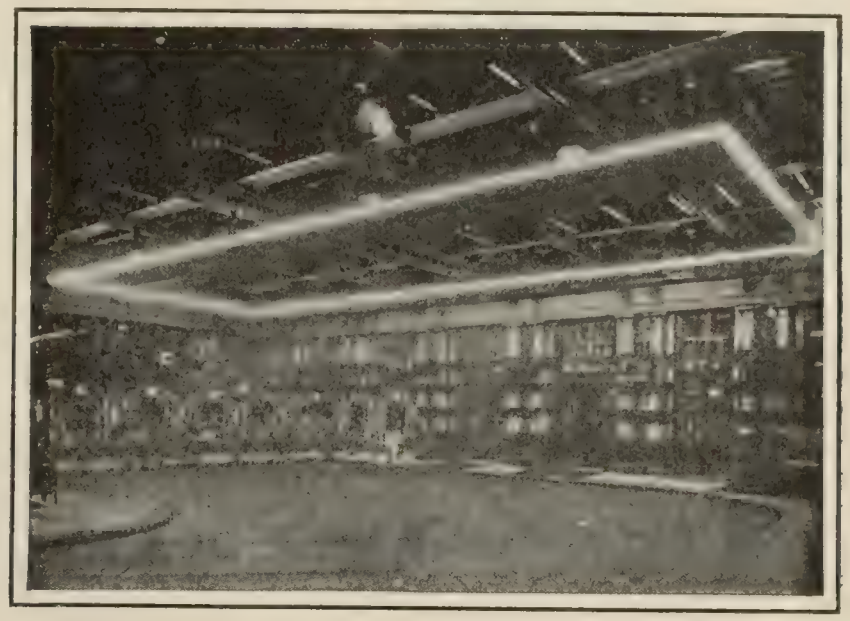
"The emanation, in passing through its transformations, evolves much the greater portion of the energy produced by radium and its educts. Metaphysicians, among whom are many of the most matter-of-fact men of science, have long speculated upon the constitution of matter. Time and again it has been urged that the

MOORE LIGHTING-INSTALLATION, CHILDS'S RESTAURANT, NEW YORK.

heavy chemical elements would eventually be broken down into lighter ones. All that was needed was sufficient energy, or the right kind of energy, properly applied. Up to the time of Ramsay's work no successfully undisputed experimental facts have been offered in substantiation of these philosophic considerations. Can it be that we have Bacon's 'philosopher's stone' in the form of a storehouse of concentrated energy, the emanation?"

LIGHTING WITH VACUUM-TUBES

THE method of illumination that uses highly exhausted tubes through which an electric current is passed has been before the public for a dozen years or more, but it has only recently passed into the commercial stage. Of late tube-installations have become not uncommon and have added one more to the odd and



MOORE LIGHTING-INSTALLATION AT THE SAVOY HOTEL.

unfamiliar effects of the various new systems of lighting. In an article contributed to *The Illuminating Engineer* (London, January) Dr. J. A. Fleming speaks very hopefully of the future of this system of illumination. He writes:

"Is there any solution of the problem of interior illumination which, while giving us the power of making a proper distribution and diffusion of light, enables us to take advantage of the higher voltages of electric supply now in use and gives an advantage over the widely used carbon filament in respect to the flux of light emitted per watt spent on it? An answer to this question has been given by the improved vacuum-tube lighting of Mr. D. Macfarlane Moore, which has now been under test long enough to give proof of its value. Altho it has been known in a general way for some time past that light could be obtained by passing a high-tension current through rarefied gas, and altho many inventors have patented or experimented with vacuum-lamps in which the glowing material is a gas and not a solid, it has remained for Mr. Moore to make a forward step of a very remarkable kind in connection with it.

"It has long been a familiar fact that when a high-tension discharge is passed through a rarefied gas in a glass vessel the pressure in it very soon decreases; that is, the vacuum becomes higher, assuming no leak at the sealing-in of the electrodes.

"The gas seems, as it were, to be absorbed. This fact is a familiar one in connection with Rœntgen bulbs, and many have been the devices for lowering the vacuum and making the tube 'softer' by reducing the vacuum.

"It is generally achieved by heating or sparking against a material contained in the bulb, which has gas occluded in it, whereby the gas is liberated and reduces the vacuum in the bulb. This, however, is not possible in the case of a vacuum-tube to be employed in electric lighting.

"For the last-named purpose the process of adjusting the rarefaction of the gas in the tube must be perfectly automatic, and the supply of new gas must not be limited merely by the small amount which can be occluded in, or supplied by, a material sealed up in the vacuum-tube.

"Mr. Moore has arrived at a practical solution of the problem by the invention of an extremely ingenious automatic valve, which enables the vacuum-tube to replenish itself from an external reservoir, or from the unlimited reservoir of the atmosphere as often and as long as required. This valve is controlled by the pressure

THE JAQUEMARTS OF AVIGNON.

of the gas on the tube itself, or rather by the change of resistance which accompanies it."

The illuminating value of the tube depends largely, it appears, upon the nature of the gas contained in it. We read:

"According to Mr. Moore nitrogen is about twenty times better than hydrogen and about twice as good as carbonic dioxid for the same expenditure of electric power on it. Nitrogen is also better than atmospheric air. The light of a tube filled with nitrogen is a rich golden color, and with carbonic dioxid a whitish-blue. The nitrogen required is easily prepared by aspirating air very slowly over phosphorus. Accordingly the most efficient material for the tube contents is easily drawn from the unlimited supply in the atmosphere. . . . . .

"The tube filled with carbon dioxid, tho not having the same efficiency as the nitrogen tube, has a remarkable power of revealing tinted surfaces in daylight colors, so that it is possible to carry on artistic work of all kinds by it as by day. . . . . .

"One point of great importance in connection with vacuum-tube lighting is that the light intensity is directly proportional to the voltage, and not to the fourth or sixth power of the voltage, as in the case of metal-wire or carbon-filament lamps. Hence a variation of the supply voltage is not seen on the lamps to anything like the extent that it is seen in the case of carbon, or even metallic-wire, lamps.

"The experience gained in the use of this new form of lighting in the United States is sufficient to show that this system of vacuum-tube lighting can not only compete with, but surpass, incandescent lighting by glow-lamps in the matter of economy. Moreover, in first cost it has the advantage. It does away with all costs of interior wiring, and is, in fact, a form of 'wireless electric lighting.' The cost of erection of a 200-foot tube and transformer is far less than the cost of installing its equivalent in the form of one hundred 16-candle-power incandescent lamps, while the operating cost per equivalent candle-feet illumination on a table surface is about half that of carbon-filament lamps. This type of vacuum-tube lighting has not yet been put into operation to any great extent in Great Britain, but no one who has studied it in its commercial and scientific aspects can have doubts that it is destined to find a large field of utility in connection with certain classes of public and private lighting."

USES OF CALCIUM—Not long ago calcium, the metallic base of common lime, was known only as a chemical curiosity; now it is produced commercially and bids fair to become an important factor in metallurgy. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 30):

"Calcium has been much discust of late, in the expectation that metallurgical uses for it will be found. Many think that it has a brilliant future before it as a reducing agent in the refining of metals; and again attention has been called to its property of hardening metals to which it is added. Quite recently Arthur Pratt has presented a study of this substance to the British Association, and his principal conclusions are interesting. Calcium is a silvery-white metal that easily oxidizes in moist air; it is very light, its specific gravity being only 1.52, very malleable, and a good conductor of heat. It is about as hard as aluminum; but at 400° C. [752° F.] it becomes as soft as lead. It is volatile and may be sublimed in a vacuum between 700° and 800° [about 1,300° and 1,500° F.]; at the latter temperature it melts. Its characteristic, as we have said, is that it is a very powerful reducing agent. When alloyed with other metals its principal effects are to contribute hardness and so to produce crystallization, which naturally involves fragility. It facilitates oxidation and disintegration under the influence of the air, gives ability to decompose water, and, speaking generally, augments chemical activity. It should be noted that, when used in refining metals, calcium acts in three different ways: first, by reducing oxids and sulfids; second, by eliminating dissolved gases; and third, by forming compounds with certain impurities and thus rendering them less objectionable. In the case of copper in particular, the presence of calcium remedies the faults of the dry or sulfurous coppers and gives good castings."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CLOCK-STRIKING FIGURES

PUBLIC clocks in which the hours are sounded on a bell by figures of men with hammers in their hands are not common in the United States. When one was installed, not many years ago, on a newspaper building in a public square in New York, it was evident, from the comments, that many persons considered it a new idea. Yet this device is a very old one, originating in France over five centuries ago, and such clocks now exist in all the countries of the world. In France such mechanical figures are called "jaquemarts," and the origin of this name, together with the history and significance of some of the oldest figures, is discust by L. Reverchon in *Cosmos* (Paris). Says this writer:

JAQUEMART OF THE MADELEINE AT BESANÇON.

"What is a jaquemart? Littré tells us that it is a metal figure representing an armed man with a hammer in his hand, placed on clocks to strike the hours. . . . The word seems to be a corruption of the German or Flemish 'Jackman'—a man armed with a 'jack.' It has also been regarded as a corruption of the name of a supposed inventor Jacques Marc, but proof of this is lacking. . . . Gabriel Peignot, a learned resident of Dijon, thinks that the name is simply that of a certain Jaquemart of Lille, who is said to have made the two figures on the Dijon clock, the oldest ones known."

To these explanations Mr. Reverchon adds one of his own, namely, that the name is short for *Jacques au marteau*, or Jacques of the hammer, "Jacques" being a well-known name for the French peasant. Besides the jaquemarts of Dijon, there are many ancient ones in France, notably those at Avignon, which have been changed several times in the course of centuries. The same is true of the single figure at Besançon, which was once set on horseback and is now drest in fireman's costume. Answering the question why this method of striking the hours should have been adopted so frequently in monumental or public clocks, Mr. Reverchon says:

THE JAQUEMARTS OF DIJON.

"The jaquemart was a sort of tribute rendered to the ancient crier who once struck the hours or gave public notices and actually wielded the hammer with his own hands on the public belfry. This opinion also appears to be that of Pierre Dubois, the eminent historian of horology, who has written, in his study of the Soltykoff collection, that it 'was perhaps desired to preserve, by fashioning men in armor to strike the hours, the memory of the nocturnal sentinels who in the Middle Ages were customarily stationed on the tops of towers to watch over the public rest.'

"This opinion is also in perfect accord with the derivation of the word 'jaquemart' from 'Jacques of the Hammer.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN MOTORS

NOT so very long ago the steam-engine, as a prime motor, reigned supreme, and there was only one kind of steam-engine—the alternating type. Recent years have seen the rapid rise of the internal-combustion motors, especially those of the explosive type, using gas or vapors mixt with air, and the extensive development of hydraulic power, made possible by the invention of electric transmission. A new and valuable kind of steam-engine too—the turbine—has sprung suddenly into prominence, and the old forms have been made more useful by improvements in fuels and in their application. These changes are treated at length in an article by A. Berthier, an eminent French engineer, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 16) on "The Production of Motive Power." Says this writer:

"There is no more important question from the industrial point of view than that of motive force. Speaking accurately, man produces nothing, he only transforms, and the problem of the production of motive force is only that of the transformation of energy. Now, as has been said a hundred times, almost the whole of the energy at our disposal on the surface of the globe is that of the sun. The sun presides daily over the formation of 'white coal' [glaciers and snow-fields furnishing water-power], as in prehistoric times he assisted in the elaboration of black coal. He it is, then, that furnishes the primitive matter, so to speak, that we utilize. Passing by theoretic considerations on the various and multiple transformations of energy—chemical, calorific, electric—let us review the principal systems of production of motive force, dividing them into two great classes: those using combustibles, solid, liquid, or gaseous, and those using natural forces, as water and air.

"In the first class belong steam-engines, hot-air motors, and explosive motors; in the second, hydraulic or atmospheric wheels and turbines. We shall say of the latter that they have undergone no important modifications in recent years."

Beginning with steam-engines, Berthier first notes improved methods of steam-production, which, he says, involve three factors: the combustible, the method of burning it, and the method of applying the heat to the water. The chief innovations apply to the last-named factor. Water-tube boilers are becoming more and more common chiefly on account of the high pressures attainable with safety, altho they are expensive and hard to clean. In connection with the use of the combustible, mechanical stokers are coming into general use, especially in large central stations. Experiments have also been made with pulverized combustibles, but they are costly and dangerous. Finally, gas is burned more and more, and with excellent results. Smoke-burning devices the author regards as illusory: it is better, he thinks, to stop the formation of smoke than to try to use it after it has formed. The use of heated air to feed the furnace seems good, but has not spread widely. Experiments have also been made with air containing an excess of oxygen, which enables the production of very high temperatures. Forced draft, hitherto confined to marine use, is meeting approval on land also. Superheated steam, too, is coming into high favor, necessitating the adoption of all sorts of superheating devices.

All the above are devices to improve the production of steam. As regards its utilization, the improvements fall into two classes, multiple-expansion systems and steam-turbines. The latter, the writer says, are of two types: action-turbines, in which the steam acts by its own impetus, as in the Laval turbine, and reaction-turbines, in which the pressure of the steam is also utilized, as in the Parsons turbine. The former type is used to advantage for small powers and in limited space; the latter, under other conditions, sometimes with enormous powers, as in the recent gigantic ocean-liners.

Coming now to gas-engines, the writer notes that no important changes have been made in the low-powered engines of the hot-air expansion type, generally used for pumping. In the larger industries it is only the explosion-motor that really competes with the steam-engine. The writer says:

"We must recognize that the steam-engine seems to have reached its maximum efficiency, while the gas-motor, on account of the way in which it utilizes heat, would appear to be susceptible of greater perfection. In the space of barely five years the applications of large gas-motors on the European continent have exceeded the impressive figure of 250,000 horse-power."

Gas-engines are now made of much higher power than formerly—running as high as 6,000 horse-power. These large motors, we are told, are more economical than steam-engines. The recent improvements have consisted chiefly in making details more perfect and in the use of various gaseous substances, such as alcohol vapor, acetylene, the waste gases from iron-furnaces, etc. A rich illuminating-gas is unfitted for use in a motor, and many devices are now in use for distilling gas from fuel of poor quality, or even from refuse, for industrial use. Berthier closes with a comparison of different systems. With regard to cost and safety he says:

"The various generators of power have nearly the same value from this point of view. The 'poor-gas' motor, altho inherently inferior in certain respects, is nevertheless very satisfactory; an installation requires only a gas-generator, and a pipe system of low pressure and low temperature, without auxiliary apparatus. The steam-turbine, because of its reduced amount of friction, absence of alternation in motion, and lack of delicate mechanism, is doubtless less exposed to deterioration; but it requires, like a piston-motor, the use of boilers, high-pressure piping, and groups of auxiliary apparatus such as superheaters, condensers, economizers, etc., which are costly to keep in repair and increase the chance of accident."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN regard to the paragraph entitled "Corn Sirup," quoted from *The Louisiana Planter*, in our issue of Jan. 11, Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia University writes us as follows. "There is no sulfuric acid in the corn sirup or glucose made in this country from corn, nor is lime used in connection with it for any purpose whatever. Neither does it contain any objectionable constituents, but it is a perfectly pure and wholesome product, and has been so recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry." In support of this statement Professor Chandler cites the report of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed in 1882 at the request of the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The concluding paragraph of the report, which appeared in 1884, is as follows:

"In conclusion, then, the following facts appear as the result of the present investigation: 1st. That the manufacture of sugar from starch is a long-established industry, scientifically valuable and commercially important. 2d. That the processes which it employs at the present time are unobjectionable in their character and leave the product uncontaminated. 3d. That the starch-sugar thus made and sent into commerce is of exceptional purity and uniformity of composition, and contains no injurious substances. And, 4th, that tho having at best only about three-fifths the sweetening power of cane-sugar, yet starch-sugar is in no way inferior to cane-sugar in healthfulness, there being no evidence before the committee that maize starch-sugar, either in its normal condition or fermented, has any deleterious effect upon the system, even when taken in large quantities."

Professor Chandler goes on to say:

"This effectually disposes of the allegation that there is anything unwholesome or offensive in starch-sugar. The committee remarks in its report that 'starch-sugar appears in commerce in a great variety of grades under the following names,' mentioning fifteen different names, among which appears the name 'corn sirup.' Since this report was made I have had occasion to follow the progress of the industry, and I am in a position to state that no change has been made in the processes of manufacture of corn sirup or any other form of starch-sugar which would warrant any change in the opinion exprest by the committee of the National Academy of Sciences in 1884."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF PROHIBITION

THE comment of the press outside the South upon the prohibition movement there indicates ignorance of the impulse behind the movement, and Northern editors, says John E. White, himself a Southerner, writing in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), "are under the impression that it is merely an experiment —a timid, tentative venture with much mental reservation on the part of the Southern people." With a choice of figures intimately representative of the section treated, the writer proceeds concerning the misconception of Northern editors:

"They seem to think that we are at the old game of 'snap-out,' and that the liquor traffic is still in the ring, waiting hopefully to get the handkerchief on the next round; that a temporary majority is for the time on the long end of the prohibition 'seesaw,' and that an immense and respectable minority is complacently organized for a new deal that may possibly reverse positions. It is necessary only to say that such an impression finds no confirmation in the Southern understanding of the situation, even in the ranks of public men who have not been identified with the prohibition movement. The sense of a final farewell to the old liquor-license régime has settled squarely down in the judgment of this section of the country."

Back of the movement are the religious energies, the educational interests, and the economic conscience of the South. Upon the influence of religion in securing prohibition the writer declares:

"We are told that this does not mean anything practically in other sections. But it means something here—and an undisputed something. Probably the greatest organized influence in the South is represented in the churches. Moreover, it is available for the practical support of the prohibition law. The Christian sentiment of the South does not allow prohibition as a 'politics' outside the proper concern of our religious organizations. Our church associations from the largest to the most local are the traditional laboratories of prohibition sentiment. These bodies are awake to their responsibility for what has been won. The leaders of the churches understand very well the advantage gained for the kingdom of God. They know what has been taken out of the path of the gospel and the value of the new opportunity laid open for it. A proposition to restore the liquor traffic would receive almost the same response from the churches as a proposition to restore a state church establishment."

The elements unfriendly to prohibition are described as the "Alcoholics" and the "Academics." The former are "those who are partizans of the liquor business for selfish reasons, either desiring to sell liquor, to rent their property for its sale, or because they have formed the saloon habit of drink." The "Academics" are those "who have fallen in love with syllogisms and have some sort of records in the disputatious past." He goes on:

"They honestly and consistently question whether prohibition does not belong in the category of decreed impossibility. They frame their creed in two propositions: that State prohibition has not been a perfect success in Maine and Kansas; that every revolution must have its revulsion, and that public sentiment wrought upon sharply always reacts.

"Now, instead of bandying debate any longer over the matter of fact as to the success or failure of prohibition in Maine and Kansas, and freely admitting all the value of the principle of action and reaction as applied to ordinary reforms, we have to say that these syllogistic orators have simply not taken pains to acquaint themselves with the situation. They have missed the facts and, therefore, the genius of the prohibition movement in the South. The prohibition we have here is a different proposition from the prohibition of Maine and Kansas in its origin, its appeal, and its conditions. It is not ordinary State prohibition. It is an impulse of civilization, the outflow of the religious, educational, economic, social, and political resolution of Southern society. Its moral force is cosmic. Its basis is in the temper and conscience of a section—the unforced compact of a homogeneous people in their consciousness of sectional solidarity.

"Again we remind the prophets of reaction that they have assumed that prohibition has been achieved and is being achieved by spasms of public opinion. Their syllogism required a revolution for its premise, and they have prest an evolution into service. There is no spasm, no sudden revolt against the liquor traffic. Inch by inch the foundations of prohibition have been slowly and surely laid in every Southern State. Prohibition has not come to Georgia as a thief in the night. It is not a child of quick and painless labor. There is no strain of upheaval under dramatic pressure to plague its present or to threaten its future. If prohibition could be measured by yards the fact would show that Georgia gained about one yard of prohibition in 1907, and that the rest was old stock. If it had been possible to pray out of heaven the necessary human conditions for a sound foundation for a permanent prohibition régime in the South we could have gotten nothing sounder than we have secured by the slower and more patient process of the years."

WHY JEWS ADOPT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE adoption of Christian Science by certain Jews offers a peculiar problem in religious psychology which a writer in *The American Hebrew* (New York) attempts to solve. "The religious instinct ought to be stronger in Jews than in others—is probably quite as strong," he says, "yet it is notorious that for the last quarter of a century religious training in Jewish homes has not been adequate." The Jews, he avers, have been caught in the stream of materialism which has been flowing about them; and tho some of them have escaped destruction by reason of their thousand-year traditions, others have not had the strength to withstand the current. The Jews who have joined the Christian-Science movement, he asserts further, are those who have had no Jewish influence in their home lives; and this class forms, he thinks, only a special instance of the majority—Jews and Gentiles—attached to the faith of Mrs. Eddy. Upon this point he writes more fully as follows:

"We believe it will be found upon investigation that the followers of the new faith are made up of those who were not attached, or who were but nominally attached, to other churches. With the scientific development of the last half of the last century there came a tremendous religious unrest not measurable, even approximately, by the number of avowed skeptics or agnostics, but reaching far into the ranks of those whose church attendance survived tho their faith had perished. Since that period—say since the seventies of the nineteenth century—a generation has grown up, and to many of that generation religion was a word without personal significance. As the pendulum invariably swings from one extreme to the other, the revolt from religion was, naturally, to materialism. The harvest of unfaithful stewardship which has recently been so plentifully garnered is the inevitable crop whose seed was sown by irreligion.

"It is the history of man that he can not long continue without religious faith. For a little while some substitute will serve, as Humanity served at the period of the French Revolution, and as Ethical Culture and Social Service answered here for a time. These, however, are but temporary expedients. Permanently they do not answer the innate needs of the people, nor have they been shown to be of such a character that they can be transmitted to a next generation. It is of the nature of man that he wants his religion to mean something to himself in his own person; that he should derive from it something of personal comfort and consolation. Even if it be true that that is a higher development which ignores self and has consideration only for others, which makes Altruism the exclusive standard of right living, it is obvious that, whatever may happen in the ultimate time, the present status of mankind is not such that the masses of men can live on the heights. For them only that will serve which they can grasp and which is fitted for their use.

"This, then, was the condition when Christian Science appeared. On the one hand there had been a period of religious decay long enough for almost an entire generation to be weaned away from

religious influences. On the other hand there came this intensely personal form of religion which, whatever conscious or unconscious frauds may have done to discredit it, does appeal to the human side of its followers and answers their really crying need for a faith. Having by their parents been robbed of their natural inheritance, they take shelter here."

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINISTERS' SALARIES

IF for ten years the ministers of the United States would enter into conspiracy to refute—not by denials, but by visual disproof—that mean slander, "The Lord's call is always where the biggest salary is," they would multiply the moral power of their profession beyond all estimate. In saying this the editor of *The Interior* (Chicago) touches again upon the aggravating topic of the minister's salary. He does not, however, dwell solely upon "the ministerial duty to be sacrificing," for he adds: "Please don't conclude, dear layman, that it's a lay duty to furnish him the occasion of the grace." The business of the layman, he says, "is to pay up and trust the Lord to find some other way of developing sacrifice in the preacher." He sees the division of responsibility in such a light as this:

"There is real virtue in preaching for small salary to people who have little money to pay, but no virtue at all in preaching cheap for a church that could pay a worthy recompense.

"*The beauties of sacrifice appear to best advantage when properly distributed—to the clergy and laity 'share and share alike.'*

"No honest minister wants to live better than his people. The true servant-spirited man will be very ready to live in a shack—in the midst of a settlement of shacks. But living in a shack and preaching for a people who live in mansions is a different proposition, and it is no wonder that ministers revolt at it. There is no other hardship equal to the hardship of constant unfavorable comparison with your neighbors, and since it is an utterly needless hardship, and a useless one to boot, the church which imposes it on its preacher convicts itself of stone-heartedness and no imagination."

In the ecclesiastical sense the call to a pastorate is said to "fix" the salary, this writer observes, and finds the trouble thereof in the fact that "in so many cases the salary everlastingly stays 'fixt.'" The case is analyzed further:

"The congregation may multiply in numbers; its members may increase in wealth; a new social tone may impose upon the pastor's family much costlier obligations; the market prices of necessities may all advance; in the happy course of nature the pastor's children become, as growing children must, decidedly more expensive; and illness or misfortune may invade the manse—yet that salary never comes unfixt.

"*Elders and trustees need more curiosity as to 'how the parson gets along.' Since they can borrow the curiosity from their wives, they need not go without it.*

"It isn't safe to assume that if everything wasn't going well at the manse, you'd have heard of it. If your preacher is the right kind, you won't hear of it. If his wife is the right kind also, there's double chance against your hearing of it. They're not going to whine. The only way you'll find out is to go down to the manse with your very best tact worn next your heart, and insist on knowing.

"And you ought to go. If the salary isn't sufficient to make the minister and his family as comfortable as the average comfort of your community, then there's clearly something to be done about it. Not one-tenth of one per cent. of the Protestant congregations of the United States are actually paying their pastors all that they could pay; this is a guess, but it's a safe one. Your congregation can raise the salary, and it will, rather than let the pastor's family feel privation.

"Only you as the 'leading elder' or the 'principal trustee' or the 'best-known deacon' will have to find out the facts and let the congregation know—and put down the first increase."

For the benefit of those who might like a method of ascertaining what salary the minister ought to receive the writer gives the following hint:

"Set down what it costs you to keep your family a year—if you are a farmer, be sure you add the grocery price of what you eat of your own raising. Count in what you give away—and double it, for the preacher has more requests and it's likely he's more generous than you.

"Put down a little extra for clothing, because you know you couldn't bear to see him wear in the pulpit a coat as scuffed as serves for you in a pinch. Allow him $50 for new books; the reason he was so dull last Sunday was probably because he hasn't been able to afford a fresh book to read for six months. Add as much more for expenses to a convention or two; you wonder why he doesn't keep up with the times, but he hardly ever gets away anywhere where he can catch step with the times. Finally, grant an allowance for insurance and the rainy day.

"*Hadn't you better raise the salary?*"

WHERE TO PLACE THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH

ONE of the practical problems of the Institutional Church is the question of its location. The Rev. Edward Judson, writing in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia), states that the place for such a church should be "a somewhat hostile environment." The place indicated by the phrase is interpreted by the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York) as "a region chiefly of boarding-houses and single apartments of various grades, rented to men and women who either prepare their own meals or obtain them at neighboring restaurants." Such a spot is to be found only in a large city, one which furnishes "a great center, one midway (or diagonally separate) between great residential sections and those devoted to large business establishments." This center requires surrounding it "a large population, unchurched or liable to become unchurched, yet where people for generations must collect and live." The relation of the church to its environment is thus further analyzed by the writer in *The Christian Advocate:*

"Such an establishment would of course attract many who if it were not there would be attending more or less distant churches of the ordinary type, and these with the remains of a former large congregation make a nucleus around which constantly would gather such as could be well incorporated with the body of the church. There continually a number (as they experienced conversion or improved in worldly circumstances) would gravitate to the nearest strictly family church. But the majority would remain for years, if not forever, the life and activity having a ceaseless charm for them.

"When such an institution is established the question arises, What should families permanently living in the vicinity do? Should they travel long distances for their 'family's sake'?

"Is the Institutional Church so antagonistic to family life that this should be a natural result?

"On these problems we venture to say that a family might well determine to attend the Institutional Church for the sake of building up a mighty power for good. The Christian should not look *entirely* to himself or to his family—they must be ever in front—but should 'look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others,' as the Apostle teaches.

"If the head of such a family concludes for Christ's sake and humanity's sake to give his strength to the Institutional Church—and there will be many such—there should be provision for them. On the Sabbath the Institutional Church should have discourses and a conduct of the adjunct services comparable with any to be found elsewhere. There should be one great meeting in the midst of the week, a great church prayer-meeting. The Sunday-school should be thoroughly classified, and the children of such families placed where they would naturally be elsewhere. That this can be done to the satisfaction of all types we know. If it could not be done a serious question would arise. The Institutional Church must keep something doing every night, and often in the afternoon. Under such circumstances the man who loves the Institutional

Church and, above all, the results of its work, may give a sufficient number of evenings to it to make himself an effective factor in its operations; and his wife, according to her strength and desire, can accompany him therein; the children meanwhile, until sufficiently developed, receiving instruction from the Sabbath-school and the Sabbath morning service. Subsequently they may become efficient collaborators."

There are environments, this writer points out, entirely unsuited to the Institutional Church. Such, for instance, as a "center of chiefly permanent residents, owners of the property in which they live or inhabiting it under long leases." Because—

"1. No adequate concourse could be gathered.

"2. Because the attempt would result in a heterogeneous collection, liable to engender classes, hard feelings, personal prejudices, and jealousies.

"3. This would tend to disintegration of the original congregation.

"4. In order to attract, against the adverse circumstances, modifications would have to be resorted to in such number as to make an unfavorable impression upon the children of the permanent residents.

"The inattentive reader, glancing at these separate points, would say that the source of all these four difficulties is an unchristian, aristocratic spirit in the church. With such a critic we would not argue.

"We assume that an Institutional Church is not fitted for such a place; and that it is not altogether suited to the rearing of a family of children in this situation. This opinion is based on the fact that from its very nature, in order to attract the masses it desires to gather, it must maintain such an amount of excitement, variety, and intensity as to disqualify it from meeting the real wants of that environment."

A town or small city of a strictly homogeneous character furnish no place for a church of this character. We read:

"In a large factory town it might be thought desirable, but even there, if possible, it would be better to do without it.

"One important reason against the founding of an Institutional Church by one denomination in a town or small city is that it would certainly destroy pleasant relations between the different communions. At the very hours of service what would seem to the others an unhealthful and unfair competition would be in full blast, and in the greater part of the week, also, drawing directly members and constituents of the congregations.

"In individual churches competition may be helpful if not carried to excess—a competition in material appropriativeness, in moral earnestness, social Christian equality, and spiritual teaching. Whether the destruction of brotherly religious relations would not be the cause of more of evil than the Institutional Church would achieve of good, is not to be ascertained without a hazardous experiment."

RESCUE WORK IN PITTSBURG—Pittsburg has furnished an example of cooperation between the law and the church in dealing with the "social evil." Superintendent McQuaide and his assistants in the police department, says an editorial writer in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, "are deserving of the heartiest commendation for their efforts to stamp out the houses of prostitution, and especially for the humane efforts they are making for the good of the fallen women." The methods employed are described in the following paragraph:

"On a recent Saturday night a raid was made on the houses of this character on a certain street, and fourscore girls and women were captured in these dens. They were comfortably cared for at the central police station until Monday, and word was given out that all churches and reform and Christian agencies would be welcomed that came with a view of reforming these unfortunates, and helping them back to lives of purity. A large number came, and were given access to the women, and tried all possible means of winning them from their evil ways. Good comfortable homes and encouragement and help were promised all who would begin life again. A few responded, and promised to reform. Among these were some happy rescues. One wedding was among the fortunate events. Some recreant wives were restored to their husbands and homes. Some of the girls were returned to their homes. On the whole, the results in this regard were highly gratifying to the authorities and the Christian workers. Of course many were hardened and obdurate, and resisted all efforts for their good. Those who would give assurance that they would depart from the city or change their course of life were released, but all others were held. All were given to understand that they could not return to their former methods of life in the city. This time they will be dealt with gently, but if taken a second time it will go hard with them."

THE RENEWED CALL TO THEOLOGY

AT the present day theology seems, according to Professor Peabody of Harvard, the least thing required of a man who is equipping himself for the ministry. So great has this neglect become that the abandoned field of the minister's special domain presents a distinct "call" to be reworked. To further this belief seems to be the motive of the newly established *Harvard Theological Review* (Cambridge), from the "Foreword" of which we quote. One reason for the condition observed, according to Professor Peabody, is that the "education for the ministry has for the most part remained unadjusted to the new world of learning." Many ministers, he says, "have found themselves trained in subjects which they can not use, and ignorant of much which they need to know, and as they take up their work in the world are inclined to lay down their theology." He adds:

"They become administrators of congregations, organizers of ecclesiastical industries, philanthropists, pastors, but not theologians. Theology has presented itself to their minds as a record of controversies which were once living fires, but are now extinct volcanoes, and they turn with a sense of relief to the fertile fields of modern life. The call of the time seems to them a call away from theology. They may even acquire a habit of mind quite distinct from that which characterizes a learned calling."

The writer instances a recent convocation of students from many theological schools where the problems and ideals of the ministry were set forth for three days "by selected advisers, and discust by selected young men." It partook of such a character as this:

"The program was rich in suggestions, both for the conduct of the devout life and for the direction of practical service, but throughout the session not one word was spoken either by old or young which concerned the minister as a thinker, or the duties of theological students. Feeling and action had crowded out of the foreground of interest the function of thought. Piety and efficiency seemed sufficient substitutes for intellectual power. The passion for service had supplanted the passion for truth."

The results of such training seem to Professor Peabody to consist in "faithful custodians of the oracles of God, or skilful operatives in the work of the church, and in either function may be workmen that need not be ashamed; but their attitude toward truth tends to detach them from the spirit of the modern world." The dilemma that confronts the Christian Church is thus stated:

"Either it must frankly retreat from the pretense of leadership under the conditions of the present age, or it must become a more efficient organ of rational and candid thought. Not less of religious fervor and not less of practical activity are demanded of the representatives of religion, but a new accession of intellectual power, the capacity to translate the message of the Timeless into the dialect of the present age. The specialization of knowledge has prescribed to the minister of religion a definite sphere, and no amount of hastily acquired information about politics or economics or social reform can atone for the abandonment of his own province. On other subjects others are better trained than he, and may listen to his counsel with compassion, if not with contempt. If he gives up thinking about religion, he gives up his place in a learned profession. He may continue to be a devoted priest, an efficient administrator, a devout soul, but the direction of the mind of the age is transferred to other hands."

LETTERS AND ART

MUSIC AND THE MASSES IN AMERICA

MISS MARY GARDEN finds that America is a country without art, because the masses, in all matters of appreciation, are led by the noses by the critics. This state of things is not to be found in European countries, she asserts, where the verdict of the people either makes or breaks the great works on their first performance. "It is in the galleries that the battle is waged, with hisses and applause," she declares, "and it is upon the prevailing opinion of this portion of the audience that the fate of a work depends." What Miss Garden has observed here is stated in the February *Everybody's* in this wise:

"In America, alas, the masses do nothing. They are silent, without expression or opinion. It is the critic who assumes to tell this nation what is good work and what bad; and I believe, and am daring enough to say, that there is no man or small coterie of men capable of teaching a nation art. It needs wide-spread defense of a work or wide-spread attack upon it. It needs the battle of minds among the people; and again I say, alas! our people, our masses, have not yet been musically educated, have not yet had an opportunity to live in the proper musical atmosphere.

"One great drawback for the masses here is that the opera season lasts but a few months, and that the prices of the limited number of representations during that brief period are so very high that the people generally can not afford to go. It is dreadful to me to realize that it is the very people whose souls long for music, and who sooner or later will, I believe, be the chief factors in building it up here as they have been in Europe, who are now denied the opportunity, not only of satisfying themselves, but of lending their aid to the spread of art feeling and comprehension."

Miss Garden admits "a distinct longing for music among the masses," as indicated by the enormous demand for music furnished by the mechanical piano and the various talking-machines. She adds:

"These clever devices have brought the great compositions and the great artists within the reach, indeed within the homes, of almost every one, and have brought them there without the handicap of critical cant or of absurd pretensions to knowledge."

American musical appreciation appears to this prima donna not much advanced beyond barbaric stages, since it is still "satisfied with 'tone' as opposed to interpretation." This to her is attested "by the great popularity of Melba and Sembrich, perhaps the last and certainly the greatest exponents of the colorature school, which charmed the world until near the close of the nineteenth century." The modern school, on the other hand, deals with great human truths and carries these truths to the hearts of its audience. "It does not aim at providing a vehicle for the production of glorious tones." She writes further:

"In France it no longer suffices for a fine large woman to walk more or less stiffly through the scenes of a long opera, until, at a signal from the conductor, she suddenly steps forward, squares herself toward the audience, and emits the few glorious tones of an aria. The top note may thrill and astonish an audience, may even gain the approval of the critics, but this is not art, it is mere vocal acrobatics. No thought is conveyed. No one pure tone, nor even a whole flock of pure tones, can of themselves make an opera. Were it not for the actor's art, modern opera could not endure. This is shown by the decline of the old purely vocal performances, and the rise of this new human French school. In this movement Jean de Rezske has been one of the most powerful factors. In the splendid school for singing that he has established in Paris he has instituted the most rigid requirements as to instruction in the art of acting. His pupils are taught to pay quite as much attention to this branch as to singing. So I have been taught, and this is why, even tho my voice is not really great in itself, I am able to do my part in bringing out the true underlying purpose of the great composers. This is why I dare come home to face the jury of my countrymen."

But as one swallow does not make a summer, no more does opera comprize art. Mr. Henderson of *The Sun* (New York), one of the race of critics somewhat airily treated by Miss Garden, points out in the same number of *Everybody's* that "the lamentations over our artistic state have come from opera-singers, and to them art means not even so wide a thing as music, but one branch of it, namely, opera, which has made less advance to high levels in America than all other music." Otherwise considered, any view of our present taste in music which sets forth that we are narrow, he says, is entirely incorrect. Our appetite is omnivorous, and tho, as a whole, "we are an unsophisticated musical public," yet some of our cities "have connoisseurs of exquisite taste and nicely balanced judgment." There may even be found a few cults. Mr. Henderson goes on:

"There is a welcome here for the works of every school, and this can not now be said of any of the sophisticated musical publics of Europe. France enjoys only a few German compositions, and even fewer Italian. Germany recoils from most of the products of France and from still more of those of Italy. England has of late begun to sit up and take notice, but long before she discovered Tschaikowsky, César Franck, Vincent d'Indy, Richard Strauss, and other modern leaders, they were well known here. The catholicity of American programs has again and again astonished musical visitors from Europe. That emotional music is in the ascendant is true, for the simple reason that to an unsophisticated public it is the one sure appeal. The subtleties of intellectual music are not for the inexpert. Yet even music of this type is played in America and is received with serious consideration, both in the opera-house and outside of it."

HOW KIPLING CAME TO THE FRENCH

THERE was something strategic in the way Kipling was forced through the lines of the French intelligence. The greatest prudence had to be exercised, says Mr. Louis Fabulet, who has been Kipling's translator as well as the general who has led his attack. "I knew that the genius of Mr. Kipling would not impress itself all at once upon my countrymen," he confesses, "but I felt that they had need to have infused into them this vigorous elixir of regeneration." He admits that "the French still show much opposition to the English writer," but he entertains the hope that he has "conquered the open mind of the youth of the land, for success is apparent." In the February *World's Work* Mr. Fabulet tells how he achieved this conquest. Thus:

"The task of translation was a foolish one, and I took it up almost against my will. 'The Jungle Book' has had a relative success in France. The *Revue de Paris* published the greater part of the translations of the stories in it, and M. Jules Lemaître wrote in the *Echo de Paris* an unsolicited article in which he showed the enthusiasm and the surprize which the reading of these stories had brought to him. However, it was difficult to find a publisher, and we saw the gates of the principal houses closed against us. It was the *Mercure de France* which opened its doors to us, and we gave in six months 'The Jungle Book' and 'The Second Jungle Book.' Then, but treading the most dangerous ground possible for one who knows France, and making a very cautious arrangement, we gave 'The Finest Story in the World,' 'Love o' Women,' 'The Man Who Would Be King,' 'The Man Who Was,' and 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft,' accompanied by short stories, judiciously and fearfully chosen, from the 'Plain Tales from the Hills' and some of the other writings. I gave up all other work, applied myself to the task, and bit by bit gave several other volumes of stories selected from almost everywhere in his entire work. Then came 'Kim,' that poem of the mountain; 'Captains Courageous,' that poem of the sea; and it was but the other day that, with the devoted aid of an Englishman—Mr. Arthur Austin Jackson, nephew of Sir Alfred Austin, the poet laureate—I gave to my countrymen 'The Return of Imray,' '.007,' 'The Ship that Found

FLOATING ICE.
From a painting by Ernest Lawson.
Landscapes occupy Mr. Lawson, but he interprets them with the same directness that actuates his brother realists.

Herself,' 'Dray Wara Yow Doo,' 'The Phantom Rickshaw,' 'The Head of the District,' and 'They.'"

Mr. Fabulet has no sympathy with the English critics who have "treated as a reactionary this admirer of the soldier, of war, of property rights, of human energy." Doubtless he sees the Nobel prize very justly awarded. He goes on, concerning the critics just referred to, in this wise:

"They have pretended that his influence would serve only to retard the march of the world. For me his work could never be reactionary nor could it retard the march of the world—a work which approximates so closely the cinematograph and diffuses so widely an acquaintance with mankind, which brings together so many conflicting circumstances, so many types, so many diverse nations! But it all has the hall-mark of good sense. Ah, I know well what the 'intellectuals' carp at! It is because Mr. Kipling lends himself neither to paradox nor to utopianism; it is because he carries no stock of sweetmeats into the prisons; it is because he finds that man was created for action and struggle rather than for enjoyment and laziness.

"For my part, I possess my soul in patience and slowly accumulate translations and volumes of stories; and it has happened to me to receive letters which give me a great deal of satisfaction and furnish me with proof that I am not deceiving myself. Here, for instance, is one, from one of our most distinguished and versatile men, which he sent to me after receiving my last volume of translations:

"'You must know by experience that I very rarely return thanks for the books which are sent to me; but truly I have just tasted too much pleasure, thanks to you, not to shake off for a moment my rôle of silence. This cursed literary freebooter against whom all my teachings bristle up is, all the same, a very interesting and surprizing rascal. A little more and he would be of the Chicago school of journalism. At the precise point where he is about to attain this distinction, with an inconceivable mastery he stops short, and there remains one of the most bewildering literary manifestations of modern times—perhaps the most bewildering of all.'—André Gibé.

"In this way I have been led to follow, step by step, the work of Rudyard Kipling. I have not plunged into it all at once; I have absorbed it slowly, and my admiration has grown day by day. And it is only a little while ago that I came to make acquaintance with his verse—the beauty of 'White Horses' and the charm of 'Mandalay'—without hoping ever to be able to translate them."

THE YOUNG INSURGENTS IN ART

THE art world of New York is trying to decide whether a "really national art" is in process of creation among us. This question comes as the result of two exhibitions, one at the National Arts Club and one at the Macbeth galleries, devoted mainly to younger artists whose work is rarely seen at the annual exhibitions. Their pictures impress one with the sense that they "were painted because the artist wanted to paint them," says Mr. Albert Sterner—himself an artist, but not of this group—writing in the New York *Times;* and he adds that "they offer a wholesome contrast to the great mass of mediocre effort shown in most of our exhibitions and which bear the inevitable marks of monotonous commercialism."

The painters are Luks, Henri, Glackens, Davies, Sloan, Shinn, Prendergast, and Lawson. They paint, for the most part, the life they see about them, or the life that they create in their inner consciousness, such as the realistic visions of Luks, Glackens, and Sloan, or the idealistic dreams of Davies. Many of our other painters (according to Giles Egerton, writing in the February *Craftsman*) are "proud to copy a Corot tree or a Velasquez complexion, altho neither the tree nor the complexion expresses anything we have ever remotely thought or experienced, or that ever will have the slightest relation to our own way of thinking or living." Against such things this group of men are rebelling. The painter who paints the life that he thrills in answer to, "puts upon canvas conditions that have developed him into the racial type he is, and in the doing he expresses his own point of view about the conditions." Either America may have an art of her own as the eight young men in the Macbeth galleries believe, continues the writer in *The Craftsman*,

Courtesy of the Macbeth Galleries.

AUTUMN BOWER.
From a painting by Arthur B. Davies.
This artist, unlike the others associated with him, paints an intangible world evolved from his inner consciousness.

or she may copy Burne-Jones ladies and Secessionist landscapes. Of the right to self-expression we read:

"If this high privilege of all nations back through Greece to Assyria and zigzagging down to the cave-dwellers is to be granted

LAUGHING CHILD.
From a painting by Robert Henri.
A figure- and portrait-painter who is reckoned among the vital forces in this branch of the art of to-day.

to us, then our one hope is in a home-grown art, out of our own soil, as much as our own brand of maidens and roses are. As an encouragement to our artists who associate art only with the Seine, or the Isar, or the Thames, or the fjords, we offer them an endless variety of inspiration at home—the sweet serenity of New England as Tryon paints it; the very last height of nature's elusive wonder as Twachtman felt it where ocean and meadows meet out on the Connecticut shore; vivid East-Side life in New York as George Luks splashes it on canvas, beauty that glows out of shadows, as all beauty in the East Side must; the tragedy and the unquiet of the plains, where a race of noble people are vanishing into history, as Remington and Borglum know the story; the cañon and the desert with their purple mists and golden sands. And Prendergast will give them a lesson on painting children out of doors with such beauty and atmosphere, with such gaiety, with such relation of sunlight to laughter, that they will recognize him as a teacher not to be found in the Latin Quarter. Sloan will show them a phase of sordid existence painted with that sort of fine art which Rembrandt knew long years ago. They will wonder at first at Davies's pictures, but if they study them and get to know them they will by and by feel the color in them as tho it were a chime of bells, and if they continue to wonder they will also ere long understand. Lawson will teach them again that they can't escape beauty anywhere, that it is just thinking straight and seeing clear and using a brush that tells your own story. He will show them all the roar and the confusion and the blare and the somberness that a great city holds, and he likes doing it much better than sketching an Italian landscape or a French cottage in the Provence."

No doubt many visitors will not understand this work, "which has not the passport of 'nice inoffensiveness' written all over it," says Mr. Sterner, "work which is in most instances vigorous and sometimes ugly, but let them remember that Velasquez painted cripples, and Rembrandt immortalized beggars and tramps." There is a particular folly in quarreling with a painter on account of his subject, says Mr. James Huneker in the New York *Sun*. He speaks of the younger men in the following vein:

"We never flout the men who manufacture pictures by copying; their choice is dictated by mercenary reasons; that suffices to exclude them from the pale of criticism. But because we are not catholic in our sympathies why should we dare to tell any one man or group of men what themes they should select? Or that they should paint after the manner of Correggio or Bonnat or Lawrence and Raphael? A criticism and an acute one about the Big Four of the *realisti*, Luks, Henri, Glackens, Lawson (there is no meaning in the order of these names—we are not looking for landslides), is that three of them are trying to paint like Goya. Surely no worse a proceeding than trying to paint like Velasquez, Manet, Chase, Alexander, Monet, Whistler, or Bouguereau. The four are realists, yet no one of the four resembles his fellow. The exuberance and crass power of Luks is not echoed in Henri's sober and solid canvases; Lawson is *sui generis*—you could pick out a Lawson even if it hung in a Parisian autumn salon; while Glackens envisages life with an absolutely different eye from the other three. Luks and Lawson are the colorists of the four; character, psychology, breadth, and subtlety of vision you will find in Henri and Glackens. Henri sounds the broader, calmer, more virile note. If there is any twist of temperament, any corner of a street that is unlike its neighbors, Glackens is the man to catch and depict the variations. His work is more complex, troubled, exasperated than Henri's."

COLLEGIATE BENEFITS FROM THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

THE Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is to be viewed as an educational agency, and not as a charity. So its president, Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, reminds us in its second annual report. In an educational way it is becoming effective in raising the standard of scholarship, for its allowances to retiring college professors, we are told, are not based upon the professor's personal merit—that question being determined by the college itself—but upon the scholarship standing of the institution he represents. The New York *Evening Post*, in commenting upon this phase of its regulation, says:

"The Foundation refuses retiring allowances to professors in institutions which do not require for admission a preparation represented by fourteen 'units' of study. There are, especially in the South and West, many schools, called colleges or universities, whose standards are deplorably low. This shortcoming may be ascribed to a variety of causes: the schools of the community often can not afford an adequate preparation, and the colleges have to take such students as they can get. But frequently there has been a competition for numbers, especially between colleges of rival

SIXTH AVENUE AND THIRTIETH STREET, 1907.
From a painting by John Sloan.
Sloan is producing a record of contemporary street life that aims at seizing its very "form and pressure."

religious denominations; and in this struggle one easy way to win is to put down the entrance requirements. But the Carnegie Foundation proposes that such competition shall at least not be destructive; that a college shall not consider its fortunes 'as a matter unconnected with the general system of education and without relation to the interests of the whole body of American students.' For example, Dickinson College has within the year been put upon the list of accepted institutions. Its requirements for admission 'were slightly below fourteen units'; but 'these deficiencies were promptly removed by the action of the faculty.' Bates College also 'readily agreed' to raise its requirements. Washington and Lee has been making a 'series of advances covering several years,' and by 1909 it 'will require the full fourteen units.' The Foundation, we may note, does not specify any particular studies, or lay upon the colleges a cast-iron regimen. There may be as wide variation as ever between institutions and between individuals in the same institution. The only point on which the Foundation insists is that a college shall not be a mere high school."

President Pritchett outlines thus the way in which the "pension" is to be viewed:

"The year and a half of experience in the administration of the Foundation has served to make clear at least one principle, namely, that the retiring allowance must come as a right, not as a charity; as a thing earned in the regular course of service, not a courtesy. The establishment of a retiring allowance system upon definite rules under which a professor receives his retired pay through his college in due course can not fail to strengthen the teacher's profession enormously. The administration of this fund as a charity would in the long run be equally sure to harm rather than help the teacher and the cause of education.

"The true task of this board is not to pass upon the merits of individuals, but of colleges; to decide upon such educational standards as seem fair and wise, and then to proceed to admit to the system of retiring allowances such institutions as, complying with these standards, come within the provisions of the charter and the deed of gift. To do this involves a study of the educational situation in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. The first step toward such a study is the bringing together of the facts themselves concerning these institutions, such as their method of government, their denominational relations, the value of each institution as a center of intellectual and moral influence, their financial resources, and, most important of all, their academic standards of work. In a word, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching must be first an educational agency before it can act wisely in awarding retiring allowances."

Another problem that has been handled by the Foundation is that of sectarian control. This has proved difficult because the ties between colleges and sects are so various. Upon this point *The Evening Post* says editorially:

"The commonest form seems to be a charter provision that the trustees, or a fixt proportion of them, shall belong to a certain sect or to a group of sects—say, the Evangelical. In some cases the trustees may belong to any, or no, denomination, but the choice of trustees rests with a sectarian body. For example, the trustees of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., are elected by members of the Baptist Education Society of Kentucky; and one-fourth of the trustees of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., are elected by Methodist conferences in New York and New England. Institutions subject to such sectarian control, direct or indirect, are not admitted to the benefits of the Foundation. And rightly, we believe; for tho the college may be liberal in temper, yet so long as it maintains a legal connection with a denomination for the sake of securing financial aid or more students, it is in so far forth sectarian. It can not eat its cake and have it too. On the other hand, there are colleges—like Princeton and Yale—whose relationship with a sect 'is one of tradition and sympathy, and the Foundation is not concerned with the fact that a given college was founded under the auspices of a religious organization, or that it retains today a sympathetic relation with it.' To avoid misunderstandings, however, the Foundation asks that when these colleges are entered in church year-books, they appear in a list apart from the 'official' under the following heading:

"The following institutions are not connected with the ——— church by any legal ties, nor are they subject to its control. Their history, however, and associations with the life and work of the church are such as to justify our earnest co-operation with them."

THE ARTIST'S RIGHT TO CRITICIZE HIS CRITICS

CRITICISM which is banned as "conservative" and the "enemy of progress" has a word said in its behalf by Bruno Meyer, the German art critic. Such criticism, he declares, writing in *Nord und Süd* (Berlin), when adverse to an innovating art creation, is quite as likely to result from the fault of the innovation. "The unprecedented," he observes, "is not necessarily the higher, nor the lasting." His words are taken as in effect a reply to certain allegations made by the composer Richard Strauss in the periodical he edits called *Morgen* (Berlin). In that journal Strauss asserted that his opera "Salome" had called into existence a "party of progress" and a "party of reaction." The latter he characterized as composed of "hark-backers," "seniles," "pedants," and "prigs." They were charged, among other things, with being afflicted with a "lack of understanding," with "incapacity, laziness, or self-interest." Hence the reply of Mr. Meyer, who attempts to show that true progress is really achieved by the conservatives. He says:

"At all times and in all arts there have been false paths from which a return to the true progress of art has been made only after disastrous wanderings. The usual error of those artists who at essential points of their work depart from all precedent is that of assuming that their differences are proof positive of progress, of an evolution upward. They imagine that they are about to open up new roads to peerless achievement. Quite the contrary is really the case, for it is always a hundred to one that the new, unique, independent elements introduced into art are in the most favorable cases only mannerisms, while in the least favorable they are but feats of strength, one might almost say sensationalisms. . . . The maddest 'reactionists' honestly wish to see 'everything great' succeed; but they want only the 'great,' not everything new and unheard of. . . ."

Respecting Strauss's onslaught upon his critics, the writer observes that the artist who assumes to criticize his critics should understand that he must take a new point of view, one that is critical and not creative. As a critic, we are told, the artist becomes accountable to laws that have in a measure scientific formulation; he must abandon the lawlessness of the creative impulse. His power as an artist may be a positive weakness in him as a critic. The writer adds:

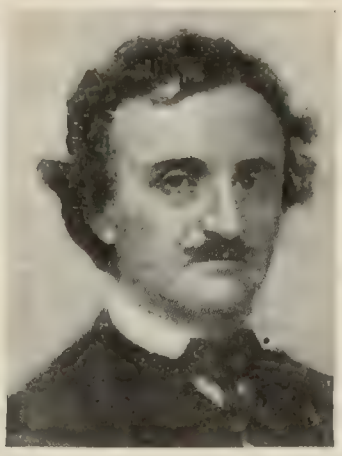
"As in criticism a one-sided standpoint and a general antagonistic attitude toward art creations are declared to be narrow and prejudiced by every thoughtful person fitted to think scientifically, just so unsatisfactory and irresponsible is the artist's criticism of criticism when he tries to attack the qualifications of art criticism in general and so cut the ground from under it, without distinguishing between the good and bad of its performances."

Novel works of art, the writer urges, can not, as a rule, expect immediate general acceptance and comprehension. To obtain these requires in the artist a very high order of creative power and an unusual agreement with the prevailing frame of mind, perhaps even with the desire pervading the masses of the artist's contemporaries. The fault of the moderns—in music as in graphic art—is simply that of demanding recognition for a whole "tendency"; whereas each of the new creations must be judged on its own merits, regardless of the tendency. The greatest masters of all time have been so treated. We quote further:

"The art-loving, cultivated public, the majority of whom are among those Strauss calls 'reactionaries,' are less prejudiced and even better informed than the creative artists. Who among the latter would venture to compare himself to the cultivated laity, as regards general culture and knowledge of nature and the works of *all* the arts? And who among them—without exception—is not more a partizan than any layman? . . . I incline in general to tax a great, indeed the greatest, part of the devotion and enthusiasm for modern art creations with an excessive predilection for progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SMITH ELY JELLIFFE.

JAMES M. LUDLOW.


EDGAR A. POE.

CAROLYN WELLS.

ROBERT W. WOOD.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Atherton, Gertrude. Ancestors. 12mo, pp. 709. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Gertrude Atherton has long been known as a novelist of ideas. If she were less a novelist and more a preacher, she would be writing purpose novels. As she pours forth her ideas, however, through the lips of her characters, her present book, at least, might be defined as a novel of theories. The effect of heredity and of environment on human character is the basic theory of "Ancestors."

Isabel Otis, a Californian of English and Spanish descent, is the daughter of a brilliant failure. Her mother has been a comparative cipher. From the time of her mother's death, Isabel spent her life as the attendant of her father, who was a dipsomaniac. Father and daughter dwelt on a ranch which yielded them a handsome income. They commanded also other sources of income. The father's death leaves Isabel free to her own designs. She makes a European tour. To finish her *Wanderjahr*, she buys a plenty of Paris frocks, and crosses the Channel to visit Victoria Gwynne, an English noblewoman, to whom she is distantly related.

Lady Gwynne's son, John Elton Gwynne, is a stormy petrel in English politics. He is dazzling in youth, brilliancy, and triumph. Unfortunately he is a Liberal. By tradition and antecedents he should be a Conservative. He is very much in love with Julia Kaye, a climber, who has climbed very high in London society. Through a double tragedy Elton Gwynne finds himself suddenly thrust into the peerage. His career as a Liberal politician is blocked. Worse, he has the title and insufficient income to maintain it. He finally determines to seek a new career in the United States. Julia Kaye breaks their engagement; and Gwynne, dropping his title, follows Isabel Otis to California.

It may be seen from this outline of the first third of the book that Mrs. Atherton's material is copious and stirring. The movement of the story is brisk. The thoughtful passages that teem in the dialog and in the author's direct observations unfailingly stimulate reflection. The characters are all drawn with the bold, free stroke habitual to the author.

Comstock, Harriet T. Janet of the Dunes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Dale, Edmund. National Life and Character in the Mirror of Early English Literature. 8vo, pp. xiii–337. Cambridge: The University Press.

Dunmore, Walter T. Ship Subsidies: An Economic Study of the Policy of Subsidizing Merchant Marines. 12mo, pp. xviii 119. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Gallizier, Nathan. The Sorceress of Rome. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–463. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Gates, Eleanor. Cupid: The Cow-Punch. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: McClure Co.

Gosse, Edmund. Henrik Ibsen. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Grasset, Joseph. The Semi-Insane and the Semi-Responsible (Demifous et Demiresponsables). Authorized American Edition. Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 415. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2.50 net.

One of the most important results of modern scientific investigation is the new light that is being thrown upon the nature of mental disease and crime. Men's attitude toward all those aberrations of life and conduct described by such terms as immorality, vice, crime, idiocy, imbecility, and insanity is being rapidly and radically changed. Lombroso was the first to emphasize the relationship of all these abnormalities, and to point out their interconnections with organic defects. However exaggerated or mistaken some of Lombroso's views may be, he has pioneered a new type of criminology, which in the hands of more cautious and more thoroughly trained disciples is destined to revolutionize the treatment of criminals. A book which reflects this new attitude toward crime is Grasset's.

It attempts a more exact classification than usual of the mentally diseased, more particularly as affecting the treatment of criminals. In the words of the author, its "object is to demonstrate that to this burning question [Should the accused be punished, or should he be treated as a sick man?] the magistrate, assisted by the physician, may make three different replies according to the case in hand: (1) The accused criminal is entirely responsible; he has normal psychic neurons, therefore he ought only to be punished and put in prison. (2) The accused criminal is entirely irresponsible; his psychic neurons are wholly diseased, therefore he ought only to be treated and placed in a hospital. (3) The accused criminal has attenuated responsibility; his psychic neurons are not normal but are partially diseased, therefore he ought to be both punished and treated. He should be placed successively in a prison and in a hospital."

This third class, the borderland type, is discust at great length, and with a wealth of illustrations from history, as well as with arguments based upon the author's own extensive experience as a professor of clinical medicine at the University of Montpellier. Examples coming under this head in our own country would be Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosch. Undoubtedly such criminals as Marie Barberi and Harry K. Thaw would also fall into this class of the semi-responsible. The value of such a classification is unquestionable. It removes the necessity of forcing all criminals into the two classes, responsible and irresponsible, and thus offers a solution of many troublesome problems connected with criminal prosecution. It suggests a rational and human disposition of the half-responsible type of offenders.

The most interesting and vital problem raised by Grasset, however, is not the responsibility of society in judging its criminals. It is rather the responsibility in preventing the increase of its semi-insane and semi-responsible types, which so largely augment the number of its criminals. Under the head of Social Prophylaxis Grasset discusses the following means of prevention:

1. The medical supervision of marriage. Here not legislative intervention is recommended, but rather the cultivation of a general social attitude that will induce the families of two people about to marry to "invite a conference of their physicians, binding them to professional secrecy and promising to accept and carry out their dictum without demanding and without knowing the motives of their judgment."

2. Medical supervision of the bringing up of children of doubtful mental balance. Here again medical supervision would be simply advisory, and would work in connection with parental control. It would be especially extended to the critical periods of development, and would concern itself with both physical, intellectual and moral conditions.

3. The choice of an occupation that would place a minimum strain upon defective nervous constitutions, and give a healthful outlet for the energy and interests of the individual. Here the responsibility would fall upon parents, physicians, and the individuals themselves, who should be properly instructed and warned.

The work as a whole raises many large and difficult questions. Its main thesis, however, is a thoroughly defensible one, in the light of modern science. It is an indication of a point of view, and a method of approach to all problems growing out of mental and moral aberrations which are certain to command increasing attention and respect.

Grenfell, Bernard P., and **Hunt,** Arthur S. [Translated and Commentaries by.] Fragment of an Unknown Gospel from Oxyrrhynchus. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 22. London: Oxford University Press.

Head, F. W. The Fallen Stuarts. 12mo, pp. xi–356. Cambridge: The University Press.

Herford, Oliver. The Astonishing Tale of a Pen-and-Ink Puppet, or The Genteel Art of Illustrating. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hobbs, William Herbert. Earthquakes: An Introduction to Seismic Geology. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxx–336. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Hoyle, Edmond. Hoyle's Games Revised, Enlarged, and Brought up to Date. 12mo, pp. xiv–412. New York: The McClure Co.

Houston, Edwin J., Ph. D. The Boy Electrician, or The Secret Society of the Jolly Philosophers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Howard, Oliver Otis, Autobiography of. In two volumes. The Baker and Taylor Co. $5 net.

The tale of the War of Secession has been so often and so well told that as a contribution to mere war literature this book cannot have great claims to recognition. But in the hands of a practised writer like General Howard any subject may be expected to present a new interest. And indeed it may be truly said of these volumes that they are highly interesting. In the first place the work is autobiographical and reveals an attractive and elevated personality. While democracy scarcely less than Socialism discountenances the excessive militarism of the old monarchies, the American soldier has always been alive to the necessity, and even to the glory, of his profession. General Howard is a typical American soldier, and as he reveals himself in these pages the reader feels that the great war in which he played a part takes on, as it were, a sort of personal character. Without at all exaggerating the doings or feelings of himself, it is natural that he is the principal figure in the scene, which seems to lie behind him, like the cannon, the marching squadrons, and the smoke-loaded sky which painters of the Georgian era would set as a background to their red-coated portraits. Another element which makes the work interesting is the anecdotic character which prevails throughout. General Howard tells many stories which illustrate both the horror and the nobility of war. This is a book to dip into as we dip into Pepys or Evelyn. Even the great length of the autobiography is precluded from tediousness by the multitude of good things with which it abounds.

Kingsley, Charles. My Winter Garden. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 57. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Kirkup, Thomas. An Inquiry into Socialism. 12mo, pp. vi–216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

Krusi, Hermann. Recollections of My Life. Arranged and edited by Elizabeth Sheldon Alling. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–439. New York: The Grafton Press. $2.50 net.

Lang, Andrew. Tales of Troy and Greece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–302. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Lanier, Sidney. Hymns of the Marshes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–59. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

Lewis, Charlton M. The Genesis of Hamlet. 12mo, pp. vi–133. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Lloyd, Henry Demarest. A Sovereign People: A Study of Swiss Democracy. Edited by John A. Hobson. 12mo, pp. xxi–273. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

London, Jack. The Road. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Lucas, St. John, Chosen by. "The Oxford Book of French Verse" (XIIIth Century–XIXth Century). 16mo, pp. xxxix–491. New York: Oxford University Press.

Ludlow, James M. Jesse ben David: A Shepherd of Bethlehem. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 131. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Mahan, Captain A. T. Some Neglected Aspects of War. Together with The Power that Makes for Peace, by Henry S. Pritchett, and The Capture of Private Property at Sea, by Julian S. Corbett. 12mo, pp. xxii–193. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Mason, A. E. W. The Broken Road. 12mo, pp. vi–419. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

McIntyre, John T. With Fighting Jack Barry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Merritt, Albert N. Federal Regulation of Railway Rates. 12mo, pp. xii–240. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Metcalf, Edwin Style. A Volume of Essays and Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Miles, George Henry. A Review of Hamlet. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vii–235. Christine, A Troubadour's Song, The Sleep of Mary, Amin. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. x–192. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Each $1 net.

Mills, Weymer Jay. The Van Rensselaers of Old Manhattan. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Great Secret. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Paine, Ralph D. The Romance of an Old-Time Shipmaster. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

Parker, Thomas Valentine, Ph.D. The Cherokee Indians, with special reference to their relations with the United States Government. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–116. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

Phillips, Stephen. New Poems. 12mo, pp. viii–158. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25 net.

Platt, Dan Fellows. Through Italy with Car and Camera. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii–486. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

Porter, Gene Stratton. At the Foot of the Rainbow. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

Putnam, George Palmer, Compiled by. Tabular Views of Universal History. A series of Chronological Tables presenting, in parallel columns, a record of the more Noteworthy Events in the History of the World from the Earliest Times down to 1907, and continued to date by Lynds E. Jones and Simeon Strunsky. 8vo, pp. v–313. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Putnam's Monthly and The Critic: A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Life. Volume I. October, 1906–March, 1907. Volume II. April–September, 1907. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 768, 768. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Rees, Arthur Dougherty. Columbus: A Drama. With Introduction and Notes. 12mo, pp. 125. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.

Schauffler, Robert Haven, Edited by. Christmas: Its Origin, Celebration, and Significance as Related in Prose and Verse. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $1 net.

Singleton, Esther, Collected and Edited by. Historic Landmarks of America, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–305. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

Von Hutton, Bettina. The Halo. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Wells, Carolyn. A Vers de Société Anthology. 16mo, pp. xxvii–357. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and **Smith,** Nora Archibald, Edited by. Magic Casements: A Second Fairy Book. 12mo, pp. x–477. New York: The McClure Co.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller,** A. R. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. I. From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance. 8vo, pp. 561. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

The series of fourteen volumes of which this is the first is intended to handle English literature with the same sort of exhaustive treatment as Murray's Dictionary represents with regard to the English language. Now that the study of the Greek and Roman classics is dying out in England, scholars have largely concentrated their attention on the origin, character, and development of the English tongue and the poetry, history, and romance to which it has furnished the vehicle. We must look upon the present work as the first-fruits, albeit ripe and perfect, of the new school of English scholarship, and we welcome the present volume as a splendid specimen of taste, learning, and research in this department. As an earnest of what is yet to come its contents are remarkable. It begins with the first settlement of the Angles on British soil and the supplanting of Roman influences by the stalwart Teutons and their gleemen. Runes and manuscripts of Scandinavian or Irish origin are next discust, until we come to Beowulf; thence to Gildas and Alfred and onward till we touch the threshold of an era which ushered in Chaucer.

We have called the work exhaustive because it treats not only of the few great names which are found in ordinary handbooks, but also introduces the secondary writers who add so much to the richness of a literary period. The interchange of influence between English and Continental writers is duly dwelt upon, and the beginnings of that vast volume of insular literature which is unique in European history have never been so carefully, accurately, and completely investigated and expounded. The Cambridge History of English Literature will comprise an account of all writers and their works from the time of the vikings to the end of the Victorian era. In turning over the pages of this first instalment of a definitive work we feel compelled to draw attention to the fact that every single division of the history has been written by a specialist, and that the first scholars of America as well as of England are engaged on its completion.

Weiss, Susan Archer. The Home Life of Poe. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Many lives of Poe have been written, but all are by men. He has not been fortunate in them, at least in so far as judgments of his character are concerned. Even Woodberry, whose life, in a critical sense, is unquestionably the best, deals with the poet's character in severe terms. Mrs. Weiss quotes a distinguished Southern lawyer, whose mind was discriminating, as having said of Poe that he was "of the kind whom men envy and calumniate and women adore." The remark suggests that Poe should long since have had a woman for biographer.

Mrs. Weiss's volume does not aspire to be in any strict sense a biography; in fact, she distinctly disclaims having attempted to write one. It is confined strictly to topics embraced in its title, and thus is made to deal with the social and domestic surroundings amid which Poe lived, worked, and suffered. But the author makes a distinct contribution to an understanding of Poe as a man. No future historian of American literature can neglect it or is likely to do so.

Mrs. Weiss does not aim to whitewash any one. Her interest is that of a truth-seeker. One feels this from the first page to the last. She knew Poe in his last years, her home having been in Richmond, and she has been well acquainted with many other persons who knew him and were familiar with the circumstances of his private life. The sympathies which belong to her as a woman are held in restraint by unusual clearness of insight and soundness of understanding. While she nowhere impresses one as having sought to rehabilitate Poe's character, the volume at the same time materially serves a purpose in that direction.

As to Poe's habits in drinking she makes it more clear than has any other writer that drinking was not with him by any means an habitual custom. He had the misfortune to possess, as some one, quoted by Mrs. Weiss, has remarked, "The weakest head of any man I ever knew," but his indulgences were occasional rather

(Continued on page 238)

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than habitual, and he had the further misfortune in early life to live with people with whom drinking was an every-day affair. Mrs. Weiss makes the striking statement that during his last visit to Richmond, when he contemplated marriage with Mrs. Shelton, he had "declined twenty-four invitations to take a julep," before at last he yielded to an insistent friend and suffered the consequences. The refinement of the man's nature, his distinction of manner, and a certain exclusiveness of bearing which imprest most observers, and notably imprest women, are insisted upon.

The special point made by Mrs. Weiss, however, and one which, we believe, no other writer has made before, is that Poe's marriage had an unfortunate influence upon his whole career. She does not mean that it was an unhappy marriage; on the contrary, Poe was devoted to his wife, and she to him, this devotion existing also between Poe and his mother-in-law; but the woman whom he married was a mere child of only twelve or thirteen years when the marriage occurred, and altho she lived until twenty-four, she always remained a child.

While Poe seems never to have realized what he failed to get on the score of real companionship, Mrs. Weiss insists that his character was such that a woman of stronger personality and more robust mind, one who, in fact, might have led and steadied him, ought to have been his wife, rather than Virginia Clemm, who "retained to the last the shy sweetness and simplicity of childhood." Mrs. Weiss says Virginia's mother deliberately made the match, and that among those who had known the family with anything like intimacy a general prejudice existed against her on this account. Mrs. Clemm "possest over Poe, who was her nephew, then and always, the influence and authority of a strong and determined will over a very weak one." In her concluding chapter Mrs. Weiss says the dominant trait of Poe's character was "weakness of will." But he was not by nature "inclined to evil, but the contrary."

The one impression which survives a reading of Mrs. Weiss's book is not unlike that which most discriminating readers have derived from other lives of Poe. This is that Poe was quite as much sinned against as sinning, and that the strangely contrasting, conflicting, and distorting circumstances of his life had everything to do with his moral failures.

"For doubt and darkness o'er thy head
Forever waved their condor wings."

Wood, Robert W. How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers. Valentine Edition. 18mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

The author of this clever little skit, of which three or four editions have been called for this winter, is a professor in Johns Hopkins. Before the book was published he was already credited with a treatise on "The Fluorescence and Magnetic Rotation Spectra of Sodium Vapor and their Analysis." How far apart the two works are may be gathered from a passage taken out of the first named:

Very few can tell the toucan
From the pecan—here's a new plan!
To take the toucan from the tree
Requires immense agility,
While any one can pick with ease
The pecans from the pecan-trees.
It's such an easy thing to do
That even the toucan he can, too.

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Borden's PEERLESS BRAND Evaporated Milk
(Unsweetened)

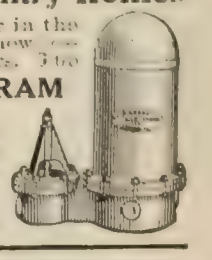
You Are Faithfully Served by These Brands

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
Est. 1857 NEW YORK

City Conveniences in Country Homes

All the comforts of hot and cold water in the house, and running water at the barn, now possible for country residents and farmers. The

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC RAM



will pump water from any stream, brook or spring, just where you want it. Cheaper than a gasoline engine or windmill. Write for booklet K and guaranteed estimate.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. Factory: Chester, Pa.

SIX PER CENT

Our Certificates of Deposit with interest at 6 per cent afford the most satisfactory method of employing idle money. Please write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

CURRENT POETRY

The Temples East and West.

By "The Lumberman Poet."

The temples of the West look down upon the azure seas;
No sick and weary famine town looks sadly up to these
No gilded dome reflects the sun on eyes with sunlight blind,
Or sinks from sight, when day is done, while death steals up behind.

The temples of the Westland gleam as gleam the Eastern spires,
But wear the colors of a dream, the sunset's tender fires.
The gilt upon their shining towers is like the rainbow's glow;
It changes with the changing hours, while sunsets come and go.

And never in the Orient such pillars rise as these,
Such beauties never there are blent in wall and roof and frieze—
For never by the ancient shore where gilt pagodas rise
Upon emblazoned temples pour such lights of paradise.

The temples of the Westland lift their pillars to the sky
While ships of vapor slowly drift in stately splendor by.
The temples of the Westland rise from out the Westland soil,
Reared not by skill of weeping eyes or hopeless hands of toil.

O temples of the East, your gods much tribute have required—
The birth and life and death of clods, to rear you many-spired.
The temples of the West were made by neither toil nor pelf—
The God who dwells within their shade has builded them Himself.

Ring out, you bells of temples East; you call me less than these
That spread their sweet communion feast beneath the Westward trees.
Ring forth upon the sultry air when dying day is dim;

WISE CLERK

Quits Sandwiches and Coffee for Lunch

The noon-day lunch for the Department clerks at Washington is often a most serious question.

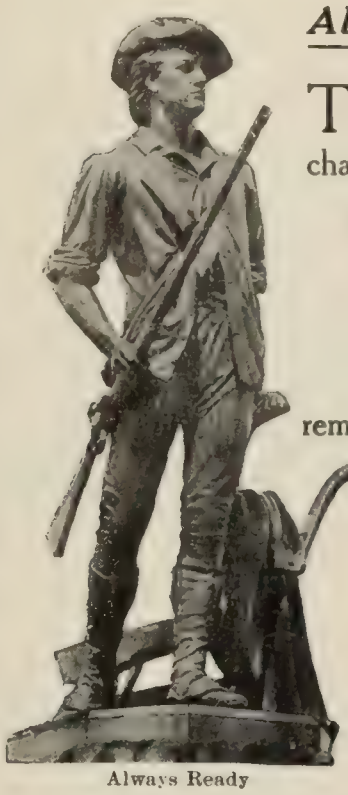
"For fifteen years," writes one of these clerks, "I have been working in one of the Gov't Departments. About two years ago I found myself every afternoon with a very tired feeling in my head, trying to get the day's work off my desk.

"I had heard of Grape-Nuts as a food for brain and nerve centres, so I began to eat it instead of my usual heavy breakfast, then for my lunch instead of sandwiches and coffee.

"In a very short time the tired feeling in the head left me, and ever since then the afternoon's work has been done with as much ease and pleasure as the morning's work.

"Grape-Nuts for two meals a day has worked, in my case, just as advertised, producing that reserve force and supply of energy that does not permit one to tire easily —so essential to the successful prosecution of one's life work." "There's a reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the "Road to Wellville," in pkgs.


Always Ready

Always look for the Minute Man on the package

THE fact of a change in the name of the Whitman Grocery Co. to the **Minute Tapioca Co.** does not mean a change in the product. The quality, richness and flavor of

Minute Tapioca
Minute Gelatine (plain)
Minute Gelatine (flavored)

remains the same and affords the thrifty housewife the "shortest cut" to the finest desserts possible with the least bother.

¶ But the object of this advertisement is simply to inform you that the management and purpose of the Company has not changed—that we are manufacturers solely, not jobbers or retailers, and will hereafter be known as the

MINUTE TAPIOCA CO.
139 West Main Street - - Orange, Mass.

Look for the Minute Man on the package—it is your guarantee of goodness.

Ask your grocer for BEARDSLEY'S

The Original and Only

Shredded Codfish

The Red Band Package

The finest selected Codfish carefully prepared by a process which retains all the natural fiber and flavor of the fish. A clean, pure, wholesome food.

Send postal for our new Recipe Book—It's free

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, 474 Greenwich Street, New York

20 Brilliant Shines

A trial jar sent on receipt of a dealer's name who does not carry it, and 10 cents in silver or stamps.

10c

Two shines for one cent.
Have your shine when you want it—how you want it.
Save your time, temper and money by always having handy an opal glass, screw-top box of

"Eagle Brand" Shoe Cream

Best polish for black or russet leather.
It gives a quick, lasting, dazzling lustre.
Made from pure wax and oil—not a drop of acid or turpentine.
It renders the shoe soft, pliable and comfortable—acts as a preservative for the leather.
Your dime back if you say it's not the best polish you ever used.
Regular size box 25c—enough for 80 shines.
If you send us the name of a dealer who cannot supply you—with 10 cents.

The American Shoe Polish Company, 220 N. Franklin St., Chicago

A

Delicious Chocolate

BAKER'S

Caracas Sweet

A pure, wholesome and sustaining article of food.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1780

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

50 HIGHEST AWARDS in Europe and America

Cooks Anything

that a gas range can cook, but is far more convenient and economical. You can prepare as complete a dinner on the dining table as can be prepared in the kitchen on a gas range. The

Manning-Bowman

(Denatured)

Alcohol Gas Stove

(Patents Pending)

makes its own gas from denatured or other alcohol. Burns with a hot, blue flame. No smoke—no odor. Made with single and double burners. Beautifully nickeled.

Manning-Bowman Chafing Dishes are especially adapted for use on alcohol gas stoves. Provided with "Ivory" Enameled Food Pan when specified. The cleanest and most durable cooking utensil yet devised.

At leading dealers. Write for descriptive booklet "BB-3"

MANNING-BOWMAN & CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

Makers of "Eclipse" Bread Mixers.

I hear another call to prayer—the forest's mighty hymn.

I stand before an open door, a temple in the West.
I hear the music on the shore of waves that sink to rest.
Above me mount the Westland firs; their incense rises pure
O gilded Eastward sepulchers, my soul you can not lure.

—*The American Lumberman* (Chicago).

In the Cool of the Evening.

By Alfred Noyes.

I.

In the cool of the evening, when the low sweet whispers waken,
When the laborers turn them homeward, and the weary have their will,
When the censers of the roses o'er the forest-aisles are shaken,
Is it but the wind that cometh o'er the far green hill?

II.

For they say 'tis but the sunset winds that wander through the heather,
Rustle all the meadow-grass and bend the dewy fern;
They say 'tis but the winds that bow the reeds in prayer together,
And fill the shaken pools with fire along the shadowy burn.

III.

In the beauty of the twilight, in the Garden that He loveth,
They have veiled His lovely vesture with the darkness of a name!
Through His Garden, through His Garden it is but the wind that moveth,
No more; but O, the miracle, the miracle is the same!

IV.

In the cool of the evening, when the sky is an old story
Slowly dying, but remembered, ay, and loved with passion still,
Hush! . . . the fringes of His garment, in the fading golden glory,
Softly rustling as He cometh o'er the far green hill.

—*The Nation* (London).

The Builders.

By Evelyn Gunn.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the cañon's brink,
To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the men that grade and the men that blast,
I raise my glass and drink.

Theirs the great Endeavor and the deed of high Emprize;
For they fight their fight with naked hands,
'Gainst forest swamps and shifting sands
And the fury of the skies.

To the builders who have fallen, whose graves mark out the line;
To the blind who nevermore may see,
To the maimed and halt in their misery,
In silence drink your wine.

For them no crashing volleys or roll of muffled drums,
Only the roar of the great rock-blast
Is their requiem-song when the day is past,
And the final darkness comes.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

The Seal and The Name

This is the seal that promises goodness and wholesomeness in confectionery of all kinds.

Necco Sweets is the name to remember and ask for.

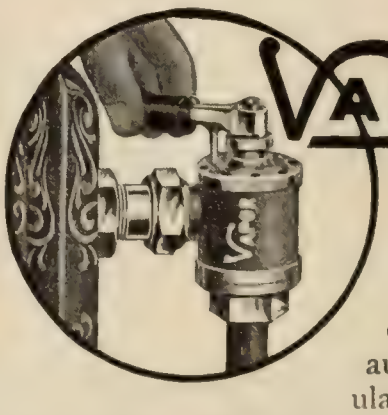
As an example try a box of

Lenox Chocolates

Look for the seal on every box

one of 500 kinds made and sold under the seal of Necco Sweets. You will also find the simpler confections for the children among the Necco Sweets—for their health as well as their pleasure remember the name—look for the seal. At all dealers who sell high-grade goods.

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY COMPANY, Summer and Melcher Sts., Boston, Mass



Control of heat, at the radiator, and dependable automatic regulation of boiler, are the distinctive features of The Broomell

Vapor System of Heating

—an improvement on both steam and hot water.

Marvelous capacity to meet all weather changes and maintain an evenly comfortable temperature, whether the days are mild or bitter.

Just heat: no water, no pressure, no pounding, no air valves; no bother and worry. Almost perfection.

Book on heating, free

Vapor Heating Company

Broomell's-patent Vapor System

125 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia

To the engineers, the wizards, whose word brooks no delay;
Hearing, the sleeping glens awake,
The snow-plumed hills obeisance make,
And lo, the Open Way!

For them no flaring banners when a bitter fight is won;
No cheering thousands in the street
Their gallant heroes ever greet,
Tho dauntless deeds be done.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the cañon's brink,
To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the high and low, the first and last,
I raise my glass and drink.
—*Canadian Magazine* (February).

POEMS BY FRANCIS THOMPSON.

The following poems, contributed to the October, 1895, and June, 1896, numbers of *The Catholic World* by Francis Thompson, are republished in the February number of that magazine at the request of many readers.

Rejected Lovers.

Poeta.

I have loved women—they have paid my pains!
I have loved nature—rather clasp the sea!
I have loved children—look not there for gains:
I have loved much, but I have loved not Thee.
And yet when all these loves were loved and proved,
None have loved me but Thou, divine Unloved!

Christus.

Thou ask'st; I ask, and have not at thy hand.
All ways hast sought, and hast thou found no way?
Ah, child! and dost thou yet not understand,
And in thine own beholdest not My case?
O little love! does no man pity thee?
Lo, it is writ that none has pity on Me!

GOT MAD

When Told That Coffee Hurt Him.

One of the evidences that coffee is injurious to the nervous system is the fact that many persons who are addicted to its use grow wrathy when the suggestion is made that coffee causes them to "flare up" so easily.

A doctor writes:—

"Coffee three times a day—I thought I could not get along without it. I was never well, prone to get excited and often trembled, but any suggestion that coffee was not good for me made me furious.

"I noticed the tendency to become excited was growing on me. My hands and feet were cold, fingers looked shriveled, liver inactive, constipated, coated tongue, bad breath and general lower vitality. (A perfect picture of caffeine poisoning.)

"A friend strongly advised me to give up coffee and use Postum, so I tried the change a few weeks and found a marked improvement in temper, nerves and general condition. I felt so firm that I thought I could go back to coffee. Three times I tried it, but always had to quit coffee and return to Postum.

"Being a physician with a large practice and plenty of experience, it was hard for me to believe that coffee could have such a profound effect on my system. Perhaps my fondness for the beverage made me loath to admit its ill effects.

"For several years now I have ordered hundreds of patients to quit coffee and have prescribed Postum instead with good results to the patients and more prompt response to my medicines." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"Comparisons may be odious—but they are human."

No one can avoid noting the contrast between the fresh, natural beauty of the woman who takes care of her complexion, and the sallowness, wrinkles and lines due to facial neglect. Yet any woman may regain and retain her natural beauty indefinitely by the simple use of the natural beautifier, Pompeian Massage Cream, the largest selling face cream in the world; some 10,000 jars being made and sold daily.

Pompeian Massage Cream

GIVES A CLEAR, FRESH, VELVETY SKIN

Wrinkles and crow's-feet are driven away. Sallowness vanishes, angles are rounded out and double-chins reduced by its use. Thus the clear, fresh complexion, the smooth skin and the curves of cheek and chin that go with youth, may be retained past middle age by the woman who has found what Pompeian Massage Cream will do. This is not a "cold" or "grease" cream. The latter have their uses, yet they can never do the work of a massage cream like Pompeian. Grease creams fill the pores. Pompeian Massage Cream cleanses them by taking out all foreign matter that causes blackheads, sallowness, shiny complexions, etc.

SPECIAL TRIAL JAR SENT FOR 10 CENTS in stamps or coin. This size is not sold in stores. With it we also send our illustrated book on Facial Massage, an invaluable guide for the proper care of the skin. 50c. or $1.00 a jar, sent postpaid to any part of the world, on receipt of price. if your dealer hasn't it.

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO.
15 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Pompeian Massage Soap is appreciated by all who are particular in regard to the quality of the soap they use. For sale by all dealers—25 cents a cake; box of 3 cakes, 60 cents.

CUT OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE OR SEND POSTAL

Pompeian Mfg. Co.
15 Prospect St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find 10 cents. Please send me one copy of your book on facial massage and a sample jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Gas Convenience Kerosene Economy and a Better Light Than Either

USE IT 30 DAYS IN YOUR OWN HOME

The Angle Lamp

"I HAVE ANGLE LAMPS IN EVERY ROOM in the house," writes Mr. W. D. Manross, Vineyard Haven, Mass. It is the most satisfactory system that I have yet tried, and I have used gas, electricity, gasoline and acetylene. I nearly lost my eyesight a few years ago studying by electric light. THIS IS THE FIRST SATISFACTORY LIGHT to read by I have found since. The lamps are greatly admired by every one who comes in.

The Angle Lamp is not an improvement on the old style lamp, but an entirely new principle of oil lighting, which has made common kerosene (or coal oil) the most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline, or acetylene yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

The Angle Lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG "47" and our proposition for a

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Just write for our free catalog "47" fully describing The Angle Lamp and listing 32 varieties from $2.00 up. And we'll send you our 32-page book free, with the trial proposition. Lighting is an important matter, Reader; this is a case where the best is by far the cheapest; we suggest that you "do it now."

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 159-161 West 24th Street, New York

Rain or Shine, it's all the same in a Cadillac Coupe

Price F. O. B. Detroit **$1350** Including three Oil Lamps and Horn

The Ideal Physician's Car
The Ideal Shopping Car
The Ideal Opera Car

The IDEAL CAR for any purpose where a two-passenger enclosed motor vehicle is desired.

The Cadillac Coupe comprises our regular single cylinder chassis with enclosed body. It is suitable for every day in the year, warm or cold, rain or shine, mud or snow, for city streets or country roads. In cold or inclement weather the occupants are almost as well and comfortably housed as they would be at their own fireside. In pleasant weather the front and rear windows may be lowered and the side windows opened, permitting ample air circulation.

The coupe body may be removed and our runabout or four-passenger body substituted for summer use if desired. This

CADILLAC

with its gasoline motor has many advantages over cars using other motive power. There are no noxious odors from gases. There is no waiting for the storage of power; you can replenish the tank with gasoline almost any place and be on your way in a few minutes.

The Cadillac Coupe is luxuriously upholstered and trimmed and richly finished both inside and out. It has every mark of dignity and refinement. It has all the single cylinder Cadillac characteristics of durability, constancy and dependability and is by far the least expensive enclosed car to operate and maintain.

Ask for our Special Coupe Booklet and Catalog T 23.

We can make immediate deliveries.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

THE EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

Love and the Child.

"Why do you so clasp me,
And draw me to your knee?
Forsooth, you do but chafe me,
I pray you let me be:
I will but be loved now and then;
When it liketh me!"

So I heard a young child,
A thwart child, a young child,
Rebellious against love's arms,
Make its peevish cry.
To the tender God I turn:
"Pardon, Love most High!
For I think those arms were even Thine,
And that child even I."

PERSONAL

The Forty-niners' Petticoat Panic.—That the rough-and-ready Forty-niner, with all his wilderness ways, entertained an interesting and substantial appreciation of womankind is proved by an amusing story from the Personal Recollections of William M. Stewart, now running serially in *The Saturday Evening Post*. As he tells it:

In the summer of 1850, only a few months after my arrival in California by way of the Isthmus, I was working a mining claim with a young man named Dr. Merrick. One morning I awoke to see a covered wagon with two oxen which had been unyoked and were grazing on a grass-plot near a spring in the ravine below me. I soon discovered that a line had been drawn from the wagon to a clump of rocks, upon which were hung several female garments to dry.

Women were so scarce in California at that time that this was sufficient to arouse the whole camp. The "boys," as we were called, were scattered along the Coyote diggings for a distance of about four miles, and when anything unusual happened, the words "Oh, Joe!" would be passed along the whole line.

When I saw the female garments I raised the usual alarm, "Oh, Joe!" and this called the attention of the miners on Buckeye Hill, where I was, to the clothes-line which had attracted my attention. They gathered around on the hill, nearly surrounding the covered wagon and its contents.

The rush of the boys in the immediate vicinity to see the wonderful sight attracted those farther away, and, in less than ten minutes, two or three thousand young men were anxiously watching the wagon, clothes-line, and mysterious lingerie. The man that belonged to the woman inside, in alarm, stuck his head out of a small tent beside the wagon. I assured him that no harm was intended, but that we were very anxious to see the lady who was the owner of the clothes. This aroused her curiosity sufficiently to induce her to pull the curtain of the tent aside so that her face could be discovered, but not fully seen.

I then proposed that we make a donation to the first lady who had honored our camp with a visit. I took from my camp a buckskin bag, used for the purpose of carrying gold, and invited the boys to contribute. They came forward with great eagerness and poured out of their sacks gold-dust amounting to between two and three thousand dollars. Then I proposed to appoint a committee to wait on the lady and present it. The motion was unanimously carried, and one of the gentlemen appointed on the committee suggested that I be made chairman.

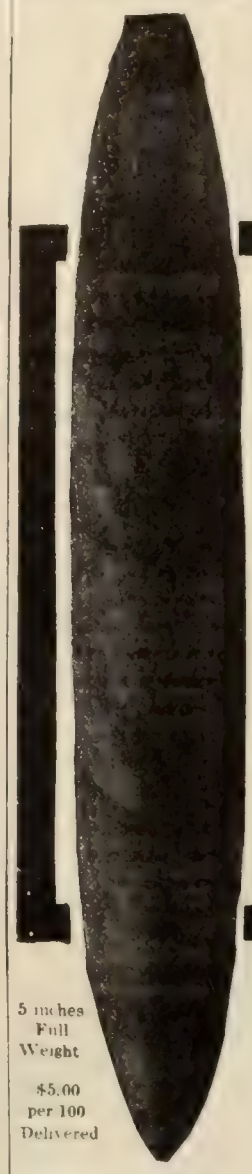
I took the sack of gold and went within about thirty feet of the tent and made as good a speech as I could to induce the lady to come out, assuring her that all the men about her were gentlemen, that they had seen no ladies for many months, and that the presence of one reminded them of their mothers and sweethearts at home. I told her the bag of gold was hers on condition that she would come out and claim it.

Her husband urged her to be brave, but, when she finally ventured about half way, the cheers were so vociferous that she was scared and ran back.

She repeated this performance several times, and

Don't Dodge A Square Deal

Doesn't money saved on cigars look as good to you as money saved in your business? If you can smoke better cigars without additional expense, don't you think it's worth investigating?



5 inches Full Weight

$5.00 per 100 Delivered

By getting your cigars directly from our factory you secure better goods at lower prices than cigars of equal quality can be bought for elsewhere, because we pay no commissions nor travelling expenses, and at one scoop eliminate the profits of Jobbers and Retail Dealers. We make for ourselves what any bona-fide cigar manufacturer is entitled to—OUR FACTORY PROFIT AND NO MORE.

All orders are shipped on approval without advance payment and therefore we must do our best to please everybody at all times. Furthermore, the quality of our cigars must be maintained and they must be fully as good as we represent.

Our Cuban Smoker is an honest cigar made of clear Havana, with a genuine Sumatra wrapper, and will be fondled by true lovers of good tobacco with almost affectionate interest. This cigar is equal to the best cigar sold over the retail counter at 10c., and in its blend we have produced a rich, mellow, seductive flavor which will make your eyes sparkle with pleasure and satisfaction.

FREE TRIAL OFFER—SEND NO MONEY

Simply write us on your business letter head or enclose your business card and we will send you 100 Cuban Smokers ON TRIAL, with all delivery charges prepaid. Subject them to the most critical test, and if for any reason you do not care for them return the remainder, expressage collect, and we will make no charge for the samples smoked. If you decide to purchase the cigars send us $5 within 10 days.

Test the Cuban Smokers at our expense, and every comparison to which you can subject them will only emphasize their unapproachable superiority. We manufacture Havana cigars in various sizes from many delicious blends of tobacco, and employ throughout our factory only the most expert cigar makers.

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY
Ref. United States Exchange Bank, N. Y.
E. H. Ridgeway, *President*
131 Lenox Ave., N. Y. City at 116th St.

First and Original Motor Buggy
$250 "SUCCESS" AUTOMOBILE

Practical, durable, economical and absolutely safe. A light strong, steel-tired Auto-Buggy. Suitable for city or country use. Speed from 4 to 40 miles an hour. Our 1908 Model has an extra powerful engine, patent ball-bearing wheels, price, $275. Also 10 h. p., $400. Rubber Tires, $25.00 extra. Write for descriptive literature. Address

SUCCESS AUTO-BUGGY MFG. CO., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

Largest Parts and Supply House in America
Everything for the Automobile

Our 1908 Catalogue just out, 200 pages, 1000 illustrations, 5000 descriptive prices, yours for the asking.

NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE AND SUPPLY CO.
The Growing House 3933 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

I kept moving slowly back far enough to get her away from the little tent so the boys could have a good view of her. I suppose half an hour was occupied with her running back and forth while the boys looked on in admiration, when I finally gave her the bag with all the good wishes of the camp. She grabbed it and ran into the tent like a rabbit.

The next morning the wagon, oxen, man, and owner of the female garments were gone, and we never heard of them in after-life.

Riding With Sheridan.—Every schoolboy with red blood in his veins knows the history of Sheridan's ride by heart. To read about the famous ride is thrilling enough, but to have been with Sheridan during that ride and to have actually galloped at the side of his black charger—well, that is beyond the utmost thrill capacity for even the most patriotic of youth.

Major Spera, the sole survivor of the escort of twenty men who made that eventful ride on the morning of October 19, 1864, which turned a disastrous rout into a brilliant victory for the North, gives a graphic description of the ride through an interview in *The Sunday Magazine*. The Major was accompanying Sheridan on a hunt for winter quarters, and when they reached Kernstown they heard firing that made them think the day might prove an eventful one.

As we rode out of town and reached the top of a hill we noted men coming toward us on the double quick. It looked to me mighty like the rout at Chancellorsville when the men broke; but I said nothing. I was riding with the advance guard of my command, and when Sheridan saw the men there was something doing at once.

Just a month before he had licked Early's men unmercifully at Winchester, and Early had been trying to take his revenge ever since. I was ordered to take twenty of my best men and follow Sheridan to the front. Before we could get them picked out, with the remainder of my command to form a cordon across the road, Sheridan, on his big black horse, Rienzi, was tearing for the front.

I was riding a good sorrel, and you may know something about the pace he set us when I tell you that my horse, an unusually good one, died a week later from blood farcy brought on by that furious ride. There was nothing for us to do that morning but to follow our leader, and that we did.

All along the road we saw men in retreat. There might have been 1,000 or there might have been 10,000 for all we knew. We were too busy riding to count. Here and there the men had stacked arms and were making coffee. The only information we had had as to the retreat was from the chief commissary, Colonel Kellogg, who had informed us that everything was lost in the front and that the men were rapidly retreating.

Sheridan set his teeth when he heard this and did not pause for more. As we passed groups of men drinking their coffee, he would turn in his saddle and shout:

"Face about, boys. We'll sleep in the old camp to-night. Face about!"

This was the signal for a general cheer from the boys. They dropt their cups of hot coffee, kicked the coffee-pots out of their way, made a dash for the guns, and wheeled into line after their general. All along the line it was the same. The men seemed to be inspired by the sight of Sheridan and his confidence in himself and in them. The victory of the match before was still fresh in their minds, and they

EVERYTHING for the GARDEN

is the title of **Our 1908 Catalogue**—the most beautiful and instructive horticultural publication of the day—**a book of 188 pages, 700 photo engravings from nature, 12 superb colored and duo-tone plates of vegetables and flowers.**

It is a mine of information of everything that is worth while in gardening either for pleasure or profit, and should be in the hands of every lover of the Garden Beautiful and Bountiful. As a book of reference alone it is invaluable.

To give this catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

Every Empty Envelope

COUNTS AS CASH

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses **Ten Cents** (in stamps) we will mail the catalogue,

AND SEND FREE OF CHARGE OUR FAMOUS 50-CENT

"HENDERSON" Collection of Seeds

containing one packet each of *Giant Sweet Peas, Mixed; Giant Fancy Pansies, Mixed; Giant Victoria Asters, Mixed; All Seasons Lettuce; Henderson's Early Ruby Tomato* and *Henderson's Electric Beet*

—— IN A COUPON ENVELOPE ——

which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to $1.00 and upward.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY.

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Tells you things about squabs you never knew before and will interest you in one of the most delightful and interesting pastimes that you could invest in today. Write for special information about our Homers and you will receive the illustrated free book by return mail.

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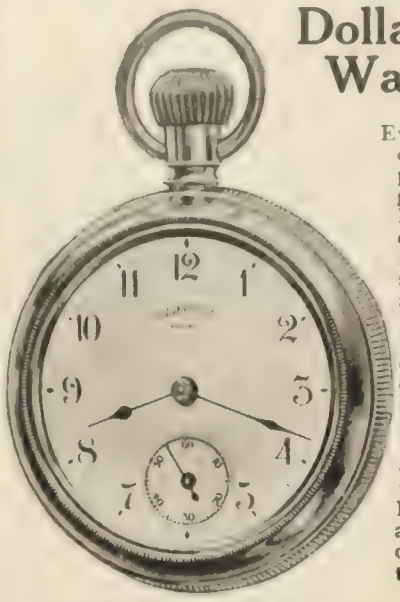

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felt certain that once Sheridan got to the front, he would again lead them to victory.

I remember, as we tore along, seeing McKinley come riding out of the timber. He was Lieutenant McKinley then, and many times when he was President I thought of that day when the young officer came dashing past us that eventful day. I never knew where he was going or where he had come from. . . . . .

Sheridan spurred his horse anew, and when he reached the front he seemed to be needed pretty badly. We had lost twenty-four pieces of artillery—all we had—and the men were demoralized at the onslaught. General Wright, who had been left in charge of the men during Sheridan's absence, was a good fighter but lacked the ability to rally his men.

Early, still smarting under the defeat of a month before, had planned an early attack, expecting to surround Belgrove, Sheridan's headquarters, and capture the general himself. Sheridan's absence had prevented this; but our men were taken by surprize and quickly routed. Had Sheridan himself been there, he could not have prevented the retreat, in my opinion.

Fortunately for us, the enemy were so busy congratulating themselves over their capture of the artillery and in rummaging the wagon-train of supplies, where they found whisky and proceeded to become intoxicated, that they did not dream of a rally on our part.

They discovered their mistake when they heard the cheers of our men for Sheridan, as he rode up and down the line, reforming the ranks. They supposed these cheers were due to reinforcements, and before they could gather their scattered forces Colonel Miller charged them at right angles and Custer with 2,000 sabers charged them from the right, where the enemy had attacked Emery and had supposed him too badly beaten to rally.

The battle raged all afternoon and late into the evening. When it was over we found that we had taken over 1,000 prisoners, had recovered all our artillery and twenty-two pieces belonging to the enemy. In fact, we got all their artillery but one piece, and Captain Hanley captured that afterward at Jackson.

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Not Exactly.—"Yes, Miss Roxley and I are strangers now," said Tom. "I've been asked not to call there again."

"You don't say!" said Dick. "I suppose old Roxley had a hand in that."

"Well—er—not a hand exactly."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Waits and Measures.—"What sort of a table do they set at your boarding-house?" asked the young man who was contemplating a change.

"A table of waits and measures," replied his friend. "The first long and the latter short."—*Chicago News.*

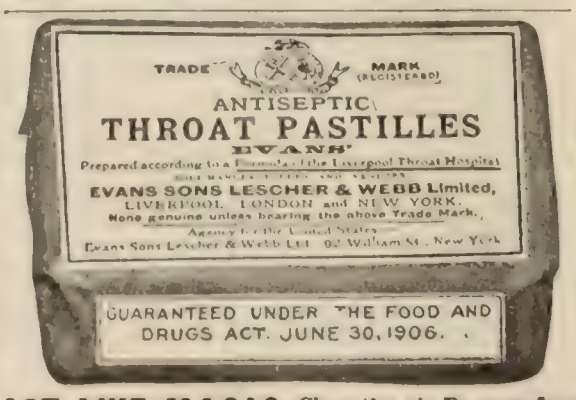
A Hint to Writers.—"At last," said the ambitious young novelist, "I have written something that I think will be accepted by the first magazine it is sent to."

"What is it?" his friend asked.

"A check for a year's subscription."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

They'd Find Out.—MINISTER'S WIFE—"Wake up! There are burglars in the house, John."

MINISTER—"Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves."—*Christian Register.*



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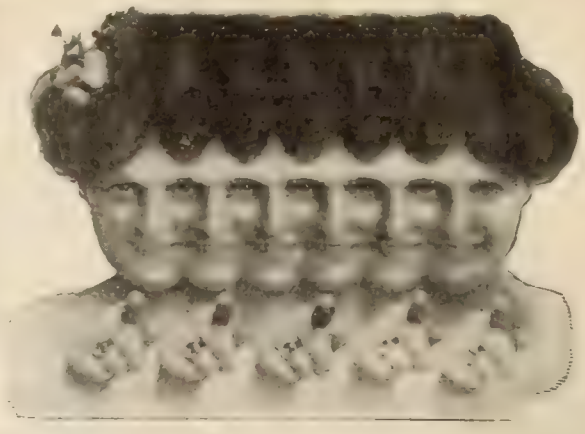

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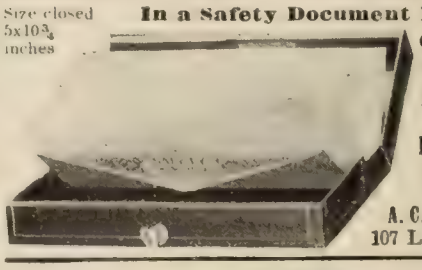

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A Mistake.—CLIENT—"Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army?"

LAWYER—"Why?"

"By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Cruel.—"What do you think of my execution on the piano?"

"No better place for your execution could be chosen. I have always been in favor of punishing criminals on the scene of the crime."—*Chicago News.*

One Point in His Favor.—A witty priest was once visiting a "self-made" millionaire, who took him to see his seldom-used library.

"There," said the millionaire, pointing to a table covered with books, "there are my best friends."

"Ah," replied the wit, as he glanced at the leaves, "I'm glad you don't cut them!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Fortunate.—A notorious mountain moonshiner, familiarly known as "Wild Bill," was recently tried before a Federal court in Georgia, and was adjudged guilty. Before pronouncing sentence the judge lectured the prisoner on his long criminal record, and at last, informing him that the court entertained no feeling of anger toward him, but felt only unmixt pity, sentenced him to spend six years in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Bill stolidly shifted the quid of tobacco in his mouth, and turned to leave the court-room with the marshal. Once outside, the only thing he said was this:

"Well, I suah am glad he wa'n't mad at me!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Sociable Fellow.—EPH GREEN—"Ah desires to purchase ah razzer."

CLERK—"Safety?"

"No, sah; dis am fo' social usage."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Documentary Evidence.—HER MOTHER—"I should rather you would not go sailing with that young man, Clara; I don't believe he knows a thing about a sailboat."

CLARA—"Oh, but he does, mama; he showed me a letter of recommendation from a New York firm he used to work for, and they speak very highly of his salesmanship."—*The Circle.*

As to Whittier.—The celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Whittier caused the good Quaker poet to be the subject of essays in many of our public schools. It is doubtful if any of these productions on the part of the youth of America contained more unheard-of information regarding the poet than was contained in the essay of a boy in a village school who wrote as follows:

"Mr. John G. Whittier was the son of his father and mother, John Whittier, who was a Quaker and that is how he got to be a Quaker. Quakers do not fight so he had a very dull boyhood on a farm where he milked cows in a barn without no doors from which he got a delicate constitution altho he lived to be eighty-five. He did not like farming and was not much good at anything so he thought he would be a poet. His first poem was wrote and published unbeknown to him and he did not know anything about it until he saw it in a paper printed by Wm. Loyd Garrison who jumped into a buggy and rode out to the Whittier farm to see who had wrote a poem like that. This made Whittier resolve to write more and better poetry and he went to an academy in Haverhill to learn how to do it. He made shoes to pay for learning to be a poet. Then he went to Boston and was nothing but a poet from that time on. He was an anti-slavery man and nearly got mobbed and egged and he wrote poems on everything that happened to him. He was a very calm and peaceful man and he never got married. His chief poem was 'Maud Muller.' He made up most of his poems out of his own head but poems like 'The Barefoot Boy' did not come out of his own

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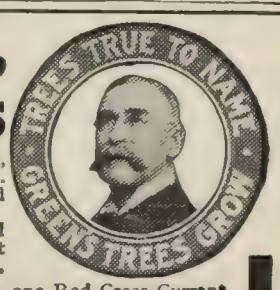

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head entirely. He wrote thousands of poems and said afterward he wished he hadn't wrote so many. I guess most folks when they get to be eighty are sorry for lots they have done. Whittier has been called our greatest American poet excepting Longfellow. No one seems to have taken their places but Ella Wheeler Wilcox who is the best known of our lady poets but she does not write the same kind of poetry Longfellow and Mr. Whittier wrote. This is said to be because the American thought is changing and folks like even their poetry to be different from what it used to be. Whittier was a 'born poet' so it was not his fault. This ain't so of all poets."
—*The Circle.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 31.—The American battle-ship fleet enters the Strait of Magellan and anchors in Possession Bay for the night.

Dr. Jameson, best known as the leader of the raid before the Boer War, resigns as Premier of Cape Colony, because of the victory of the Dutch in the Parliamentary elections.

February 1.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince are assassinated in Lisbon.

February 2.—Manuel II. is proclaimed King of Portugal.

The arrival of the American battle-ship fleet at Punta Arenas is reported.

February 3.—Premier Franco resigns office, and a new Portuguese Cabinet is formed under the premiership of Admiral Ferreira do Amaral.

February 6.—Caid Sir Harry MacLean is set free by the bandit Raisuli after seven months' captivity. England will pay Raisuli a ransom of $100,000 and guarantee his immunity.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

January 31.—Governor Hughes, speaking before the Republican Club in New York City, defines his national policies.

The Oriental Bank of New York City closes its doors.

February 1.—Federal Judge Thompson hands down a decision at Cincinnati against the United Typothetæ of America in the litigation to force the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union to live up to a nine-hour agreement.

The Government files a bill in the United States District Court at Salt Lake City, charging the Harriman railroad lines with restraint of trade and asking for an injunction against them.

February 6.—Ex-Judge James Hargis, of Kentucky, one of the principal figures in the Breathitt County feuds of recent years, is shot and killed in his store at Jackson, Ky., by his son, Beach Hargis.

WASHINGTON.

January 31.—A special message from President Roosevelt is read in both houses of Congress.

February 1.—German Americans protest to a Senate subcommittee against prohibition bills.

February 3.—The United States Supreme Court declares a boycott instituted by a labor organization a combination in restraint of trade, under the terms of the Sherman law, and therefore illegal.

A bill providing for a new immigrant station at Philadelphia is passed in the Senate.

A bill granting a pension of $12 a month to all soldiers' widows passes the House.

February 6.—A bill appropriating $100,000 for the Yukon exposition in Seattle in 1909 is passed by the Senate.

Corporate Finance and Accounting

By H. C. Bentley, C.P.A., a working manual treating of the treasurer's duties and liabilities; the corporate books of account; bank deposits, checks and dividends; negotiable instruments; stock and bond issues; with numerous forms. The most complete and valuable book of the kind. 500pp. 1908. Buckram, prepaid, $4.00.

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Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of

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shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin."—Try it in your next house cleaning.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. C. B.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'There are not enough men available to properly man the ships'? In other words, is a split infinitive under the ban in good English composition?"

The sentence as written expresses the idea intended more clearly than if the adverb were placed before the sign of the infinitive "to," or at the end of the sentence—"to man the ships properly." Therefore, altho this form of expression is a violation of the accepted canons of the English language, it may be permitted. The "split infinitive" is condemned by purists, but has sanction of literary usage. It is a form of expression that, if used, must be used with extreme caution.

"H. W.," Windfall, Ind.—The general rule is, a verb must agree with its subject in number, therefore, in the sentence, "Oliver Cromwell, with his 'Ironsides,' as the flower of the stern Puritan army were called, crushed the king's forces," the verb should be used in the singular—*was*, instead of the plural *were*—to agree with the subject "flower," which is interpreted as a singular. But "flower" is sometimes defined as "the choicest individual or *individuals* among a number of persons or things." *Flower* is, therefore, singular or plural, depending upon the point of view. In the sentence quoted it may mean "the *choicest individuals*"; and, if so, the verb in the plural (*were*) is correct. In Hall, *Chron.*, Hen. IV., we find the sentence, "There *were* slain the flower of all Loughdean."

"R. L. A.," Covington, La.—"Please explain the difference between *period* and *term*, and illustrate how they are used."

Assuming that "R. L. A.'s" inquiry concerns *period* only in its relation to *term*, and not considering it in its many other senses, a *period* is "a definite portion of time marked and defined by some recurring event or phenomenon; also, a lapse of time or series of years, whether definitely specified or indeterminate; as, (1) the *period* of winter; (2) the *period* of human life." A *term* is "a fixt period or definite limit of time; a designated or prescribed duration; as, imprisonment for the *term* of ten years, he held office the entire *term*."

"E. L. P.," Morris, Ill.—"Is the following sentence correct as written, or should the verb *says* be *say?*—'John Jones, Philip Black, Tom Schwab, and Horace Brunt, each being duly sworn, on oath respectively *says*, etc.'"

Most grammarians, construing "each being first duly sworn" as a parenthetical clause, would use a plural verb in this sentence in accordance with the rule that "two or more nominatives connected by *and* require a verb in the plural." But if the comma after the word "sworn" be omitted, and in view of the fact that the word "respectively" (meaning, "the one apart from the other; individually") is used, as we believe that it should be, then the verb in the singular must be used: ". . . *each* being duly sworn on oath respectively *says*."

"P. E. L.," Bishop, Cal.—"Please explain the proper use of 'each other' and 'one another.'"

"Each other" should always be applied to two only, whereas "one another" should be used when more than two are concerned. For example, "The two friends congratulated *each other*," that is, each one congratulated the other. "This commandment I give unto you, that ye love *one another*," that is, all should love one another.

"G. H. W.," Winnipeg, Can.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *ate*, the imperfect of *eat?* Is the pronunciation 'et' admissible in English?"

The correct pronunciation of this word is "et" according to the Standard Dictionary, the New English (Oxford University) Dictionary, the Century, and Stormonth. The pronunciation "eight" was that advocated by Noah Webster and Joseph Worcester in the first half of the nineteenth century (1828–1829).

The FURNACE That Fattens Savings

"WITH living expenses going up and salaries remaining stationary, there's only one thing that can be done. The corners have got to be cut pretty closely on every item of household expenditure." This is the philosophy found in Alfred Henry Lewis's magazine—HUMAN LIFE—which goes on to show how domestic furnace economy is best conserved. The

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace
Saves One-Half to Two-Thirds of Coal Bills

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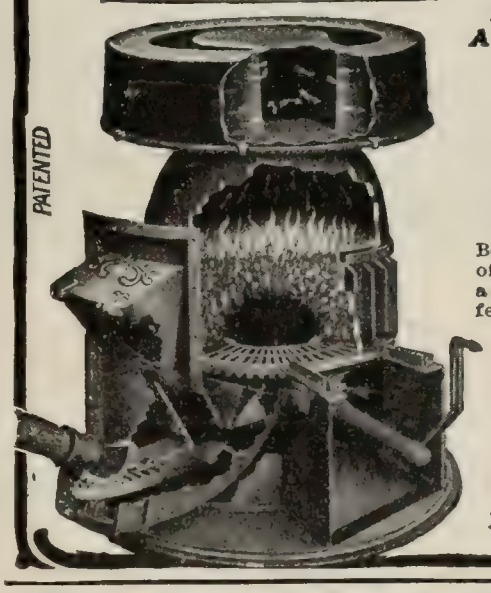
Illustration shows furnace without casing, cut out to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.



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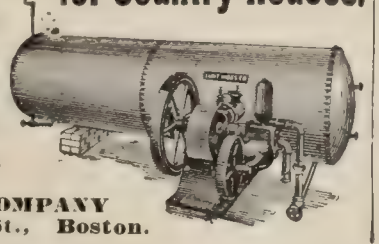

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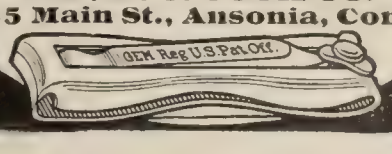

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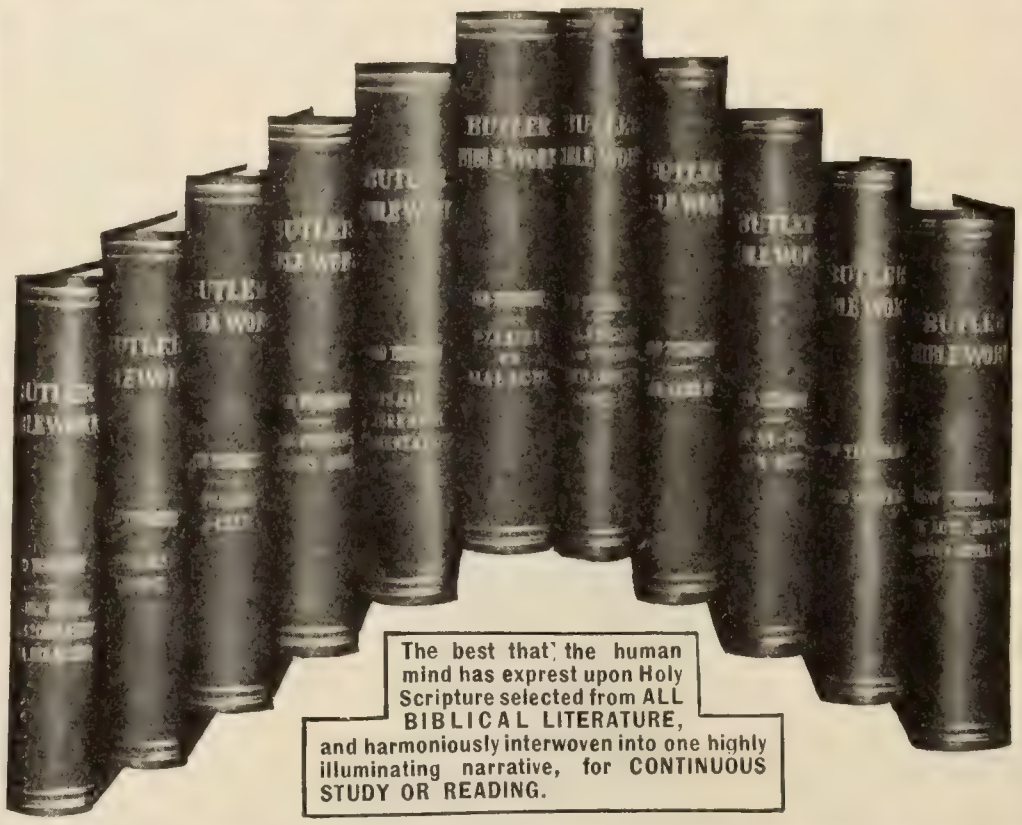

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., No. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT'S PROSPECTS

THE result of the Ohio primaries is read by the press generally as eliminating the chief menace against Mr. Taft's candidacy —namely, the probability of a divided delegation from his home State—and at the same time is thought to rob the Foraker forces of all excuse for further belligerency. Mr. Foraker, on the other hand, points to the fact that, disapproving of the primary contest as it was planned, he had instructed his supporters to make it a fiasco by taking no part in it whatever. To quote from his own statement made public the next day:

"Nobody should be either surprized or misled by the result of the primaries held in Ohio yesterday. It has been common knowledge for weeks that the call for these primaries was of such character that my friends throughout the State refused to participate. Consequently there was no opposition to the selection of Taft delegates. Under such circumstances he would of course carry everything. That the result of the primaries does not indicate anything conclusive should be manifest from the fact that the total vote polled will not represent more than ten per cent. of the Republicans of Ohio."

Nevertheless the press seem to be convinced that the Ohio Republicans want Secretary Taft nominated at Chicago. The value of the primary returns, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), lies in the story they tell the country outside the State—especially in those States which have no "favorite sons" of their own. "The steps of the Taft band-wagon are wider and more inviting than ever before," asserts the same Ohio paper, "and the vehicle will have a full passenger-list." The completeness of the victory, remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), leaves no doubt of the existence of a very strong home sentiment for Secretary Taft; and the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) asserts that this sentiment is finding increasing acceptance throughout the country, "in the East, in the West, and in the South." Mr. Taft, at the present time, it adds, "is unquestionably the favorite with the people." A table published by the New York *Tribune* on February 10 showed that Mr. Fairbanks, with his twenty-six delegates from Indiana alone, was better supplied than Secretary Taft, whose instructed delegates in Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma, and the Philippines only totaled up to sixteen. If, however, as it now appears, the Secretary is practically assured of the forty-six Ohio delegates, *The Tribune's* table loses much of its significance. Yet there are rumors from Washington—which are received with some incredulity by the press, however—to the effect that Senators Foraker and Dick refuse to accept the verdict of the primaries and are planning new moves in a battle which appears to the country at large to be already decided. As the Washington *Post* remarks, Senator Foraker is "one of the most resourceful and persistent political generals who have appeared in this country." Senator Dick is his lieutenant. Their new plan of campaign—as the Washington correspondents see it—is thus outlined in *The Herald*, of Dayton, Ohio:

"It is proposed by them to pursue their battle against the Administration and Secretary Taft by holding a second State convention in Ohio after the regular convention on the ground that the regular convention is illegal as contended by Senator Foraker. This alleged rump convention is supposed to nominate a contending delegation to the national convention, and the story from Washington seems to indicate that they have hopes that the contending delegation will be seated over the regular Ohio delegation in spite of the decisions of Republican committees, State committees, and even of the Supreme Court of Ohio itself."

Many papers regard this rumor as preposterous. To the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) it is "scarcely credible," since such a proceeding would be "political suicide" for Senator Foraker. The New York *World* (Dem.) looks upon the threat, in case it really did originate with the Senator, as "mere vaporing," and a further indication that he is a "bad loser." The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.), however, is not sure that there is not a real menace behind it. Florida has already set the example of electing a Taft and an anti-Taft delegation to Chicago, whose rival claims will have to be settled by the Republican National Committee. Moreover, it is said that this method of political warfare will be extended throughout the Southern States, and that at each convention which the office-holders attempt to control a protest will be made on the ground of undue Federal influence, and a contesting delegation to Chicago will be named. As the ultimate effects of this plan will depend upon the Republican National Committee, the constitution of that body becomes a very important factor in the game. On this point we quote from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, according to which both Mr. Taft's supporters and his opponents claim that they will have a dominating influence in its make-up. To quote:

"The Taft people say they will have twenty-eight votes out of a total of fifty-four, as follows: Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Arkansas, California, South Dakota, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wyoming, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Alaska, District of Columbia, the Philippines, and Porto Rico.

"They concede that the following will be opposed to Secretary Taft: Idaho, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—nine in all.

"The remaining seventeen the Taft people put in the doubtful column. In explanation of their forecast they say that while the delegations from Ohio and West Virginia will be solid for Taft, and the same will probably be true of Idaho, the present national committeemen are the ones who will vote on making up the temporary roll, and it is regarded as unlikely that Messrs. Dick, Scott,

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and Heyburn will be for the Secretary, altho Senator Scott is in doubt.

"The opponents of Mr. Taft say that a majority of the national committee will be against Taft, and will seat delegations unfavorable to the Secretary of War wherever contestants present themselves. They are unwilling, however, to submit any tabulation in support of their proposition, contenting themselves with asserting that the fact that Chicago was chosen as the convention city demonstrates that the anti-Taft forces prevailed in the committee at its last meeting."

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK.

He has resigned the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General in order to devote his time to Mr. Taft's campaign for the Presidential nomination.

The fact that nine-tenths of those making up the Florida convention were colored men recalls the negro opposition to Taft's candidacy, an opposition which has its roots, ostensibly at least, in his connection with the discharge of the negro soldiers after the Brownsville affair. Said the New York *Independent* of last week:

"The opposition of negro voters in the North to Mr. Taft attracts much attention. It has caused the appointment of agents to work against him in Southern States. Bishop Walters, president of the Afro-American Council, the Rev. William H. Scott, president of the Negro Suffrage League, and others have issued a call for a convention of the negroes of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on April 7, for the consideration of Presidential candidates. The long circular which they have published is distinctly and emphatically hostile to the present Administration and to Mr. Taft. At a mass-meeting of negroes in Brooklyn last week, addrest by negro clergymen and others, there was much bitterness in the attacks upon the Secretary."

THE PRESIDENT'S DENIAL OF PATRONAGE ABUSES

IN response to a letter from Mr. W. D. Foulke—who, like Mr. Roosevelt, was formerly a member of the Federal Civil Service Commission—the President publicly denies the charges, which have had a certain currency of late, that he has used his appointive power to further the candidacy of Secretary Taft. Mr. Foulke referred specially to the editorial discussion of these charges in four independent papers, the Boston *Herald*, the New York *Evening Post*, and *The News* and *The Star* of Indianapolis—the latter two being generally regarded as Fairbanks organs. But according to the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), the impression that Federal patronage was being used in the interest of Mr. Taft had its principal source in the rejection by the Ohio Senators of four postmasters named by the President, with Senator Foraker's accompanying explanation that the incident meant "that there would not be in Ohio any further prostitution of patronage for political purposes without being resented." The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) also classes the charges as part of a system of senatorial "nagging."

"The statement that I have used the office in the effort to nominate any Presidential candidate," writes the President to Mr. Foulke, "is both false and malicious." Since the adjournment of Congress last March President Roosevelt has made, according to his own estimate, 1,352 appointments, exclusive of Army and Navy appointments, scientific experts, health officers, and appointments in the revenue-cutter service. Of the appointees thus named 1,164 were postmasters. To the allegation that he had appointed "Taft workers" to post-offices in Ohio he replies:

"In Ohio I have made fifty-eight post-office appointments; twenty-seven of these were reappointments, thirty-one were new appointments, the last including the cases where the incumbent had died, had been removed for cause, or had resigned. Generally the appointment was made exactly as in other States, upon the recommendation of the Congressman from the district. In various cases, however, as at Maumee, Strasburg, Bluffton, Greenville, and Leipsic, the nominations were made upon the recommendation of both Senators Foraker and Dick, or of one or the other.

"In four cases the nominations were rejected by the Senate. . . . I call your attention to the fact that the Senate withdrew its opposition to one of these four men and confirmed him, so that the charge relates to only three out of the whole number—1,164 post-offices; that of these three, two were nominated in the usual fashion on the recommendation of the outgoing Congressman; and that the third nomination was made on the report of the inspector, and would have been made without the slightest regard to whether there was a Presidential canvass on hand or not."

Other specific charges were that he had appointed the "totally unfit" George W. Wanmaker as Appraiser of the Port of New York, and that he had refused to reappoint "a good Hughes man" as Collector of Customs at Plattsburg. Says the President:

"Mr. Wanmaker's appointment was recommended by the three Congressmen from New York County and by the two Senators, the appointment being made precisely as the hundreds of similar appointments of postmasters, appraisers, internal-revenue collectors, and the like, which are confirmed by the Senate, are made, and in conformance with the custom which has obtained throughout my term of service, and throughout the terms of service of Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cleveland, and my other predecessors.

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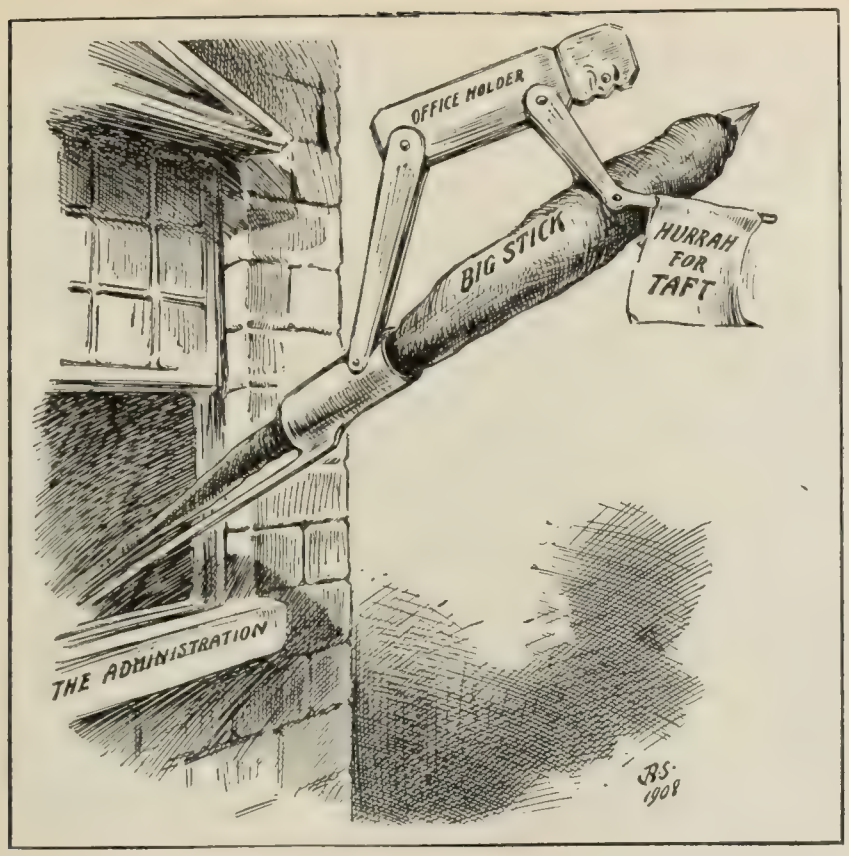
THE LEADING REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

"In this particular case, as it happens, Mr. Wanmaker is pecul-



RESPONSIVE.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.

iarly fit for the position, being already an assistant appraiser who has rendered good service in that place, and his appointment is the promotion of a proper man; he was appointed Assistant Appraiser by President McKinley twelve years ago, has served as Acting Appraiser several times, and has a very good record.

"'The refusal to reappoint a good Hughes man as Collector of Customs at Plattsburg' refers to the case of Mr. Walter Witherbee, and the accusation in this case is particularly comic, because Mr. Witherbee was an open and avowed Taft man, the classmate of Secretary Taft's brother at Yale, and both Secretary Taft and his brother requested his reappointment, the only New York office-holder for whom they made such a request. The Congressman from his district and the Senators have not agreed about his successor, and he is still in office."

"Not an appointment has been made," insists the President, "that would not have been made if there had been no Presidential contest impending." Returning to Ohio, which is still the storm-center, he frankly explains that his interference with patronage matters in that State "has been limited to insisting, as I should insist anywhere else, that opposition to the purposes, policies, and friends of the Administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the President." Moreover, he challenges whatever papers or other authorities are giving currency to general charges of abuse of Federal patronage to "produce the specific cases to which they refer."

To this challenge Senator Foraker responds at once with the case of Postmaster C. H. Bryson, of Athens, Ohio, who is also editor of the Athens *Gazette*. Mr. Bryson, it appears, was appointed last October, upon the recommendation of Representative Douglas. He was later quoted in a newspaper interview as discounting Taft's chances in Ohio and eulogizing Senator Foraker. Soon after this his sponsor in Congress was informed by Postmaster-General Meyer that the President would not send Bryson's name to the Senate for confirmation; and on asking the reason he was told by Secretary Loeb that the President saw "no reason for appointing men entirely out of sympathy with his policies." Mr. Bryson, however, saw no reason to change his attitude, and wrote to Congressman Douglas that "I favor the President, but not his candidate, and I shall not so long as I think Bryan can beat him at the polls." This case, says Senator Foraker, "speaks for itself," and is, moreover, "only one of hundreds in the State of Ohio." But the press generally seem to think that the case loses much of its eloquence when we take into consideration the fact that Mr. Bryson's name was afterward sent to the Senate and his appointment confirmed. The following statement, given out by Postmaster-General Meyer, throws further light on the incident:

"The President had previously directed me to hold up the nomination, it having been alleged to him that Bryson had been guilty of corruption and had been a violent opponent of the Administration's policies. After looking up the matter I notified the President that the charges had been investigated, were not sustained, and proved to be wholly unjustifiable. The President then directed me to send in his name. It was accordingly sent in as soon as the Senate reassembled after the Christmas holidays. When the President gave this direction to send this name in he and I knew that Bryson was a friend of Senator Foraker."

The prevailing opinion of the press of all parties and sections seems to be that the President's reply to the specific allegations is sufficient and convincing, while many papers, among them the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), sharply resent the fact that such "utterly false, unjust, and cowardly" charges have been given publicity.

The professional spoilsmen in the Republican party, says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), are the men who have been accusing the President of the misuse of patronage, "and as such their complaints have been discredited from the start."

But a number of papers complain that the President, in his letter to Mr. Foulke, "alertly avoids"—as the New York *Mail* (Rep). puts it—"the broader and more important fact that practically the entire Federal service is openly at work in behalf of the Secretary of War." Says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), one of the papers whose comment served in the first place to draw the President's fire:

"The charge is, not that appointments or removals have generally been made for political reasons, and certainly no honest man will criticize the President for appointing friends of Secretary Taft to office provided they are fit. What has been objected to is the use of men in office for political purposes, or the allowing of them to use their influence as public officers for political purposes. . . . .

"The truth is that probably not since the Grant era have office-holders been as generally active in politics as they are at the present time. . . . . .

"In our opinion, men in Federal office ought not to go as delegates to conventions, or to have anything to do with active political

THE POLITICAL PANDORA'S BOX.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

work. The President refers to some office-holders who have been working for other candidates than Mr. Taft. But this only proves, if it proves anything, that the President has permitted them to be thus active. The implication very plainly is that as long as the

President does not object to what these men do, others ought not to object to what the official supporters of Secretary Taft may do. But the honest critics object to the whole business, object to the system in itself. One wrong can not thus be set off against the other. The American people simply want to manage their own political affairs, and to choose their own candidates without the dictation of men in office."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) acknowledges that "theoretically" the President would like to remedy this state of affairs, but the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) thinks that he might take one practical step in that direction by forbidding government employees to become delegates. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican newspaper of the Mississippi Valley:

"The number of appointees which the President has made in the past eleven months, which he cites in his letter to Mr. Foulke, is small compared with the number of office-holders on the Federal roll. The number of postmasters, district attorneys, marshals, and other United States officials in the Southern States who held their posts before the life of the present Congress started, who hold those posts still, and who, according to report, have been busy and still are busy in promoting the candidacy of one particular candidate, is many times greater than the 1,352 which the President has mentioned as new selections. It is the activity of these officials in factional political work to which the Republican party objects."

In time President Roosevelt, or some other President, "will have to disband entirely the army of office-holders in politics," predicts the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, finds comfort in noting the progress which has already been made in that direction. To quote:

"The President's letter is a beach-mark recording a rising tide in the exclusion of patronage from politics. No previous President could have made the record marshaled by the present occupant in the White House.

"Even under President Cleveland, a Chief Executive of high and honorable intentions, the post-offices were swept in his first term, and in the second Mr. Josiah Quincy, to use his own picturesque term, 'sacked' the consulates. Contrast this with President Roosevelt's declaration that in the diplomatic and consular service more Democrats than Republicans have been sent to the Senate this session.

"The President's letter shows that the entire range of appointments has been raised. Merit has been considered. Congressional influence has been restrained and brought to its proper place of expert advice. Senators and Representatives should play their part in appointments. More they should not.

"For a President to send in to the Senate this winter 1,352 nominations, of which only three are open to the accusation of direct political influence, and in these three the charge can be met and explained, is a tremendous advance which would have seemed inconceivable thirty and even twenty years ago. When this advance is remembered and realized, it is trivial to go around hunting up isolated cases, making much of them. Even Senator Foraker had to end his statement yesterday with the admission that the postmaster to whom the truthful objection had been made that he was not for Taft, was at length nominated without changing his opinions.

"Appointments, it is clear and convincing, have not been used to pack delega-

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

BEWARE THE DOG.

The political pedestrian must mollify the dog if he would continue on his pilgrimage.

Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

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THE MOUNTAIN AND MAHOMET.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

THE REAL ISSUE.

DRIVERS AND CREWS OF THE RACING-CARS.

From left to right of the page they are: Julian Bloc, Ernest Maas, Lieut. H. Koeppen, M. Livier, M. Hue, Antonio Scarfoglio, M. Godard, Engineer Hans Knape, G. Bourcier St. Chaffray, Capt. Hans Hendrick Hansen, M. Autran, Emilio Sirtori, Henri Haaga, M. Pons, M. Berthe, W. J. Hanley, M. Daschamps, Fred J. Swentzel.

THE START.

The competing cars started from *The Times* Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, on the 12th of February.

THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS MOTOR-RACE.

tions. Office-holders have been at work for Taft. So they have for other candidates. There is a just objection to this; but the day has not yet come in which office-holders are excluded altogether from politics. The country is not yet ready for it.

"This will come. It is bound to come. The same causes which have almost wholly removed the classified civil service, the Army, and the Navy from politics will reach all Federal offices. It will take time. It will take longer in the South than elsewhere."

CUTTING THE NAVAL PROGRAM

THE President's recommendation that the building of four new battle-ships of the *Dreadnought* type be included in the naval program next year has not met with universal favor either in Congress or the press. From present indications the Naval Affairs Committee of the House will not recommend an appropriation for more than two new battle-ships, and there is a rumor that even this program may be cut in half.

The supporters of President Roosevelt's recommendation, to quote the Baltimore *American*, "strenuously agree with the President that the Navy might as well be turned into scrap-iron unless there is to be a determined and persistent purpose to maintain our sea-power outfit at a standard of efficiency corresponding to that of the other great world-powers." Those who argue on the other side advance considerations of economy, and dwell upon the utter folly of a nation which is supposed to take a fundamental stand for peace, spending such tremendous sums for war preparation. As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* puts it:

"This country does not want $38,000,000 spent for first-class battle-ships in the present condition of affairs. That great sum can be expended to better advantage in other ways. The Naval Appropriation Bill as it stands carries $101,000,000 for the naval establishment for the coming year. That amount does not appear overly conservative in a nation whose historic profession is one of peace and whose mission for the future is to obey the commandments and not 'butt in' on other nations' affairs."

In answer the New Orleans *Picayune* points to the naval activities of Great Britain, France, and Germany. Thus:

"Before the keels of any ships authorized by this Congress can be laid down Great Britain will have practically completed five *Dreadnoughts* and have as many more in hand. France is now building five big ships, and Germany has nine such ships either finished or under construction. So far we have only two such vessels under way, showing clearly that we are already not in the competition for naval supremacy. Congress would therefore do well to vote for four battle-ships at an early date, even tho it be considered rather extravagant by some."

Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, still in prophetic vein, bids us look further and note Japan's naval expansion. To quote his words:

"The white race and the yellow race will clash, and the first war will be between the United States and Japan. This will be followed by a general war between the white and yellow races, unless by the building up of a great navy this country shows Japan the foolishness of engaging in a war with the United States.

"Japan has ordered $125,000,000 worth of great war-ships since her war with Russia. Japan does not need these ships against Russia, China, or Great Britain. Japan has added five divisions to her army since her war with Russia, and the military activities of Japan have more than doubled since that trouble came to a close. The United States has furnished them 750,000 rifles. Japan can put 200,000 soldiers aboard ships inside of four days.

"The Japanese could land 400,000 soldiers on the Pacific slope in four months, another 400,000 in six months more, and a million men in a year. They could put ten soldiers to our one on the Pacific slope. Japan will have eight new battle-ships ready for service soon, any one of them equal in effectiveness to three of ours. If they get the Pacific Ocean they will take the Pacific slope.

"The Japanese have educated their people to hate Americans, and the people are only awaiting the Government's signal to go to war—the Government is awaiting only a pretext."

The New York *Tribune* conservatively sums up the matter thus:

"It is happily not necessary for this country to regulate its naval strength according to that of possible adversaries with anything like the strictness which other countries have to observe. But every navy is of course built and maintained with an eye to possible international complications, and the very theory on which it is founded demands that its expansion shall have some relation to the naval powers of other nations as well as to the extent of coast and of commerce of the nation which builds it. We may concede that because of her enormous preponderance of commerce and the

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THE "VIPER" IN DRY DOCK.

This is one of the two latest submarines built for the United States Navy.

unapproached size and wide distribution of her empire, Great Britain is logically entitled to the greatest navy in the world, which she in fact has. But whether upon the basis of population or of wealth, of territorial area and distribution or of extent of coast, of sea-borne commerce or of reliance upon the navy rather than a huge army for national protection, we know of no land which is so certainly entitled to have the second largest fleet as is the United States."

THE ANTI-BLACK-HAND LEAGUE

THAT many crimes of blackmail, kidnaping, and bomb-throwing have been deliberately committed under the auspices of the so-called "Black Hand" Society, an alleged association of Italian malefactors, is admitted by the Italians themselves. According to the New York press, the better-class Italians have organized themselves against these desperate offenders, and in a recent meeting of Italian citizens in the Bollettino Hall Mr. Frank L. Frugone, of the *Bollettino della Sera*, amid general applause, thus stated the resolution of the Italians present:

"This country has opened its arms to us and given shelter and protection to all comers—poor or otherwise—and the Constitution of the United States assures the possession of property and social security to every individual; meanwhile it prohibits and condemns all crimes against property and personal safety and existence.

"There is no issue before us but one—we must and will stand united against this gang of criminals and evil-doers, whatever their nationality may be, who are abandoning all human sentiments and bringing to this Republic their disgraceful character and abominable crimes, which may result in the prohibition, for an unknown length of time, of all emigrants as undesirable citizens."

The various outrages attributed to Italians, declares the *Bollettino della Sera* (New York), owe their frequency to the carelessness or incompetency of the police. In the words of Mr. Frugone's organ:

"The police are morally responsible for the present condition of things, for doubtless if the delinquents who for the last two years have terrorized our colony had been brought to justice, the horrible crimes would not have been so often repeated. But if the police have so far shown themselves to be inefficient and incompetent to check these frightful outrages, it is time that the better element in our Italian colony should unite as one man to protest against the crimes charged to their fellow countrymen and to take all possible measures against their perpetration in the future."

The fact that the Italians have formed two vigilance committees is a very hopeful sign, declares the New York *Mail*, but the inefficiency of the police is a genuine factor in the case and must be remedied. In the words of *The Mail*:

"General Bingham must receive the $25,000 appropriation which the aldermen have once refused him, in order that he may employ a secret and unofficial force of detectives, unknown to offenders; every bomb explosion in a tenement may do $25,000 worth of damage, and these explosions lately have been of almost daily occurrence. In addition, the national government must take preventive steps that will operate to keep out these miscreants. A dollar spent in efficient immigrant inspection, and in keeping in touch with Italian authorities abroad, may do as much good as ten or a hundred dollars spent in the pursuit of wolves already admitted to the sheepfold."

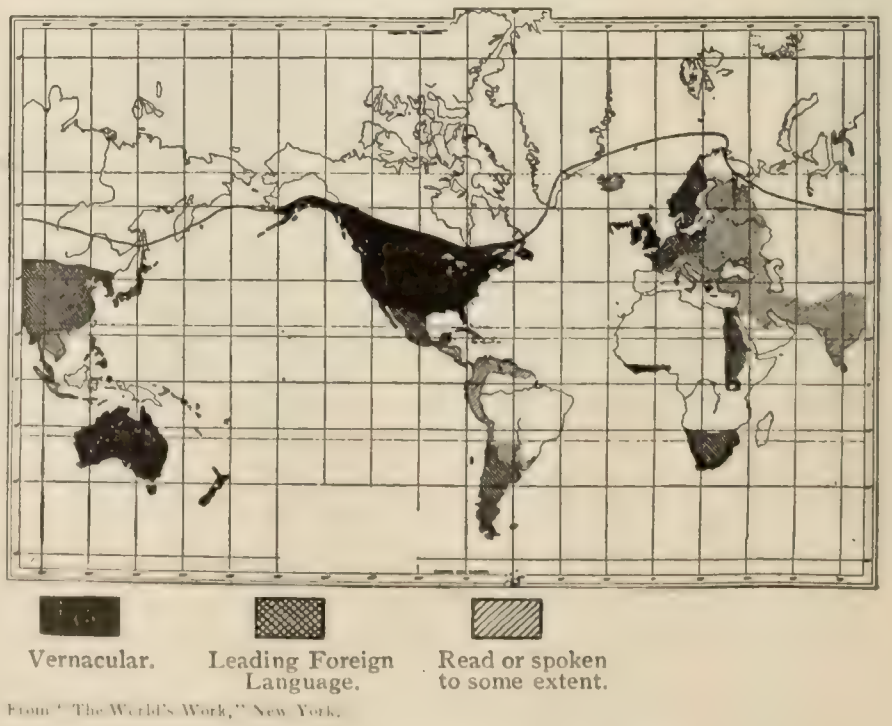
"The surest way to rehabilitate the Italians," thinks *The Tribune* (New York), "is to suppress bomb-throwers through the activity of private secret detectives." According to the New York *Globe*, the opinion of Commissioner Bingham is as follows:

"He believes the various foreign-colony crimes, of which the last year has produced so large a crop, could be got under control within six months if the city would give him enough money and a free hand. The scheme of importing outside secret-service men certainly seems promising, and conditions have become so serious that the $100,000 a year required to maintain the proposed new staff of sleuths is not excessive if they can bring about the desired results. It certainly is a disgraceful thing that the leading city in the country should be unable to protect its citizens from such crude and primitive outbreaks of crime."

But after all, declares the New York *Times*, the movement of the Italians themselves is the chief thing, and now "under the able leadership of Mr. Frank L. Frugone the Italian Vigilance Protective Association will educate immigrant Italians in American manners."

THE LEAD OF ENGLISH AS A WORLD-LANGUAGE

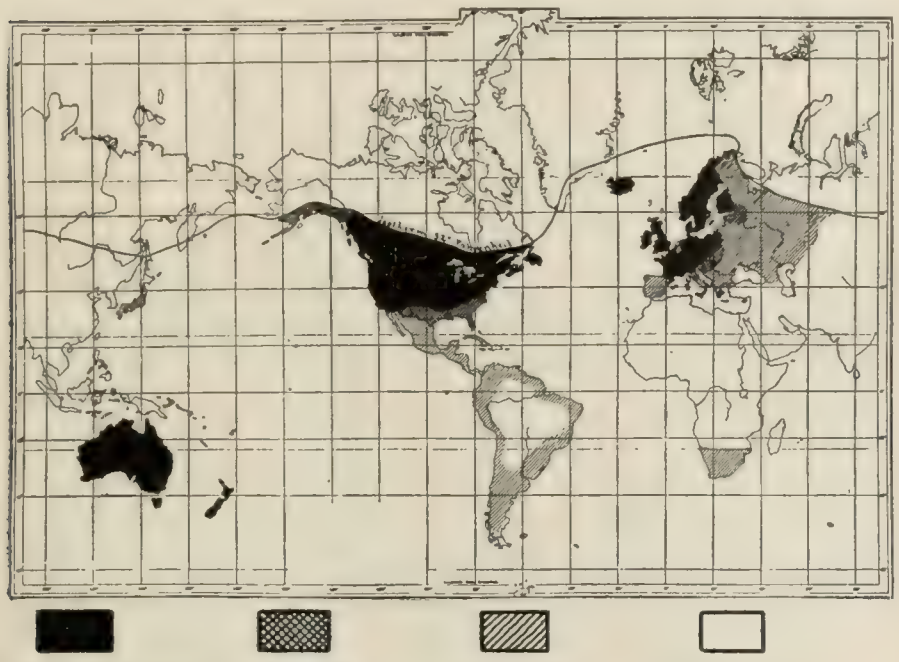
FROM the statement that English now leads all other languages in the number of its readers, and that its geographical distribution corresponds to a remarkable extent with the area of the world's greatest literacy, Mr. E. H. Babbitt goes on to predict



From "The World's Work," New York.

MAP OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

that within the century "English will be the vernacular of a quarter instead of a tenth of the people of the world, and be read by a half instead of a quarter of the people who can read." If its supremacy is frankly recognized, he adds, "it can be made the universal reading language in even less time." Even now, he asserts (writing in *The World's Work* for February), "three-fourths of the world's mail matter is addrest in English, and more than half



From "The World's Work," New York.

MAP OF THE WORLD'S LITERACY.

It will be noted that the areas of literacy bear a striking resemblance in their distribution to the map of the English-speaking world.

of the world's newspapers are printed in English." Moreover, as those newspapers have a larger circulation than those in other languages, "probably three-fourths of the world's newspaper reading is done in English."

It is only for the temperate zones, explains Mr. Babbitt, that any reliable facts are known or predictions possible. "The future of the lands within the tropics is problematical, and the lands north of the isotherm of the freezing-point can never sustain any large permanent population." To quote further:

"A language must have a recognized literary standard, and all the people in its territory must learn to use it as such before its influence goes far abroad. English, French, and German, and they alone, have reached this point. French and German have no new country, and practically the whole of their population is now literate; their relative share in the world's reading can only increase as their population increases. Spanish and Russian, on the other hand, have both new country and room for a much higher percentage of literacy.

"It is probable that all the countries in temperate zones will have universal literacy by the end of the century. In this case, even if no one read English outside its vernacular countries, it would still hold its own as the leading literary language. German and French are bound to fall off relatively as vernaculars, and this implies a falling off of their importance as culture-languages; but the importance of English in this respect is bound to grow. The first place among foreign languages has been given to it in the schools of many European and South American countries; Mexico and Japan make it compulsory in all schools of upper grades; and China is to follow Japan in this respect as soon as the work can be organized.

"The number of people who can actually read, or will learn if now too young, for the various languages of the world, appears to be as follows." [See table at end of article.]

In this table Chinese is considered not as a spoken language, but as a system of writing. French and German, the languages next in importance to English, "can not maintain their relative positions," asserts Mr. Babbitt, "because English has more than half the new land in the temperate zone, and they have none." Spanish and Russian, the languages which dominate the rest of the new territory, "are not established as culture-languages, as English is." Moreover—

"No other language, not even French or German, has a vernacular so uniform and well established, and with so few variations from the literary language. English is spoken in the United States by more than fifty million people with so slight variations that no foreigner would ever notice them. No other language whatever can show more than a fraction of this number of persons who speak so nearly alike."

Language.	Numbers in Millions.	Per Cent.
English	136	27.2
German	82	16.4
Chinese	70	14.0
French	28	9.6
Russian	30	6.0
Arabic	25	5.0
Italian	18	4.6
Spanish	12	2.6
Scandinavian	11	2.2
Dutch and Flemish	9	1.9
Minor European	34	6 8
Minor Asiatic	16	3.2
Minor African and Polynesian	2+	0.5
Total	473+	100

A STEEL-TRUST TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT

THOSE who think the great corporations are all enraged at the Administration and its policies will be enlightened by reading a speech of Judge Gary's that is attracting considerable attention in the press. Judge Gary is chairman of the board of directors of the biggest corporation in this country, if not in the world—the Steel Trust. Presiding at the annual dinner of the Illinois Society in New York a few evenings ago, he was moved by some criticisms of the President to rise and say:

"I want to state that the policy of the present Administration, whether it be criticized or praised, whether its methods be regarded as satisfactory or unsatisfactory, has had a great and personal influence on your President (Mr. Gary), who happens to occupy a position of great responsibility.

"In making this personal application to myself I know that the reiteration of the oft-stated principles of the President of the United States has increased my feeling of responsibility toward the stockholders I represent, toward our competitors, toward business men, and toward the public, and that our relations have been improved.

"I don't hesitate to make this confession. According to my belief, business is done on a better basis and on a higher plane because of what I have referred to."

JUDGE E. H. GARY,

Who confesses that the policy of the President "has had a great and personal influence" upon him, and has put business "on a better basis and on a higher plane."

The Wall Street Journal, the organ of a region that probably would not poll a very heavy majority in favor of the President's policies, believes likewise that this Administration will be remembered "for the moral uplift which it has given to the business of the country," and that "in the coming years, when the history of these times is written, the mistakes of Roosevelt will be forgotten, while the record of his really magnificent crusade for equal opportunity, fair competition,

and higher standards for the trusteeship of wealth will be a glorious memory."

Judge Gary's words are particularly significant when his attitude of a few years ago is recalled, as is done in the following comment by the Boston *Transcript*:

"Back in 1901 he protested vigorously against requirements of publicity for corporations. He said it had been tried with respect to the railroads, and he had yet to learn that the public was any earlier or better informed as to their financial operations than it was under the old method. Of the regulation of large business combinations he said: 'As they exist to-day the corporations are the creatures of the States. As such they are local. Under the principles and policy of this country the Government may not interfere.' While freely admitting that the acts of corporations which tended to mislead the upright investor or defraud the public should be condemned, he yet contended that 'corporations guilty of such acts need not be discust, for they are so few that they have no place. Natural laws will take care of them. Corporations pursuing such practises will inevitably end in ruin, where they ought to end.' These views and the views of Roosevelt are as far apart as the poles, but in now meeting the President Judge Gary has come to him on his own ground."

SENATOR ALDRICH'S EMERGENCY MEASURE

ARGUING that half a loaf is better than no bread, some of the press are urging the passage of the Aldrich Currency Bill—a measure backed by the Senate Finance Committee and said to have the approval of the President. Even those papers which oppose it—and they are apparently in the majority—pay a tribute of praise to Senator Aldrich's lucid exposition and defense of his bill on the floor of the Senate. In this speech the Senator admits that what he offers is not a comprehensive reform of our present patchwork currency system, but a simple emergency measure to "provide means of escape from another calamitous crisis." His plan is merely "a supplement to the existing system" and "can be provided through the use of existing machinery." By means of it, he asserts, "at any time within forty-eight hours, if an emergency requires it, $500,000,000 of new money can be put into the channels of trade to allay public excitement and to meet extraordinary demands." To the objection that the country needs, not a tinkering, but a radical and thorough reform of its present monetary system, he replies that bankers and students of economics are still divided as to what lines such reform should follow, and that, in the mean time, the adoption of his bill would place no obstacle in the way of any future attempt at more radical legislation, either in the direction of an asset currency or of a central bank of issue. He calls attention to the following features of his bill as finally reported to the Senate:

"It provides for a possible issue in emergencies of $500,000,000 of national-bank notes, redeemable by the United States in lawful money upon presentation at the Treasury. The notes will be identical in character and tenor with the national-bank notes secured by the deposit of United States bonds. They are to be issued to any applying association if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, business conditions in the particular locality of the bank demand additional circulation. For the security of the Government the banks are required to deposit in the Treasury State, municipal, or first-class railroad bonds, of a character and in amount satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon State and municipal bonds the bank is entitled to receive notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of their value, and upon authorized railroad bonds 75 per cent. of their value. . . . These notes are to be taxed one-half per cent. monthly, or 6 per cent. per annum, and can be retired at any time upon the deposit of lawful money or national-bank notes."

Turning to specific objections which have been urged against the measure, he cites the following: (1) that the rate of taxation in the bill is prohibitive, and that consequently no use will be made of the authority to issue such notes in time of financial stress; (2) that banks generally do not have, and would not purchase and hold, securities of the class which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept under the provisions of the bill; (3) that the banks would have to take money from their reserves for the purchase of the necessary securities, and that this would involve the use of $100 of reserve money to obtain $75 in notes of an inferior character; (4) that the bill would have the effect of unduly and unnaturally increasing the market value of the securities which are to be deposited under its provisions. His answers to these objections are, briefly, as follows:

(1) The computations are erroneous.

(2) "In large portions of the country considerable sums are constantly needed for local improvements, and nothing would bring the benefits of the national banking system more closely to the attention of the great masses of the people than would the willingness on the part of the banks to give value and stability to local securities by their purchase as a basis for security of note circulation."

(3) "When we consider that the average cash reserves form but a small proportion—about 8 per cent.—of the resources of the banks, and that the reduction of these reserves below the legal amount would be such an infraction of law as to warrant the Controller of the Currency taking possession of the business of the bank, it is easy to see that no such transaction would take place. A conclusive answer to this objection is found in the fact that a large part of the remaining 92 per cent. of the bank's resources would be available at all times for use in exchange or for the purchase of these securities."

(4) "There are now outstanding State and municipal bonds which might be deposited under the provisions of the bill to the amount of $2,000,000,000, and judging by our past experience this amount will be rapidly added to by the issue of new securities. Of the class of railroad bonds described, competent authorities estimate that there are at least $2,000,000,000 outstanding. This would make $4,000,000,000 as against a possible maximum purchase of $500,000,000. I do not think that these purchases, even to the full amount, would materially affect the prices of the securities."

There seems to be no escape from the plain and practical logic of this proposition, says *The Wall Street Journal*, which adds: "What we want first is the passage of the Aldrich bill, second a currency commission, and ultimately an ideal money system." But *The Journal of Commerce* (New York) is convinced that, in spite of the Senator's protestations, his measure is intended to block the way to real reform by extending the system of bond-secured currency. This objection is urged also by Elmer H. Youngman, editor of *The Bankers' Magazine*, who thinks that the bill "will work in favor of the bond syndicates and Wall-Street speculation, and against the interests of the great agricultural sections of the country." Rather than pass a makeshift measure, says the Salt Lake *Tribune*, "it is better to wait until the whole question can be thoroughly thrashed out and the country be prepared for a complete overhauling of our financial and currency systems."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE must not let the President know that colleges act as a deterrent to marriage or he may abolish higher education.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE reason why the American battle-ship's flag captured by the British brought so high a price is that there are so very few of them in captivity.—*Chicago Post.*

SLAVERY in the Philippines? What of it? If we can reverse ourselves on a little matter like "taxation without representation," why should a trifle like involuntary servitude embarrass us?—*Puck.*

A NEW YORK man has been sentenced to prison for "not longer than his natural life." It must be a relief to him to know that he will not be expected to hang around the place after death.—*Washington Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

BAD SYMPTOMS IN CHINA'S AWAKENING

ALL competent testimony inclines to the conclusion that the Flowery Kingdom is awake at last. China has been rubbing her eyes for some years; that process is now complete. She has thoroughly shaken the gossamer veil of dreams from her brain. We read, for instance, in *The Westminster Review* (London) that thousands of Chinese are going abroad to be educated. "Five years ago," writes V. K. Ting, a native of China, in the journal cited, "the most accurate observers could not dare to predict that we could possibly send 1,300 students to Tokyo alone, about 500 to America, and as many to Europe; and, what is more, the number is ever on the increase." An up-to-date army and navy and modern schools are also being introduced into the Kingdom, says the *Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), from which we quote the following:

"The new year sees China with a better promise of an army in the European sense than she has ever seen before. Real training is going on now in probably half of the eighteen provinces, and, as we have very recently seen, has been begun in Manchuria. . . . . .

"A loan of ten millions sterling is contemplated so that an up-to-date navy may be begun, and if the first half-million is spent in torpedo-boats and other fast craft destined for the extirpation of piracy, then it will be money well spent, and England will be relieved of the task which she has so reluctantly entered upon in the Canton delta.

"Educational effort has its center at Peking, where from the Empress-Dowager downward there is no longer any doubt of the necessity of introducing into Chinese schools and minds that which is known as education in other parts of the world. The provincial capitals are following the lead of the metropolis. Nanking is alive with educational effort; so is Soochoo; and so with Hangchau, Canton, and other great cities."

But with this new spirit of progress the Chinese are manifesting a spirit of narrowness and revolt which threatens to imperil the soundness and permanence of their renaissance. Of their opposition to foreigners the Shanghai journal observes:

"Their new-found strength is running with much force in the opsition to all foreign aid in the development of railways, mines, or other natural resources in China. It is not necessary to assure our readers that a great deal of this vigor is misdirected. It must necessarily be so. To men so utterly ignorant of the practical working of railways and other engineering works as all but one in a million of Chinese are, it could not be otherwise than ridiculous for them to presume to have any opinion at all. Yet the opinion is there, strong, and determinedly exprest. The papers are full of the necessity of preventing foreign capital from entering the country at all, and if the officials attempt, as the more enlightened do, to show that help is desirable, they are abused and cartooned as allies of the 'foreign devil' if not as traitors to their country."

According to Mr. P. F. Price, who writes in the *Chinese Recorder* (Shanghai), "a quiet and persistent antiforeign propaganda" marks "the last phase of Chinese patriotism." On this point we read:

"Of riots and of attacks against or even abuse of foreigners there is a cessation. The jingoes have learnt a better way. They are using milder and much more effective methods. For instance, many of the popular songs that are being sung so widely in the schools are saturated with fire-eating and antiforeign sentiment. Many of the text-books used in the schools introduce the same sort of thing. The native newspapers report many adverse things concerning that 'undesirable citizen,' the foreigner, and in so doing they take little care to distinguish whether the given foreigner is a missionary or an adventurer, or whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. Be this confusion of thought studied or not, the tendency is the same, *i.e.*, to create an insidious dislike to foreigners as a class. This is apparent, too, on the surface. A customs officer, a foreigner, remarked to me recently that while a year or two ago the officials would visit him in free and friendly fashion, now they confine their attentions to the barest official formalities."

Stranger than all, declares Mr. Price, is the spirit of rebellion against the reigning dynasty which is beginning to spread. "Public sentiment" in China is not only "antiforeign" but "antidynastic." To quote further:

"The length to which the native papers go in their abuse of the Foreign Office and of the government would be almost incredible were it not daily displayed before our eyes. This is not only true of papers published in the foreign concession in Shanghai, but also of those published on soil controlled wholly by the Chinese Government. When I was reading with my teacher the other day an editorial advising resistance to the Government and insisting that the power of the administration is now in the hands of the

WHY GERMANY IS ON THE DOWN GRADE,
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

WHITEWASHING THE EAGLE.
Result of the second Harden trial.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

HOME VIEWS OF GERMANY.

people, I said to the teacher, 'Is it possible that we are living in monarchical China?' And he replied, 'I can not understand it, but the editors of all the daily papers are continually retailing this sort of thing.' The promised right of constitutional government has been assumed by the would-be leaders of the people in a way that augurs trouble for the Government if allowed to go on unchecked."

The writer in the *Celestial Empire* from which we have already quoted avers that China is actually threatened with decentralization and anarchy. Thus we are told of the Chinese reformers:

"In addition to the pure oxygen of educational desire, love of country, and lawful ambition, there are mephitic airs [in Chinese society] which are showing themselves in the poisoning of men's minds toward not only what is good in foreign assistance, but what is commendable in the promise of the Manchu dynasty. The spirit of rebellion, which never quite dies down in China, is just now very mischievously alive, and it is quite certain that to this is to be attributed not a little of the violence of the antiforeign movement which is causing so much trouble to the authorities and to those who have legal rights in the way of railway and other concessions. This is the serious side of the Chinese awakening. It is heard of in Shangtung. It is ablaze in Shansi. It is flaring up in Kiang-su and Chehkiang. It has already broken out into riot and rebellion in the south. It is a matter which is giving and must continue to give the Peking authorities many an anxious moment since it contains what is now the germ of the greatest of Chinese internal problems—who is to rule in China, the capital or the provinces?"

THE RESURRECTION OF DELCASSÉ

DELCASSÉ, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who defied Germany on the Morocco question before the Algeciras Convention, and was forced to retire, defeated, so the Germans averred, by German diplomacy, has long lain in the shadowland of political forgetfulness. Europe has, however, recently been roused to some excitement by his appearance in the Chamber of Deputies uttering a bold defiance of Germany, and vindicating the name and glory of France as a great and warlike nation.

This singular and quite unexpected turn of events seems to have forced Germany, as represented by the German press, to show her hand, if not her teeth, and to reveal the masked battery with which she confronts France. Such at least is the opinion of the French press in their interpretation of what German editors are saying about France.

The occasion of Mr. Delcassé's speech was this. The Radical Pacifist Jaurès had undertaken to challenge the action of the Clemenceau ministry with regard to Morocco. Then Mr. Delcassé sprang to his feet, and in impassioned words vindicated the action of the ministry. In ringing tones that held the chamber spellbound, says the *Echo de Paris*, he declared:

"Remember how France in 1870 lay conquered, and wounded to the death. See her now, by the victories she is winning in Africa, rising again from the dead, while her former conqueror eyes her with jealous and suspicious eye. Not content with having overthrown her, that conqueror still continued his efforts, by means of manifold alliances and compacts, to isolate France. In spite of all, Germany has seen this old antagonist, this France of to-day, fenced round with alliances and friendships all potent in peace or in war. Looking at her to-day she sees that France has won back the rank to which she had always had a right in the world. Such is the advance she has made since the dolorous *débâcle* of 1870."

DELCASSÉ,

Who suddenly rises from political oblivion and defies Germany in a brilliant speech that proves his funeral preparations premature.

The reappearance of Mr. Delcassé as a leader of French opinion, and the spokesman of French patriotism, appears to have startled the German press. The *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), commenting upon this speech, entitles its article "Delcassé Risen from the Dead," and remarks:

"That the apparition of Delcassé has risen up from the gulf of oblivion is an extremely important event. Not because this little Delcassé, inflated by ambition, is of the slightest significance of himself, or that there is any need for alarm over the personal views he broaches. Deputy, minister, or private individual, this Delcassé stands for nothing in the world but a limitless ambition agitating a very limited brain. So long as France in company with certain comets of lesser magnitude can revolve round the sun of Albion, Delcassé will continue to believe that he has made France and England the center of the universe. At the present moment he can not rid himself of this delusion. The situation which he is now producing is only regrettable because there is the chance of a chauvinistic majority putting him once more into power."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) agrees with its colleague that Delcassé is making a bid for popular favor and is seeking office. In the bitterest terms it thus assails him:

"The 'soiled dove' is anxious to recover a lost innocency. The ex-minister is doubtless dreaming that the moment for his reappearance on the political stage has come, and that there is no need to wait any longer for the rise of his star. . . . It is quite probable that French chauvinists have been led into the mistake of believing the lying and sensational reports which have been current concerning an antagonism roused up between North Germany and South Germany over the Prussian suffrage question, or the equally exaggerated accounts of the Berlin riots. Thus they have rushed to the conclusion that the psychological moment has arrived for France to settle her score with Germany. . . . In order to pronounce definitely on the significance of Mr. Delcassé's speech, we must wait till we have the answer of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, in whom Germany has full confidence."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* is not inclined to treat the matter so lightly and thinks that while "the triumph of Mr. Delcassé's eloquence was merely the triumph of an hour, the tendency of

THE MOROCCO TANGLE.

The more Marianne and General d'A made try to straighten it out the worse the snarl grows.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

political opinion in France which has made such a triumph possible is a far more permanent element in the situation."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) publishes what is supposed to be an official manifesto on the subject of "Emperor William and the French," in which we are told: "The French must not count too much on Germany's complaisance in the Morocco affair, nor on the complaisance of other signatories to the Act of Algeciras, if by any means the French attitude in North Africa should fail in being correct. . . . The moment for a fraternal union between the two Powers has not yet arrived. We must for a long time be contented to live on those terms of mere politeness which mutual esteem imposes on civilized Powers. This idea, which is entertained by all German statesmen, is the only just one which is possible. For this reason we hope that it may be lived up to for a long time to come."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS TO DO FOR WOMAN

ELOQUENT, almost high-flown, are the terms in which Mrs. Julia Dawson sings the glories of Socialism as the true enlightener and elevating influence for the down-trodden British woman. Mrs. Dawson is a well-known contributor to the literature of the Socialistic movement. She has for many years been writing in Mr. Robert Blatchford's *Clarion*, and has organized the circuit-riders of the new cult, and aided in widely disseminating the doctrines she has so much at heart. She says in the London *Daily Mail* that the prospect of what woman is to get from Socialism fairly "takes one's breath away." Her main argument is that Socialism will abolish poverty, and that when poverty goes, almost all the evils of this present life will go with it. If every woman who reads her article believes it, and if every husband votes as his wife believes, then a tremendous increase in the Socialist vote is no doubt to be looked for. Here are her words:

"Ask a caged bird what it would do free; a man bedridden from birth what he would feel like with full health, the blue sky above his head, the green grass beneath his feet, and the open road before him; and then ask a woman how Socialism would affect her.

"A harp without strings is mute. Seed sown in the dark earth may dream of green leaves, gay flowers, and luscious fruit. But it can *only* dream. Likewise, women living in the dark age of a competitive commercial system where workers get kicks and idlers halfpence, where poverty rewards virtue and riches vice, can at best only see through a glass darkly what will happen when this order of things is reversed."

In the first place, Socialism will abolish "the drunken, dissolute mothers" of England and their "diseased children," because it will abolish poverty. On this point our writer remarks:

"Socialism will keep women up to the mark just as individualism keeps them below it. How far they fall below one has only to go into the mean streets of our big cities to see. . . . . .

"And what has brought women to this pass? Poverty and oppression, chiefly. Poverty compels them to live in mean streets; poverty renders their occupancy even of the vilest slums insecure; poverty robs them of their spirit and prevents them from taking that interest in their homes which only security can stimulate. Socialism would abolish poverty, slums, rags, and their concomitant evils. It would have no use for these things—which are distinctly useful, be it remembered, under a capitalistic system."

Socialism will make the homes of the poor beautiful and comfortable, declares Mrs. Dawson, and enable women to clothe their children properly. For, she says:

"It is no wonder at all to me that the children of the poor go in rags; to have them go in anything else would mean downright slavery for their mothers.

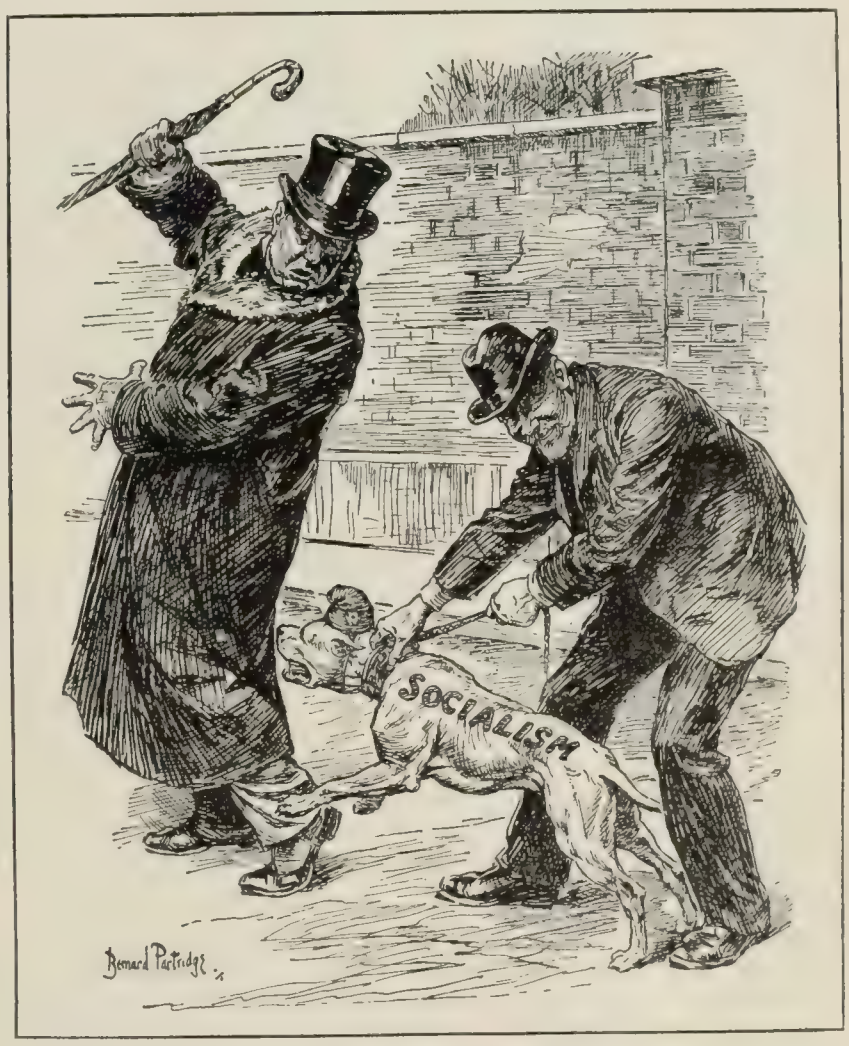
"Socialism will put it within the *easy* power of every woman to live in a good home, have good furniture, good clothes, and good food—to mention only its material advantages. Everything will be made for use or beauty. Now everything is made for profit—quite a different thing. The result is that while corn-sacks are bursting, the people go hungry; and while shops and warehouses are piled with clothing for moths, the backs of poor human beings go naked or are covered with rags."

Socialism will enable the mother to bring up her children properly and wholesomely. To quote further:

"A woman is told her child will live, given certain luxuries which are as far away from her reach as the sun, moon, and stars. Again, women are compelled to go into factories and other places to earn their living, rendering themselves unfitted by their occupation to bear healthy children, and compelling them to neglect even those they have. The consequence is that infantile mortality in all our industrial districts where married women earn wages is criminally high.

"Socialism will lay more store by the rearing of strong, healthy children than by the manufacture of rotten shoddy, and will see to it that this primal maternal duty takes its primal maternal place. It will hold all human life sacred; will give mothers a chance of looking after their own children, enabling them to command the best food, best clothes, best medical care—best everything. And all this without the cruel sting of 'charity,' which the independent poor would rather die than endure."

Still, cautiously remarks this enthusiastic prophetess of a coming Golden Age, it will not be nothing but ease and pleasure for



A WAITING GAME.

LABOR PARTY (to Capitalist)—"That's all right, guv'nor, I won't let him bite you." (Aside to dog.) "Wait till you've grown a bit, my beauty, and you'll get a bigger mouthful."

—*Punch* (London).

women. Scientific treatment of the unfit, socialistically administered, will, however, do much to lessen the evils of existence. In the words of Mrs. Dawson:

"Socialism will not of necessity spell beer and skittles for all women. Let none make that mistake. Those who think this wiser and juster system of government will strip the thorns from all life's roses had better have their illusion dispelled at once.

"The lazy and the selfish will be 'treated' scientifically till cured; and the régime in some cases may need to be rigorous. It will not countenance one selfish 'class' taking advantage of another good-natured 'class': will not allow one mother to empty her bosom for another mother's child in the sumptuous home while her own baby lies sucking a sour bottle in a slum. There will be no slums. Socialism will not tolerate them.

"Motherhood will wear a crown—not carry a cross."

SADDLING RUSSIA WITH A BIG FLEET

A KEEN suspicion is current in the European papers that the official diminished naval budget that Premier Stolypine is going to submit to the Douma is merely intended to cajole the delegates into an indorsement of much vaster estimates which he is keeping up his sleeve. Russia has few merchant-ships, fewer seaports, and no colonies to be protected, and next to no builders and sailors to construct and man her projected squadrons, and more than one writer is saying that the funds might better be spent in ways that would help the people. A Paris journal, *A Travers le Monde*, which is interested in everything foreign, whether political or economical, notes that the Russian war budget for 1908 contemplates the expenditure of $70,000,000 on the army and $17,000,000 on the navy, and goes on to say:

"The figures for the expenses of the army are higher than ever before owing to the increased pay which is to be given to the privates and non-commissioned officers, and the cost of the newest weapons of precision. It must, however, be stated that the diminished Naval Estimates are misleading, unless it be understood that a double program has been framed, one of which is by no means of an economical sort.

"One of these programs is of an official character, and will be submitted to the Douma. It provides for the construction of four armored ships of the *Dreadnought* style, as well as of a coastal fleet, and will involve an expenditure of $140,000,000. The other program, which is not official, provides for the outlay of nearly $1,000,000,000. This ambitious scheme includes the creation of five distinct and complete squadrons, two for the Pacific, two for the Baltic, and one for the Black Sea."

The general verdict of the Russian press is against this extravagant scheme of naval expansion, and one of the calmest and most serious of Russian journals declares that Russia has really no need for such an armament, as she possesses neither colonies nor mercantile marine sufficient to require such protection. The expenditure of public moneys might be much more profitably applied to other objects for which the need is crying. Education and the encouragement of learning are both languishing interests in the present empire of the Czar, and the agrarian question has not yet been met with proper financial support. To quote the words of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*:

"If there is anything which leads us to expect the descent of a foreign Power upon the shores of Russia, it would of course be necessary to provide a strong navy to protect her colonies and her maritime commerce. As it happens, we have no colonies. But, it may be urged, the coast-line of a country needs to be protected against hostile invasion. That is perfectly true. But in our coast-line there is only one point which it would be worth an enemy's while to occupy, and that is Vladivostok, and this can be fully protected by land fortifications. Besides, a land fortress, in ordinary cases, is not to be captured by a fleet. Even the poorly built and poorly fortified Port Arthur was impregnable excepting to a land force. As regards our maritime commerce, it is still in its infancy. Our total mercantile marine comprizes, according to the latest statistics, made in 1905, no more than 3,340 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 641,629 displacement. Is it reasonable to spend such a vast sum on their protection? Is it anything but madness to add all these millions to our War Budget in order to convoy this handful of merchant-ships? . . . Besides this, can we really equip, man, and arm the projected fleet? The experience of the recent war inclines us to doubt it. It must be allowed that in Russia the seafaring spirit is non-existent. Of course by means of enthusiasm and energy any free people can apply themselves to a department of activity for which they were originally unadapted. But in any case the process of learning new things would be a long one, and it is conceivable that the goal aimed at might never be attained. But this is not the only problem with which we are confronted. Have the commanders of our fleets learned sufficient from the past war to train a navy, to build ships of the needed type, or to choose the proper men to build them? The present appearance of things leads us to the conclusion that we neither need a fleet of big ships, nor have the means of building or manning them. Under such circumstances it would be aimless and senseless, it would be actually criminal, to devote this enormous sum of money to such a scheme, especially when public support is so sorely needed for other purposes, chiefly educational, which at present are utterly without government aid."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL WAR-PAINT

THE colors of war-ships, like those of soldiers' uniforms, are now selected with a view to invisibility in actual service rather than for beauty or brilliancy. Only the United States adheres to a brilliant "dress uniform" for its ships, and even this is quickly exchanged for the somber service color in war time. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 18) describes the present usage of the principal nations in this regard. He admits that the sight presented by a French squadron is truly agreeable to the eye. Armor-clads and cruisers both have their hulls painted a brilliant black on which the white line of flotations stands out; the superstructures, of a pale gray, do not appear too heavy, despite their exaggerated development; the sparkle of burnished copper lights up the whole, and all seems happily contrived to please the eye. But, he adds, esthetic considerations should not have weight in such cases, and the colors of the French war-ships have the serious fault that they are visible at a great distance and that their silhouette stands out with precision against the horizon or the coast; this is a defect whose importance, from a military standpoint, should not be underrated. He continues:

"England, since 1905, has adopted for her vessels a neutral tint, a mixture of zinc white and lampblack, whose effect is not pretty, but whose dull cloudiness blends most perfectly with a somber coast or with the gray sky and water that we see so frequently in the Channel and the North Sea. The change was a sudden one, for we remember the bright colors in which the English vessels once were decked—hulls of shining black, yellow funnels, white superstructures; all is now covered, from the tips of the masts to the water's edge, with the same dirty gray color, ugly perhaps, but invisible.

"This is the shade that is generally approximated in other navies: the Japanese and Russian ships are a little lighter (the Russians kept their white paint through the whole Far-Eastern war, while their adversaries sensibly assumed the gray at the opening of hostilities); the Italian vessels are a little darker; Germany has chosen a slightly bluish tint, with which she clothes her ships down to a yard below the water-line; only the United States keeps the white in time of peace—a brilliant, shining white, a real paint *de luxe*, but in case of mobilization they are ready to paint their ships an ashen gray, as was done during the Spanish-American war.

"The differences, of slight importance, that are found between these different colors come doubtless from the different conditions under which they have been tried. On the blue waters of the Mediterranean the most favorable tint is not the same as in the mists of the North. Thus, formerly, a little before the visit to Cronstadt the armored division of Admiral Gervais was painted the 'soiled-linen' color—a mixture of black, yellow, and white—which we afterward abandoned and which gave excellent results. Bernay, in *Le Yacht*, expresses the wish that we shall soon return to the path in which we once led others, and from which we have unfortunately strayed; and that our fighting ships may give up their varied colors to take on a coat less brilliant and more safe.

"For torpedo-boats and destroyers the conditions are no longer the same; these small craft are intended to operate by night, and the most neutral gray is visible at a very great distance in darkness; in the beam of a search-light it produces the effect of a brilliant white. Opinions differ about the proper shade to be selected; England, Germany, Italy, and Japan paint these vessels a dead black, while the United States and Russia prefer a very ugly bottle-green which, it would appear, is still less easily seen than black, especially when the night is not perfectly dark."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE RECORD FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE

AN interesting contrast to the flights of the Wright brothers, which have been performed with so much secrecy, is that of Henry Farman, who recently won in Paris the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize for a flight of 1 kilometer (1,093 yards) in a closed path. The photograph of Farman's aeroplane in actual flight, reproduced herewith, is one of the first of its kind, pictures of the Wright aeroplane in the air being more or less imaginative drawings. Says *The Autocar* (London, January 18):

"At a time when experimenters were only beginning to see what could be done with flying-machines some one interviewed Captain Ferber, one of the stanchest believers in mechanical flight, and asked him whether any secrecy prevented the interviewer from publishing details of the machine which the captain was then building. The inventor replied that there was no secrecy whatever, because any one could build a flying-machine, and the only thing to do was to learn how to use it. This opinion is the same as that of a large number of French experimenters, who think that it is better to learn what they can with existing apparatus designed by men who have given years to their study, before trying to develop any better type of machine, and the soundness of this opinion is proved by the fact that Henry Farman has succeeded in winning the Archdeacon-Henri Deutsch prize with a Chanute type of aeroplane, while others are still struggling along with apparatus of their own invention. The form of the machine which has been constructed by Messrs. Voisin Frères for Henry Farman is familiar to all who have been following the experiments of Professor Chanute on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Roughly speaking, the apparatus consists of an oblong skeleton built up of ash, having a length of 32.8 feet and 6.5 feet square. From the forepart of this oblong extend lateral planes covered by a varnished textile, and the back of the skeleton is boxed in by similar material for a length of 10.6 feet. The operator sits in front, where he has command of a 40 horse-power eight-cylinder Antoinette engine actuating a two-blade propeller behind, the planes having a diameter of 6.8 feet. The steering apparatus is in the box at the rear. The machine is mounted on pivoted wheels to allow of its getting sufficient speed on the ground to rise in the air. The aeroplane is by no means identical with that of Professor Chanute, since as the result of many scores of flying tests during the past few months it has been modified in many little details in order to insure a greater stability and facility of control. These tests have not only allowed of the machine being perfected, but they have enabled Henry Farman to obtain thorough mastery over it, until, as he says, he can now rise in the air as if it were quite a natural thing. Being convinced by the trials of the previous Saturday that he had got his machine in proper working order, and had entire command over it, he made his official attempt at Issy-les-Moulineaux on Monday for the prize offered by Messrs. Henri Deutsch and Archdeacon."

A NEAR VIEW OF THE SUCCESSFUL AEROPLANE.

The conditions for this prize, we are told, were that the competitor, starting from a given point, should fly 500 meters, turn round, and come back to the starting-point without having touched the ground. The idea was that if a machine is capable of doing this there is no reason why it should not cover longer distances, since the problem of flight lies in preserving a balance when making sharp turns. We read further:

"For the purpose of the trials two flags were planted at a distance of 50 meters from each other. From the center of the line between these two flags another was fixt at right angles at a distance of 500 meters. The condition was that the competitor had to cross the line at the start, and finish between the two flags.

AT THE FINISH.

"As soon as these arrangements were made Henry Farman started his engine, and the machine traveled along the ground for about 50 meters, rising in the air about 100 meters behind the line. It gracefully soared diagonally across the line at a height of about twelve feet, and made a slight curve toward the outer post, gradually rising until near this post, when the machine rose to a height of about thirty feet, so as to be sure of being able to make the turn without touching the ground. The aeroplane soared round beautifully, with only a slight inclination, at a much sharper angle than would have been deemed possible, and after curving slightly behind the post for about fifty yards it made another sharp turn home. Farman steered his machine in a slanting direction, and crossed the line very near the point from which he started. The machine sank to the ground gracefully without the slightest shock. The time taken to cover the kilometer was 1 minute 28 seconds, but, of course, the distance actually covered was much longer, and would probably be close upon two kilometers. It is hardly necessary to add that the spectators present went almost wild with

enthusiasm, while M. Henri Deutsch embraced the winner of the prize in characteristic French fashion, and declared that it was the most notable day in the history of mechanical flight. As a matter of fact, it is the first time that a man has made a complete circle with a flying-machine under official observation, and it proves that mechanical flight has now entered upon a period of practical progress.

"The chief drawback to the Chanute type of machine appears to be that it is difficult to keep up a sufficiently high speed to be perfectly safe in all winds, and Henri Farman has therefore the intention of carrying out experiments with a Langley machine, which tests in America have shown to be capable of being driven at much higher speeds. Meanwhile, he will be shortly visiting England to compete for the various prizes offered there, notably one for a flight of a mile in a straight line, which he thinks he can win without any difficulty, and a flight around the Brooklands Track, for which a substantial prize is also being offered, while last, but not least, there is *The Daily Mail* prize."

Commenting on this same event, *The Graphic* (London, January 18) says:

"In spite of all M. Santos-Dumont's heroic endeavors to win the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of £2,000 for the first flight of 1 kilometer (1,093 yards) in a closed circuit, that much-coveted honor has fallen to an Englishman, Mr. Henry Farman, the son of a newspaper correspondent in Paris. Tho comparatively a late-comer in the field of aeronautics, Mr. Farman had already achieved renown, for as long ago as last October he accomplished a flight of 771 meters, in itself a record, if we except the well-authenticated but not yet officially attested performances of the Wright brothers in America."

THE MAN WHO HAS FLOWN A CIRCULAR KILOMETER:
Mr. Henry Farman and his aeroplane.

WHAT IS A "CURE"?

THIS question arises in connection with the prosecution of several Washington druggists under the Pure Food Law, for selling a compound with the odd name of "Cur-Forhedake Brane Fude." The Act provides that a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded if its package or label "shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular." The Agricultural Department holds that the name as given above means a "cure" for headache, and that this designation is false.

The National Druggist (St. Louis, February), which looks upon Dr. Wiley and the Pure Food and Drugs Act with a critical, if not a hostile, eye, takes this occasion for another criticism of Dr. Wiley's work which is interesting as showing the "other side" of the question. This journal thinks that if the defendants are convicted, every druggist and a large number of medicine manufacturers will at once be subject to fine and imprisonment. Says this paper:

"Should the Government be sustained, it would mean that the courts will have the right to arbitrarily determine the therapeutic value of all the drugs in the *materia medica*, a duty which by education and training they are most unfit to perform. Indeed, the question as to whether this or that drug possesses certain medicinal virtues *is a matter of opinion and not of fact*. There are various schools of medicine, and individual physicians in each of the schools widely differ as to the properties of the remedies they use. Some find that a certain drug, under given conditions, produces beneficial results, while others, under what they think are the same conditions, fail to see that it helps their patients at all. And so it can be seen that even those whose business it is to know the effects of drugs vary in their opinions concerning them; which being the case, what folly it would be to allow a judge or a jury, who has had no experience with medicinal agents whatever, to arbitrarily decide upon their medicinal properties and merits! . . . . . .

"Any other view would permit the courts to establish a system of State medicine, or rather a multitude of such systems, for the judge in one district might decide that a particular drug possesses certain virtues, while a judge in another district may be of an entirely different opinion. And so, until a number of cases had gone up to the Supreme Court for ultimate decision, druggists would not be able to know, when they affix labels to the drugs they sell, whether they were daily and hourly committing criminal acts or not. And they could not feel safe until all the drugs in the *materia medica* had been passed upon judicially."

Dr. Wiley, *The Druggist* goes on to say, has held that the use of the word "Cure" as applied to a drug is "a false and misleading statement." By common usage and to the average person it appears to this writer to be synonymous with the word "remedy," since no one of ordinary intelligence, when he buys such a medicine, by whatever name it is called, believes that it is efficacious in *all* cases. We read further:

"To attempt by statute to establish and proclaim the therapeutic virtues of the tens of thousands of medicines on the market would be a monstrous proceeding for any legislature to undertake. But even such a course would be far preferable to leaving the matter to the determination of the courts. On the one hand, ridiculous as would be such a regulation, the citizen would know what the law was, while if it be left to the varying opinions of the hundreds of judges scattered all over the country, druggists, not being able to divine what these judges might think as regards a certain drug, would have eternally suspended over them a veritable sword of Damocles."

DEBILITY DUE TO ECONOMIC STRAIN—A peculiar form of debility has been recognized by Dr. H. Morrison, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Jewish patients from Russia. He has given to it the name "Hebraic debility," tho there seems to be no evidence that racial tendencies have anything to do with it, the cause being simply the abnormal conditions of life to which Russian Jews are subjected. Says *The Medical Times* (New York, February):

"Jewish patients complain of 'burning' and 'sticking' pains all over the body, but generally in the chest and epigastrium. These seem to be more than merely neurasthenic symptoms; and the patients were visited at their homes to observe their mode of living and get at symptomatic details. . . . Morrison concludes that debility is a common condition among the Jewish patients coming to the Massachusetts General Hospital; as a rule it is temporary, but is apt to recur. . . . The etiology of these conditions is to be traced to the peculiar circumstances under which the Jews have lived and still live in Eastern Europe. The economic strain during the early years after arrival in America is also an important factor. Debility is especially common among Jewish women immigrants, because the economic strain weighs heavily on them. With them also, imitation and tradition and the ease with which medical advice can be obtained are factors to be considered. These debilities are not peculiar to the Jew, but to the abnormal conditions under which he has been living. Immediately he is relieved from these conditions his symptoms disappear and he becomes as men of other races. In treating these cases we must consider 'not the disease alone, but also the man.'"

HOW TO BURN COAL WITHOUT SMOKE

THE smoke problem has reached an acute stage in many cities where soft coal, or none at all, must be used. Public opinion and municipal ordinances are both forcing great industrial plants to adopt appliances for smokeless combustion. A recent bulletin by Professor Breckenridge, of the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, entitled "How to Burn Illinois Coal without Smoke," is reviewed in *The American Machinist* (New York, January 23). Says an editorial writer in this paper:

"It is pointed out that a great deal of study has been given during the last few years to proper conditions for burning coal and to the results which may be obtained from different kinds. Particular mention is made of the work of the Government fuel-testing plant and of the information now available to engineers, in these words: 'From a study of the tests of the various coals of the United States, as presented in reports of the United States Geological Survey fuel-testing plant, it seems safe to say that engineers now have sufficient information available to enable them to design boiler furnaces that will burn any coal without smoke. The progress made in this direction during the last five years is surely encouraging, and it is confidently believed that the time will soon come when no power plant can offer as an excuse for a smoky chimney the plea that no appliances are available which can be depended upon for smoke prevention.'

"The principles of smokeless combustions are well known, yet for several reasons they are not generally applied. It is possible that many believe that smoke can not be prevented when burning coal under the average boiler of an industrial plant. While unfortunate or imperfect arrangement of boiler, furnace, and setting may produce a condition where it is difficult if not impossible to fire coal smokelessly, still conditions can be arranged so that no smoke need be present. Professor Kent, in *Power* for January 7, states: 'The first thing to be done to bring about an abolition of the smoke nuisance is to get people to believe that smoke can really be prevented.'"

Besides the disagreeable features of the smoke, the loss of fuel due to smoking chimneys is an important factor. It is generally and truly believed, the writer tells us, that there is very little loss in fuel-heating values in the soot discharged from chimneys, even in the blackest smoke, but unconsumed gases accompany the soot, and the losses from these are far greater. We read again:

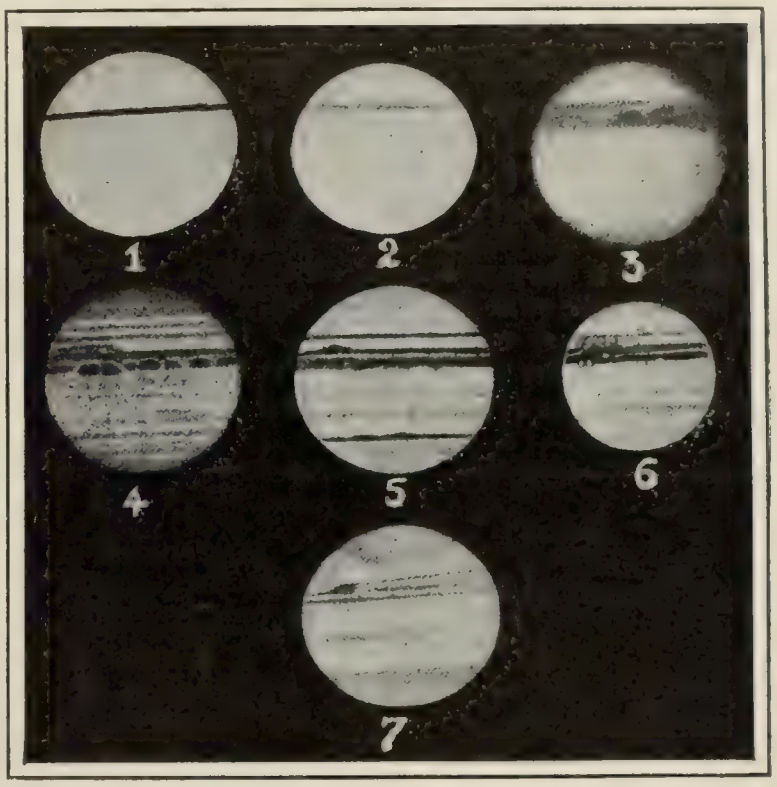
"Quoting from the bulletin to which we have referred, 'It takes but a small amount of soot to give a dense black color to smoke. If it were to save only these soot particles we could not afford expensive stoker and furnace settings. The appearance of black smoke is fortunately the signal of incomplete combustion, and the losses due to this cause are many times the losses due to the carrying away of the small soot particles.'

"During the past few years the experiment station of the University of Illinois has operated its boiler plant of about 2,000 horsepower without objectionable smoke for 90 per cent. of the time. Over two hundred separate boiler tests have been conducted and many varieties of coal have been burned in studying smoke conditions. Summing up the relative importance of boiler and furnace design to give the best conditions for perfect combustion, Professor Breckenridge says: 'The opinion of the writer, doubtless held by most engineers, is that the boiler has very little to do with the smoke problem, except perhaps that some types of boilers lend themselves more easily to the necessary furnace construction, which is of the utmost importance when perfect combustion is desired.' The article by Professor Kent, to which we have referred, expresses in these words the opinion that there should be a greater distance between the grates and the boiler: 'I put myself on record several years ago in favor of a distance of six or eight feet between the boiler and grate for smoky coal. Since that time I have frequently had occasion to lecture or take part in debates on the subject, and I have said that for some Western coals I would recommend ten feet and for lignites twenty feet, but I have not found any one with sufficient courage to take my advice.' To sum up briefly, smokelessness can be obtained by perfect combustion, and approximately perfect combustion can be obtained by proper boiler and furnace design and arrangement."

COOPERATIVE ASTRONOMY

THE results of an attempt at simultaneous observation and delineation of the planet Jupiter made by different astronomers in different places, under various conditions, have recently been published in *The Bulletin* of the French Astronomical Society by Dr. Jean Mascart. This plan was first proposed in 1905 and was carried out on January 2–20, 1906. The instruments employed varied in aperture from 75 millimeters to 380 millimeters, and eyepieces of various powers were used. The number of observations varied from five, on January 15, to seventeen, on January 14, and, altogether, one hundred and seventy-two individual observations were made. Says *Nature* (London, January 16), in a notice of Mascart's discussion of the drawings thus obtained:

"To illustrate the general character and variety of the drawings, we reproduce the set made on January 2, 1906. It is interesting to note that the personality of many of the individual observers appears throughout the entire series. Thus, for example, No. 4 here reproduced was made by Herr Phil. Fauth, who for twenty years has been training his eye to see finer and finer details on the



THE PLANET JUPITER.
Simultaneous drawing made by different observers, January 2, 1906.

moon's surface, and it is decidedly characteristic of all the drawings made by him in this series. The similarity of the drawings of this observer and those of Dom Amann, of Aosta, Italy, is a feature of each of the series where both occur, and the apertures and powers employed were practically the same in each case. No. 5 was drawn by the latter observer.

"Dr. Mascart gives the notes made each day by each observer, and reproduces the drawings with numbers so that each may be identified, the latter being arranged, so far as possible, in the order of the instrumental aperture employed. Thus No. 1 in the above series was made by an observer using a telescope of 75 millimeters aperture, No. 5 with a refractor of 170 millimeters, and No. 7 with a reflector of 195 millimeters aperture made by the observer himself, M. Paul Vincart, of Antwerp. . . . . .

"When the January campaign was ended, several observers exprest the desire to continue, but it was found that the notice was too brief to organize the matter effectively. Nevertheless, some of the observers did continue, and valuable results, which Dr. Mascart discusses, were obtained.

"An attempt was made by M. Blum, at Dr. Mascart's request, to obtain photographs showing the combined results of each day's work. The methods employed are fully described in the paper, and some reproductions of the combined photograph for January 8, obtained by different methods of exposure, etc., are shown, and seem to give excellent promise. . . . Taken as a whole, this preliminary campaign appears to have provided very valuable results, and it is to be hoped that future similar organizations will be guided by the experience now gained."

ELECTRIC TROLLEY SWITCHES

It seems strange that most trolley companies persist in keeping up antiquated mechanical systems of switching, when automatic electric systems are in practical use both here and abroad. On some lines the motorman is even still obliged to throw the switch himself, with an iron rod kept on the front platform for the purpose, while on the more up-to-date systems a special switchman by the roadside operates a lever as the passing cars are to go over one or the other branch. In the electric systems it is necessary only for the motorman to throw off his controller or keep it on, as he approaches the switch; the automatic mechanism does the rest. The latest improvements in electric switching are described in *Cosmos* (Paris) by Georges Dary, part of whose article we translate below. Says this writer:

"So far as we know, only three electric switching systems are now in existence. The first was invented in England by Dixon in 1904 and installed on several tramway lines, among others at Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield. A second similar device dates from the same year and is used on the suburban trolley lines of St. Louis, Mo. Finally, a third has been devised and put into use at Bristol by Messrs. Tierney and Malone. . . . . .

"The principle common to these systems is the establishment of two insulated contacts on the trolley wire. These are connected with a box containing an electro-magnetic mechanism which moves the switch. If the car is to continue its course on the main line, the motorman, when approaching the switch, cuts off the current with his controller and does not make connection again until the trolley has passed the first contact on the wire. In this case no current traverses the switching mechanism, which remains inactive, and the car continues on the main line. If, on the contrary, the car is to turn off on the branch line, the motorman does not touch the handle of his controller, the current passes through the switching mechanism when the trolley wheel passes the aerial contact and the switch is actuated. Everything returns to the normal position when the trolley wheel passes the second point of contact.

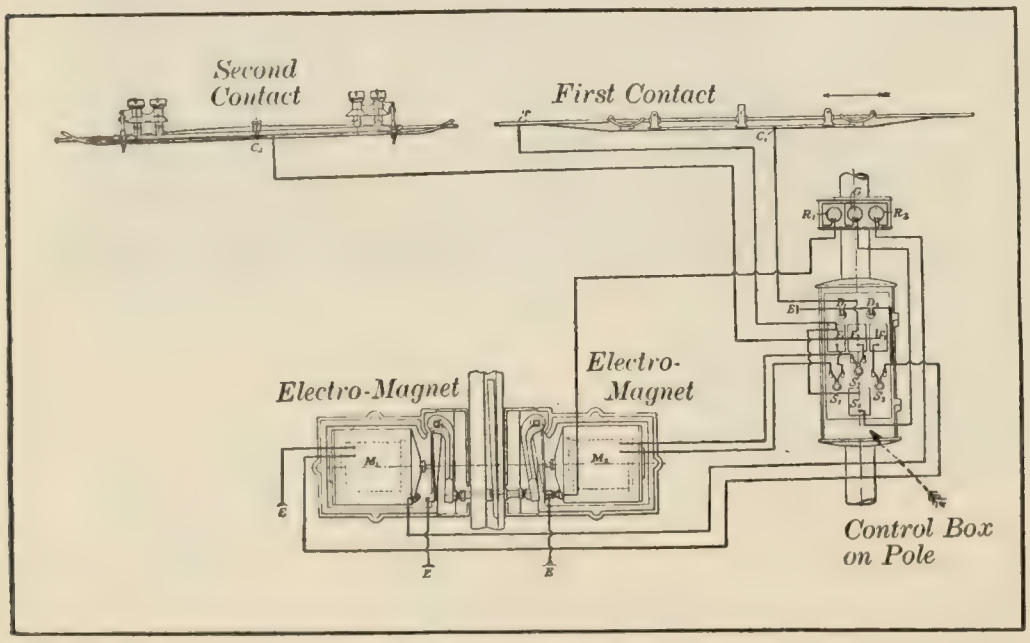


DIAGRAM OF ELECTRIC SWITCHING SYSTEM.

"If, now, we examine in detail the latest of these mechanisms, that is, the one of Messrs. Tierney and Malone, we see that everything is arranged to obtain certainty of action of the switch and to notify the motorman as the necessary movements are successively carried out. The line is in no way obstructed and all that is visible to the eye is a simple iron plate on the ground, similar to those used in other switches and covering the switching mechanism. A central column, or simply a post between the two diverging lines, bears the box of connections and the signal-lamps. The diagram shows the details of the installation, including the two contacts on the trolley wire, the box of connections at the right, and the two electromagnets controlling the switch."

These magnets (M_1, M_2) are connected with levers that put the switch over or back as one or the other is thrown into circuit. The contacts are on parallel branches of the trolley wire, and are so arranged that the first operates one of the magnets, and the second the other one. This latter, which holds the switch in the normal or main-line position, is in circuit, except between the making of the two contacts. A branch circuit lights the red lamps (R_1, R_2) in the signal-post when the switch is thrown. The central lamp, which is green, remains always lighted and notifies the motorman, as he approaches, that the connections are in good order and that the switch is ready to be operated. It will be noted that while the motorman must close his controller if he wishes to continue on the main line, he has nothing at all to do in the other case, the switch acting absolutely automatically. We read further:

"In the two earlier systems the rail is held in its normal position by a spring, and is moved by a single electromagnet. Here it is moved in one direction or the other by two distinct electromagnets, and this apparent complication is really an assurance of better working. In case the current should be interrupted, the switch may easily be moved with a crowbar.

"We have assumed that the line is served by an aerial trolley wire, but the latest system is equally applicable to the underground conduit or to the 'third rail,' that is to say, it may be used with any ordinary system of urban electric traction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TELLTALE FOR SUNKEN OBJECTS

When the Irish sailor dropt the bucket overboard, he stoutly maintained that it was not lost, "because he knew where it was." The bottom of the sea, however, is a wide and somewhat vague region, and it is difficult to locate objects that have taken their way thither. Nautical men will therefore welcome a French invention that will enable them to locate exactly the position of a sunken object provided this has been previously supplied with the appropriate device. This apparatus, which was first made by a French investigator of ocean currents in order that he might recover his valuable floating instruments when they accidentally went to the bottom, is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 18) by a writer who shows how it may be useful to others, in various circumstances. He says:

"When the submarine *Farfadet* went to the bottom, a long search was necessary to find the place where she lay. So, too, during torpedo practise there is often difficulty in recovering a projectile. . . . An arrangement for indicating the position of an object that has fallen into the water would thus be of use to engineers and sailors.

"J. Thoulet, well known for his work in oceanography, has sometimes needed a device of this kind when he has abandoned to the mercy of the sea some floating instrument that may sink and be lost. He describes in *Le Yacht* a very simple apparatus that he has invented, which may be capable of useful applications outside of oceanography.

"The process consists in the use of a receptacle of any desired form, and of volume appropriate to the conditions in which it is to be used, placed in communication with the exterior by means of two tubes of unequal length whose lower ends dip in oil while their upper ends are at different levels. Those that he uses have a difference of length of 40 millimeters [about an inch and a half] and an interior diameter of 2.5 millimeters [$\frac{1}{10}$ inch]. . . . Previous to use, the upper ends are closed with paper disks fastened with gum arabic, which prevent the oil from escaping when the device is not working.

"Suppose the system immersed. The two paper disks soften in the water and after four or five minutes fall off and leave the upper ends of the tubes open. The air within issues in bubbles and is replaced by water which descends by the shorter tube, on account of the difference of pressure, reaches the oil, and as it is heavier than this, falls through it, drop by drop, to the bottom of the vessel, forcing up each time through the longer tube a drop of oil which rises through the water above, to the surface, where it

spreads in an infinitely thin but perfectly visible layer. A second drop follows the first . . . and so on until all the oil in the vessel has ascended to the surface slowly and regularly, drop by drop. The speed may be regulated at will, for it depends only on the diameter of the tubes and their difference in length. With the dimensions given above, the consumption is about a quart in twenty-four hours.

"If a torpedo is supplied with one or two of these devices, hidden within it and so arranged that, no matter what position the torpedo may occupy at the bottom, the openings of one or the other system will be directed upward, the oil will begin to issue several minutes after immersion and it may soon be recognized at the surface during a period of time that will depend only on the quantity contained in the vessel, . . . thus indicating the point precisely over the place where the projectile lies. If a current affects the position, nothing is easier than to make allowance for the fact."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SONG-CURE—That the exercise given to the lungs in singing is valuable in the prevention and cure of diseases of those organs is asserted by two English physicians, Dr. Leslie and Dr. Horsford. Says a writer in *The Hospital* (London, January 25):

"They consider that increased professional recognition should be extended to this special therapeutic agency, and they contend that it may be advised in (1) persons in whom, either from family predisposition or from individual weakness or abnormality of the chest, the onset of pulmonary consumption is to be feared; (2) early cases of consumption as soon as the disease becomes quiescent; (3) certain more advanced cases where no active disease or ulceration is in progress. To secure the desired end it is suggested that some public institution should be founded, either independently or as a special department of our already existing colleges of singing, and that such institution should be open to suitable cases referred from the hospitals. The beneficial influence of singing is exerted in several different directions. First it involves correct nasal breathing, and this means that the air admitted to the lungs is practically germ-free, and also the adequate development of the upper portions of the respiratory passages. A second effect is seen in the maintenance of the elasticity and proper expansion of the chest. The necessary breathing exercises mean increased functional activity of all parts of the lungs, including the apices, where, as is well known, tuberculosis commonly commences—a fact which is doubtless due, at least in part, to the limited expansion which occurs in these regions in ordinary circumstances. Lastly may be mentioned the improved oxygenation of the blood, which singing and efficient pulmonary respiration necessarily promote. The suggestion that singing may be used in the fight against pulmonary tuberculosis is an interesting one, and is a further instance of the therapeutic value of hygienic measures, which is so large an item in the current professorial creed."

TO DAM THE THAMES—The project of improving the navigation of the Thames near London by erecting a huge dam, with locks to allow the passage of ships, is now being agitated. The present status of the scheme is briefly set forth in a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) as follows:

"There is much talk of a great Thames dam, and it appears that this project is really on the point of accomplishment. Its purpose is to put a stop to the decadence of London as a seaport, due to the fact that in its upper part, even in the neighborhood of the London docks, its depth is not sufficient for the needs of modern navigation with its huge ships. Essentially the project consists in the establishment of a great transverse dam at Gravesend, which will raise the water of the river permanently to the level that it attains at present only at high tide. Evidently raising the water-level will have the same result as deepening the channel, and it will be much easier than the dredging on a huge scale recommended by the Port-of-London Commission in 1902. Besides, in actually lowering the river-bed, many precautions would have to be taken to avoid undermining the walls of the piers. . . . Of course the dam would be provided with locks; six of these are planned, large enough to admit the largest ships capable of ascending the river to London. They will operate independently of the state of the tide, and traffic will be continuous at all hours of day and night. . . . It is estimated that the execution of this project will involve an expense of more than $25,000,000, but this does not take into consideration the dredging, etc., necessitated by the work. The creation of a single navigable deep-water channel above Gravesend will certainly lessen the amount now spent for towing and pilotage, as well as the time occupied in ascending and descending the river. Besides, dock-gates, which are costly and cause delay, may be dispensed with. In these conditions dockage charges will be lowered, to the great advantage of commerce and navigation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS VENUS DUSTY?—The surface of the planet Venus is a sort of celestial Sahara, if we are to credit some recent observations of that body. We read in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 11):

"If you are fond of limpid atmospheric effects, of far-off horizons, do not emigrate to the beautiful planet Venus. This advice —perhaps superfluous—is a prudent deduction from what the American astronomer Percival Lowell has found in the course of a study of the physical state of the planets in general and of the conditions of habitability of Mars in particular.

"The planets and satellites are grouped in different classes according to their 'albedo,' that is, their whiteness, or, speaking more exactly, the reflecting power of their disks per unit of surface.

"Celestial bodies wholly without atmosphere, such as the moon and Mercury, have a feeble albedo—about 0.17. The earth has an average albedo of 0.77. Venus, with an atmosphere quite similar to ours, but without clouds, has the large albedo of 0.92. Mars, with rarefied atmosphere and no clouds, has 0.27.

"As for planets covered with clouds—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune—they have respectively the albedos 0.75, 0.78, 0.73, and 0.68. We see at once that the planets without atmospheres lack in brightness. It seems also that the denser the atmosphere of a planet the more brilliant its disk. This is due, doubtless, not to the gases of the atmosphere, but to the solid or liquid particles floating in it as dust or fog. The albedo of clouds, which may be measured directly, is 0.72. This value accords well with that of the four great planets.

"The albedo of Venus is too great to be attributable to the presence of clouds in its atmosphere. . . . Venus in all probability always keeps the same side toward the sun. Now a hemisphere constantly under the sun must become enormously overheated, causing ascending currents in the center of the disk and descending ones on the edges, with absence of moisture on the sunny hemisphere. Dry winds, acting thus on a perpetual Sahara, must be charged with dust. Now the researches of Very show that dust is the chief cause of the reflection of our own atmosphere. The high albedo of Venus is thus explained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"IT is a general idea," says *Mining Science* (Denver), "that the rusting of iron is due to the action of moisture and other atmospheric agencies alone. These agencies do cause the iron to rust, but electrolysis, caused by contact of substances electronegative to iron, greatly increases the rapidity of this action. Lead and copper have this action, and, inasmuch as these metals are frequently used together, more regard should be paid to the manner of using them. The use of red lead for protecting iron from rust is based on a wrong understanding of its action. Red lead is more electronegative than either metallic lead or copper, and iron in contact with it will rust more rapidly than when in contact with lead or copper."

EDISON'S plans to cast cement houses in a single casting do not appeal to a correspondent of *Engineering News* (New York), who indulges in the following satirical remarks concerning them: "I am struck with admiration at the offhand way in which a great mind brushes aside the many perplexities that trouble the ordinary designer of concrete buildings. The casting of plumbing fixtures and plumbing pipes in place is certainly a startling idea; but if this can be accomplished, why not carry the idea farther, and have the necessary furniture cast in place? Dishes may be cast on the dining-room table and arranged with flushing-rims and wastes like the plumbing fixtures, so that the trouble of dish-washing may be done away with forever. When thinking along this line one's ideas expand so rapidly as to cause hesitation in presenting them, but it seems to the writer that if the householder's sensibilities are so blunted as to make him willing to occupy a cement dwelling which is precisely like thirty thousand others, presumably in the same town, he would almost be ready to consider cement napkins and cement bedding."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FOR ANGLO-ROMAN UNION

THE tendency toward Rome among Episcopalians has been a recent topic of discussion in the journals of the latter church. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) has been asking whether the Anglo-Catholic movement is a spent force or not, and *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia) has carefully reviewed the reasons why churchmen go to Rome.

Now comes the news, published in the secular press, of a meeting of about twenty-five members of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in New York "to promote the corporate reunion of Anglicans with the Apostolic See." The conference, according to the account published in the New York *Sun*, was presided over by the Rev. Father Paul James Francis, of Garrisons, General of the Society of the Atonement, and was made up of clergy and laymen from New York, Jersey City, and Philadelphia. Of the purpose of the movement we read:

"The organization is intended to be an association particularly of laymen and organized on lines similar to those of the English Church Union. Its objects as stated in the constitution are 'the maintenance and defense of Catholic principles and the forwarding of a corporate reunion of the Anglicans with the Apostolic See, the basis being the belief in the Roman primacy.' The union will also fight against the canon of the open pulpit, which was adopted at the general convention held in Richmond last October and allows any one, no matter what form of Christianity he may profess, to preach in the pulpits of the Episcopal Church if he first obtains the consent of the bishop of the diocese."

Father Paul is reported to have said in explanation of their purposes:

"This is not a plot to get a few Anglicans into the Roman fold, but is an organization to accomplish the union of the Anglican Church as a whole with the Church of Rome. It differs from the so-called quadrilateral plan offered by the Lambeth convention in 1888 in that it recognizes the primacy of the See of Peter. This does not mean, however, that we acknowledge the supremacy of the Holy See nor the doctrine of papal infallibility. We have no particular method by which to accomplish the union. We shall simply follow the dictates of the Holy Spirit.

"It seems to me that we have a fair precedent for the organization in the Anglo-Orthodox Eastern Churches' Union, whose object is the amalgamation of the Anglican Church with the Eastern Church. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Gibraltar is the president of this and there are many prominent bishops who are members, among them being Archbishop Platon, of the Orthodox Eastern Church of New York; and another organization which I can recall as having an analogous purpose is that founded to bring about the union of the Episcopal Church with the Protestant churches."

Father Paul is further reported to have said that the "object of the union was to instruct the laity of the church with a view to the ultimate union of the Episcopal Church with the Church of Rome." A member of the conference told a reporter of *The Sun* that this clergyman uttered a "stirring speech in which he denounced the laxity in the Episcopal Church with regard to fundamental doctrines."

Father Paul is said to describe himself as a Franciscan of the Episcopal Church. His order is one of the monastic organizations of this church, and St. Francis is its patron. Besides being the general of this order, he is also the editor of *The Lamp* (Garrisons) which he describes as a publication advocating corporate union. "It was said by one of the members of the conference," remarks the writer in *The Sun*, "that both Bishop Potter and Bishop Greer are strongly opposed to the movement for which Father Paul stands."

The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, gave to a reporter for the New York *Tribune* the following comment upon the movement:

"It is the height of foolishness to talk of uniting the Episcopal and Roman-Catholic churches, which at present are irreparably separated, thanks to the 'bull' of an infallible Pope. The meeting last night was nothing short of treason to the Episcopal Church on the part of those who participated. Nothing can ever come of the movement. The Roman Catholics have decreed that we have no orders, and can not perform the holy sacraments. How can we unite with them until these decrees are retracted?"

Monsignor Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, said he thought all Catholics would be pleased to see the growth of such an organization. He added:

"The last Pope, Leo XIII., instituted the Novena, a period of nine days before Pentecost, for special prayer every year throughout the whole world for the reunion of Christendom. I am certain Catholics everywhere will welcome this movement with sympathy and good will."

ANOTHER CHURCH FACING MODERNISM

THE insurgence of Modernism in the Roman-Catholic Church has led other branches of the Christian faith to take stock of themselves and see whether they have a like problem. The Rev. H. B. Swete, speaking for the Anglican Church, sees within its pale a Modernist element which affords the Church a great opportunity for enlarging and strengthening itself by giving a welcome to all such forms of faith. This she should do, he says, by "enlarging her views of truth by learning newer methods of thought from contact with the science, the criticism, and the philosophy of our time." The present church peril in England, says this writer, in *The Guardian* (Anglican, London), is "the divorce of intellect and modern life from the old church, and, on the other hand, the alienation of the Church from culture and thought." Further:

"It is hard to say which side would suffer most from the disruption—the Modernist who, so to speak, takes his religion away from church grounds, and constructs it afresh entirely on modern lines, or the churchman who falls back upon the past, as the Pope upon the scholastic theology, and declines to learn what the present has to teach. On the one hand the modern spirit greatly needs the guidance and the strength of the Church's long experience; on the other hand the Church is no less in need of the quickening and broadening influences of the new learning of our day. The Anglican Communion, with its double heritage of Catholic beliefs and liberal traditions, is in a position to save the situation by reversing the policy of the Pope. The Vatican is doing its best to drive Modernism out of the Catholic Church, and to force Catholic Modernists to choose between their faith and the demands of modern thought. It is surely the task of the English Church not to alienate but to reconcile; to find room for the new while she retains firm hold upon the old; to solve for her own people the problem of assimilating whatever is good in the spirit of the age. It is her task not merely to show that theology and physical science are not antagonistic forces in the realm of human thought, but to welcome the new school of thinkers so far as they are the friends of religion and Christianity, even tho their methods differ from those which she herself has long been accustomed to use."

Commenting upon the question as it is at present presented by the Roman-Catholic Church, this writer sees the Church of Rome repeating her act of the sixteenth century. "As Rome then attempted to meet the Protestant movement by adopting partial reforms, which left the main question untouched, so now we have a Biblical commission, a proposed revision of the text of the Vulgate, and a warm commendation of the pursuit of the physical sciences, with the promise of an institute under papal sanction and control for the prosecution of secular studies by Catholics." We read further:

"But all such apparent concessions to the spirit of the age are

largely neutralized by the conditions under which they are to be worked, and it is perfectly obvious that their purpose is not to guide and direct Modernism in the Roman-Catholic Church, but to frustrate its endeavors by preoccupying the ground in the interests of Vaticanism.

"The Catholic Church in this country found herself able to take over all that was best in the Reformation of the sixteenth century without sacrificing either the Episcopate and Apostolic Succession, or the dogmatic position of the ancient undivided church. It is not too much to hope that her leaders may be inspired with like wisdom in the present crisis. For a crisis is surely upon us, even if it is not yet at its height; and the situation, if it attracts less notice because it does not touch the constitution of the Church or her relations with the state, is scarcely less serious than that which existed in the days of Cranmer and Parker. Modernism, the thought-reformation which is now steadily progressing, has changed the point of view from which men regard all the great questions of life. As we have been pertinently reminded, modern thought has, to a great extent, revolutionized the old categories or created new ones, and the change which has passed over science and history must infallibly make itself felt in the field of theology, unless theology is to be excluded from the vital interests of man. Happily there is at present in England no disposition to exclude it; on the contrary, no subject of thought seems to attract a wider or keener attention. We welcome this increased study of religious problems in the light of modern knowledge, but we can not conceal from ourselves the fact that the English theological Modernist is not usually, like the Modernist of the Encyclical, eager to retain his place in the Catholic Church. The English Modernist, as a rule, holds himself independent of all ecclesiastical control; he has shaken off the fetters of creed, articles of belief, religious and theological formulas of every kind. He aspires not merely to reinterpret Christianity, but to reconstitute it on Modernist lines. To the historical church he is indifferent or hostile; religious at heart, he abstains from public worship and from the sacraments. Thus there is growing up among us, in educated and cultured circles, a new religion which reveres Christ, and stands apart from the society and the institutions which he created."

SHALL RELIGION AGAIN DOMINATE THE STAGE?

THE earliest dramas of Greece and Rome were profoundly religious. They represented human life controlled by the ties of duty and veneration for the gods. The tragedy of Greece was a serious picture of human responsibility and in many ways is as fresh and interesting to-day as when the friends of Pericles thronged the great theater at Athens to watch the smoke rise from the altar of Dionysius, and listen to the verses of Æschylus or Sophocles. This is the position taken by an anonymous writer in the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), a religious and papal review of high authority. This writer dwells upon the fact that in the early ages of Christianity the spirit of classic antiquity, in its purest and noblest phase, had passed away. It was on the stage that the last struggle between the religion of Christ and the paganism of the empire was carried on. Hence the stage was denounced by Tertullian as the "meeting-place of all immodesties." Clement of Rome styled the theater the "throne of pestilence," and to St. Basil it was the "workshop of wantonness and the cave of Satan." John Chrysostom, of Constantinople, taught his people that the comic opera of his time was "the fountain of wickedness and the school of incontinence." The writer in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, from whom we are quoting, wishes to show that the stage was purified by Christianity, and became what it had been in the days of Æschylus, a refining, ethical, and religious institution under whose influence national life was purged and elevated. He asks whether the stage can not be restored to its former place as a religious instrument of popular education. At one time, he tells us, mystery plays were the only means afforded to an illiterate populace of learning the traditional facts and legends of religious belief. He deplores the present abuse of the stage, as exemplified by such a bloody and libidinous spectacle as is set before the eyes of young and old in plays like the "Navé" of D'Annunzio, recently noticed in our pages. He reminds us that religion is still a prevailing passion of the human race, and the very liturgy of the church, which is of absorbing interest to so many, is a drama. It is a misfortune, he declares, that religion has been divorced from the drama. To quote his words:

"When once the sacred drama was banished from the stage and supplanted by Renaissance plays of classic elegance, but of corrupt manners, little was left to maintain the theater as a moral and religious influence. We see how soon, under these circumstances, the stage forgot both its dignity and its decorum, and seemed to become a 'Prodigal Son' forsaking its home, the Church, in which it had been born, and reached adolescent maturity, and was seeking that 'far country' where it dwelt 'in riotous living.' Altho we may not live to witness it, the religious character of the theater must eventually be revived. There are even now some signs that the representation of sacred events and the illustration of moral and religious principles are growing in popularity."

The elemental craving of human nature for such sort of scenic performances is thus dwelt upon by this writer:

"Altho in these present times laicism has invaded art with stupid and persistent self-assertion and has even driven religion from her natural post in the school, the hospital, and the poorhouse, we still indulge the hope that religion may yet be reinstated in her former place on the stage, now, alas, dedicated to profanity, or even to worse purposes. We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the present condition of things. The religious sentiment has become so deeply rooted in the mind of man that the words of Plutarch are never to be contradicted. 'You may find in the world,' he says, 'a city without walls, without letters, without wealth, without houses, schools, or theaters, but never one without temples, deities, and oracles.' In this connection we must state our conviction that the religious drama is the spontaneous fruit of this universal religious sentiment and religious worship. . . . It would be wrong for us to forget how important a part in our modern life is represented by the feeling of the common people on that subject. It was under the influence of this feeling that the religious drama came into existence and flourished, and why should it not revive under the same inspiration and encouragement? In a recent religious meeting at Milan Senator Fradeletto recalled the words, so simple and affecting, of an old peasant woman, 'The religious functions of our church furnish the only theater we poor people can attend.' This remark is really an absolute revelation of the popular mind. It indicates the inextinguishable nature of that very sentiment which in the Middle Ages found satisfaction in the religious drama. We believe that it is the people, the common people, who will eventually demand the restoration of religion on the stage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROHIBITION AND BALTIMORE CHURCHES—The churches of Baltimore are facing the prospect of a special tax if prohibition prevails there. Ex-Mayor Latrobe has made a proposition to the effect that the churches whose members have worked for prohibition should reimburse the city treasury for the loss of revenue. The gist of the Mayor's proposition is given in the Pittsburg *Observer* (Roman Catholic) in these words:

"If prohibition were to prevail in that city the loss of revenue to the municipal treasury would, he figures out, be so great that at least seventy-five cents would have to be added to the already abnormally high tax-rate of two dollars. He arrives at this estimate by computing the falling off in revenue that would be caused by the non-issuance of brewers', distillers', and wholesale and retail liquor-dealers' licenses, and by the amount of taxes which the city treasury would also lose by the closing up of the premises occupied by these people. To make up for this enormous loss to the city treasury, he proposes that the churches whose ministers and members are advocating prohibition shall—if they succeed in their advocacy of it—be made to pay a special tax. 'No church that had worked for prohibition,' he says, 'could gracefully decline to bear its share of the necessary taxes if prohibition became a reality.' The principle of taxing churches of any creed for any

purpose whatever is wrong, and should be reprehended by citizens of every denomination. Still, in such an exceptional case as this, a good deal might be said in favor of Mr. Latrobe's proposal. Those churches which make prohibition a part of their creed, and which hold and teach that the use of alcoholic liquor of any kind is a sin, should be made to bear a large share of the tax-burden which the legislative enactment of their views on this point would entail upon the community. Catholic churches would be among those which would be exempt from the special tax proposed by Baltimore's ex-Mayor."

DEFENSES OF RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

THE present stage of agitation for the suppression of race-track gambling in New York State has brought forward what *The Christian Advocate* (New York) calls "the most specious arguments" to prove that the race-track is a great benefit. The Jockey Club, the organization which controls the sport of horse-racing in New York State, has issued a small pamphlet entitled "The Truth about Racing." Presumably, says *The Outlook* (New York), this pamphlet "contains the best arguments that can be presented against the repeal of the Percy-Gray Law which permits gambling on the race-tracks in New York." That journal summarizes the points made in the pamphlet in these words:

"1. Racing is a necessity if the breed of horses is to be continually improved. The race-course furnishes the indispensable test by which the relative merit of different strains of blood and different methods of mating can be ascertained. The prizes offered by the racing associations are needed incentives to breeders to strive for improvement in the horses which they raise. 2. The money which the State Fair Associations receive from the racing associations does not come from gambling sources. It comes from gate receipts and from the restaurant and program privileges. The crowds who pay the entrance fees are orderly, well-drest, and 'thousands' of them belong to religious denominations and 'would be up in arms at the merest hint of a suspicion as to their Christianity.' 'More than ninety per cent. of them would tell inquirers that they cared nothing for the speculative side of the sport.' The real attraction for them is the escape from the city into the pure air and quiet of the country, 'the enjoyment of close communion with nature,' and the pleasure of watching the 'satin-coated horses,' and the thrill of the struggle on the track. 3. 'There can be no controversy whatever as to the attitude of the Jockey Club toward betting or even wagering in the individual form. It frowns upon it in the one instance and it antagonizes it in the general form. It has set its face resolutely against any alliance with any speculation which may be incidental to racing, and it has taken effective steps toward the repression of any wagering which may even by reflection be attributed to the presence of racing. It regulates the one so far as it is possible to do so, and it utilizes all its efficient and competent authority to make impossible the other.' By making it difficult and sometimes impossible for the pool-rooms to get prompt and accurate information as to the results of races, the Jockey Club has largely reduced betting in pool-rooms. 4. Betting 'is an evil which it may be accepted will be practised just so long as the taint of original sin is on men.' It is preferable, therefore, to have it carried on under clean and wholesome conditions, as it is in the race-track enclosure. 5. Great investments which have been made under the protection of the present law will be wiped out if the law is repealed. 'Is it fair to destroy the property of any man or body of men after having encouraged its creation?'"

The second and third of these arguments, observes *The Outlook*, seem "more potent against the contentions of the Jockey Club than for them." It goes on:

"If ninety per cent. of those who frequent the race-tracks are brought there by other attractions than the opportunity of gambling, the elimination of the gambling would deprive the tracks of only one-tenth of their supporters. Surely the tracks could survive a reduction of one-tenth in their patronage. The paragraph which we have quoted under 3 may have some meaning; but we must confess that repeated reading has failed to reveal it to us. If, by any chance, it means that the Jockey Club is opposed to betting on horse-races within the racing enclosures, it is palpably untrue; for the whole argument of the pamphlet is based upon the tacit assumption that to terminate gambling on race-tracks will terminate the racing as well. That the racing associations are opposed to betting on horse-races in pool-rooms may well be believed. For from those who gamble in pool-rooms the racing associations receive no admission fees or other financial tribute. The argument that vice which can not be prevented should be regulated is an old and plausible one. But it has never been accepted as an American doctrine, and not even the Jockey Club, we imagine, would be willing to rest its case solely on that theory. The argument that racing is necessary to the progress of breeding is also old and widely accepted. But it is a curious fact that the horse is the only animal, one might say the only appliance, useful to man, which has had to depend for its improvement, not on man's need or desire for its practical use, but on man's wish to cater to one of his own vices. If the horse can not be improved for man's use without deteriorating the man, the price is too high to pay for improvement."

Apropos of this point Governor Hughes, who has taken up the campaign of suppression, is quoted by the daily press to have remarked that he was in favor of improving the breed of horses and "all other livestock." "I am thoroughly in favor," he declared, "of doing all we can to improve the breed of men." There is a single argument, continues *The Outlook*, "which of its own force sweeps away all those of the most thoughtful advocates of race-track gambling." It is this:

"The people of the State of New York have decreed in the fundamental law that gambling shall not be carried on within the State, and have directed the legislature to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. The Percy-Gray Law is not legislation appropriate to that end. It is appropriate to prevent gambling on horse-races outside the race-tracks and to permit gambling on horse-races within the race-tracks. The question whether gambling is only a venial vice which the State should regulate, not prohibit, was settled by the people when they adopted the Constitution. The question before the legislators is, Shall the will of the people as declared in the Constitution be executed, or palpably evaded under cover of law? The present law is a false pretense; pretending to carry out the Constitution, it skilfully contrives to permit the gambling which the Constitution prohibits. The existence of such a false pretense on the statute-book is a standing reproach to the members of the legislature, who forget their oaths of office and defy the Constitution and the people by refusing to repeal it."

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, rector of St. Matthias's Protestant Episcopal Church at Sheepshead Bay, writes in the New York *World* (February 9) a good word for the race-track. His church is just outside the Coney Island Jockey Club's grounds and is said to be attended by many of the horsemen and their wives. In the midst of a rather long defensive article the rector has this to say:

"We have heard so much about the evils of the race-tracks, let us mention a few of the good things the members of the Jockey Club have done. They have provided employment for hundreds, for orphan boys especially, whose destiny would be the streets. These boys are brought up to business habits, are well housed, well fed, well paid, and given an education to fit them for public life. I have presided in Sheepshead Bay as rector of St. Matthias's Protestant Episcopal Church for seven years. The work there is one of almost entire self-sacrifice. During the seven years there have come for pastoral advice persons suffering almost every kind of trouble—drunkenness, quarrels, divorces, poverty, out of work—but not one came who claimed that his affliction had come from losing all his money on the races.

"It is very easy for a dishonest clerk or a defaulting cashier to say that he has lost his money on the races. That can not be investigated, and with the clamor of prejudice it is generally accepted without investigation.

"The danger now threatening the very existence of the nation is not the race-track, for that is only a local affair. It is only a few weeks of pleasure and the mildest form of betting, and it is over. The real gambling is in Wall Street, on the Stock Exchange, and now, most alarming of all, in the national banks and the trust companies."

LETTERS AND ART

A VICTIM OF MUSICAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

AMERICAN indifference to American musicians, noted in a recent article by Arthur Farwell, is exemplified in the special case of Edwin Grasse. This young violinist of twenty-four is also a composer as well as virtuoso, but has been heard in this country strangely little except in chamber music. Mr. Robert Haven Schauffler, writing of him in *The Outlook* (New York), explains the public indifference by reference to the fact that no blind person—which Grasse unfortunately happens to be—has ever before become a violin virtuoso. Then, too, Grasse is said to lack "any considerable financial backing" and to be possest of an "unworldly ignorance of the jungle of deceit, bribery, and blackmail in the musical underworld." His virtuosity has been recognized by critics of the highest competence in Europe.

At six months he is said to have "shown discrimination in his fondness for music, and at two and a half years he began to sing." At that early age he was found to possess "absolute pitch"—"that strange gift of recognizing the exact pitch of every musical note, and being able to sing in perfect tune." At the age of four he began to play the piano, and a year later he played from memory parts of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, after hearing it for the first time at an orchestral concert; "and improvised such Beethoven-like connections between these passages" that Reinhold Herrman, the conductor of the Germania Liederkranz, "swore they seemed to be part of the symphony itself." In his sixth year he began to study the violin, and at thirteen made his New York début before going abroad. We quote some parts of Mr. Schauffler's account of his career in Europe:

"The boy went to study with César Thompson, the great Belgian violinist, and a year later was admitted to the Brussels Conservatory. Thompson had never had a blind pupil, and was skeptical at first, giving him all sorts of difficult problems in technic, in order to prove whether the eye were essential. But Edwin solved every one, and soon became the master's favorite. After a year he took part in the first public competition for honors. Besides a flawless violin performance, he played all the piano accompaniments for his competitors, cueing in their parts when they forgot them, improvising accompaniments when they, in their nervousness, jumped from one étude to another, skipping with them when they omitted whole passages, and sticking to them in every extremity. The jury were following the score, and they were so astonished that they stood up and craned their necks to see who the little fellow was, sitting there beneath the lid of the great piano. One of them, Edgar Tinell, the first musician in Belgium, declared it the most magnificent exhibition of musicianship that he had ever known. The boy won the first prize 'with distinction.'

"He intended to study the classical répertoire with some German violinist after graduation, and requested Joachim to hear him play. The old master refused, saying that no blind person could ever master the violin. But he relented, and Grasse, in a vacation, went over to Berlin. Joachim sat in a corner reading the paper and looking very bored as Grasse tuned his wonderful Stradivarius. But after a few measures of a Bruch concerto the paper was lowered, at the end of the phrase it fell to the floor, and when the movement was over the old man congratulated the blind boy with all the warmth of his German heart, advising him not to study with any master after Thompson, as his technic was quite sufficient, and in further study he would only lose his own vivid individuality.

"'My dear young man,' exclaimed the master, 'you are by nature gifted far more than most musicians, and need no further school but the school of public performance!' . . . . . .

"For his final examination at Brussels, Grasse prepared a répertoire of sixty-four larger violin works as well as the first violin parts of a number of string quartets. The jury chose four of these for performance, and awarded him the Diplôme de Capacité, an honor won by no one besides Grasse during the last ten years.

"On the advice of Joachim he made his début in Berlin at the age of eighteen, and scored a charming success in that cynical city. Such musical centers as Leipsic, Munich, Vienna, and London gave the young virtuoso a hearty welcome, and he returned to Berlin to duplicate his former success in another field, appearing as a chamber musician with the pianist Otto Hegner."

At nineteen he returned to New York, but the reasons mentioned at the beginning are said to account for the public's ignorance of his art. Much time has been given to composition; his works including a quintet for piano and strings, an orchestral suite, a violin concerto, a suite for piano and violin, and a trio in C for piano and strings. Mr. Schauffler remarks of the latter:

THE GRASSE TRIO.

Katherine de Normandie Schauffler, piano; Edwin Grasse, violin; Robert Haven Schauffler, violoncello. The only chamber-music organization in this country composed wholly of Americans.

"I know nothing in the literature of American chamber music that can compare with this trio in organic unity, in melodic and harmonic beauty, in instrumentation, in originality, and in the sheer joy of life. The lad of twenty-three has already ripened into a mature creative musician."

Grasse's ambition, declares this writer, is to be such a musician that people will lose sight of his blindness. "He will not allow himself to be advertised as 'The Blind Violinist'; for he desires no handicap in the race, and it is his greatest joy and pride that critics have almost ceased to mention his eyes." The writer finally adds that "it seems as tho there were enough uproarious spirits and humor and healthy optimism in that blind boy to brighten up a whole cityful of jaundiced eyes." He has put into his music "the joy, the beauty, and the sparkling sanity of his own life."

Asked how it was he took such a zest in life, he replied: "Why, the mere pleasure of breathing would be enough. . . . I think that one of the very best things of all is for a fellow to wake up in the morning and just feel that he's here. I want to live to be a hundred!"

LITERARY STYLE OF MEN OF ACTION

IN literary style men of action sometimes achieve apparently without effort what "it would have needed a Shakespeare or a Scott at the height of inspiration" to accomplish. A writer in the London *Spectator* in proclaiming this seeming anomaly declares that "the mere writer who must, like a silkworm, spin out his precious material from inside him, can hardly hope to rival the man of genius whose imagination has been quickened and whose tongue has been loosened by what Burke calls the 'overmastering necessities' of events." Such a phrase as would seem to this writer the despair of the mere literary man is Cromwell's "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." Nothing is more interesting than "to watch the magic of style springing out unexpectedly from the utterances of great men of action, bringing an alien sweetness into the hard world of fact, and wonderfully lending to expressions of business or of duty the glamour of passion or romance."

Style was "in the air" with the Elizabethans, it is noticed. "In those days functions were less specialized than now; and it is often difficult to decide whether an Elizabethan was chiefly eminent as a writer or a soldier, as a discoverer or a poet. Sir Walter Raleigh, Essex, and Elizabeth herself are cited as conspicuous examples. From Raleigh the following is quoted from his "Letter to Henry, Prince of Wales":

"Your father is called the Vicegerent of Heaven; while he is good he is the vicegerent of heaven. Shall man have authority from the fountain of good to do evil? No, my prince; let mean and degenerate spirits, which want benevolence, suppose your power impaired by a disability of doing injuries. If want of power to do ill be an incapacity in a prince, with reverence be it spoken, it is an incapacity he has in common with the Deity. . . . Preserve to your future subjects the divine right of free agents; and to your own royal house the divine right of being their benefactors. Believe me, there is no other right can flow from God."

Less profound, but even more moving, comments the writer, is Essex's letter from the Tower to Queen Elizabeth, opening with this enthralling sentence:

"From a mind delighting in sorrow, from spirits wasted in passion, from a heart torn in pieces with care, grief, and travail, from a man that hateth himself and all things that keep him alive, what service can your Majesty expect?"

Elizabeth herself, we read, was a mistress of English prose. Her speech to her last Parliament contains passages of exquisite beauty, in which a solemn tenderness of cadence mingles with the simple grandeur of the words:

"There is no jewel, be it of never so rich a price, which I prefer before this jewel, I mean your love. For I do more esteem it than any treasure or riches; for that we know how to prize, but love and thanks I count inestimable. And tho God hath raised me high, yet this I count the glory of my Crown, that I have reigned with your loves. This makes that I do not so much rejoice that God hath made me a queen, as to be queen over so thankful a people."

Oliver Cromwell and Abraham Lincoln both produce the impression of men "who had gone scathless through the depths, who had looked on tempests and were never shaken." Lincoln's style it is observed, "is full, like Cromwell's, of reminiscences of the Bible; but it has more of the beauty and less of the sternness of the Biblical manner." We read further:

"With an instinct for the use of words which is truly astonishing, he knew how to combine the charm of decoration with the most direct force. A single sentence—from the conclusion of the Second Inaugural—will amply illustrate these qualities:

"'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'"

WHY THE YELLOW JOURNAL PROSPERS

THE yellow journal owes its existence to the persistence in men of primitive emotions of an essentially antisocial character, to the fact that emotions are pleasurable, no matter what their origin, and that people will pay to experience shock. From the standpoint of the psychologist, this is the analysis of our journalistic feats, made by Prof. W. I. Thomas, of Chicago University. He proceeds to classify the "shocks" we find ourselves subject to, with some reference to their social significance. There is, he says, the emotional interest of the reflex type represented by the whole gamut of competitive games. Then there is "a second form of shock associated with horrors, misfortunes, detractions, and slanders." "Artistic presentations, of which tragedy is an example, are conflict situations of a generalized and reflective type," while "scientific and business 'pursuits' are really of the hunting pattern of interest, involving the same emotional strain as the chase."

The yellow feature of journalism, we are told, falls largely in the second class above, depending on the interest attaching to the disastrous. We read in the March number of *The American Magazine:*

"If a yellow sheet be analyzed, it will be found that it handles events and persons from the pain or disaster standpoint. The event itself is of no significance. The loss of life, the loss of happiness, the loss of property, the loss of reputation, death and detraction, is the whole story. In a word, it is an appeal to the hate reflex.

"But the yellow press does not stop with the singling out and overemphasis of situations of the fear-and-hate type. It distorts incidents and situations so that they will correspond to the most crude and brutal conditions of consciousness and desire. It perverts facts and manufactures stories purporting to be true, for the sake of producing an emotional shock greater than would follow on the presentation of the exact truth."

The yellow journal is said not to differ from certain legitimate forms of art in the material employed, but only in the manner of handling the materials. Thus:

"Love, hate, fear, despair, intrigue, sentiment, adventure, and the marvelous, are the subjects of art as well as of the yellow journal; but art in the proper sense, as I have pointed out, handles its materials from a generalized or ideal standpoint, and with some conscious reference to the significance of the type of action. On the other hand, to reflect or mimic the elemental emotions and secure a shock unmodified by any conscious oversight, is a characteristic both of the yellow journal and of that which we, for lack of a more definite terminology, are accustomed to call low forms of art. In this sense, there is, of course, yellow art as well as yellow journalism, and the yellow journalism is worse than the yellow art only in regard to those numerous cases where fictions are presented as realities."

Speech and printing are the two main agents for the dissemination of knowledge, it is pointed out. Tho speech is a more immediate agent of communication, "printing has the distinction of being associated with the more generalized, more well-considered, and more intellectual operations of the mind." If truth and the knowledge of truth are so valued and the machinery for securing them in advanced societies is so elaborate, how are we to explain, asks the professor, "the existence and popularity of the most highly elaborated organ of untruth ever developed in the history of a society"? The explanation, he says, seems to lie along two lines. Thus:

"(1) In the existence of an invincible appetite for sensation in human nature, and the failure of society up to the present point to substitute social for antisocial feeling in the popular mind; and (2) in the fact that the art of printing is so ennobled by its historical association with the pursuit of truth and with the interests of humanity, that we have been slow to perceive and credit the essential viciousness of the operations of the yellow press. The traditions of the press are so fine and printing is so deliberate an act

that we have a persistent faith in the printed page; and even after we have been repeatedly deceived we still find it difficult to believe that anything printed in the papers can be untrue. But our faith is departing. At present we believe nothing that we see in the dailies, or at any rate we do not believe it absolutely, we are inclined to believe the weeklies, we will venture to form a judgment on the basis of statements appearing in the monthlies, while our old credulity in the bound volume remains unshaken."

The immorality of the yellow journal is set forth in these words:

"The yellow journal . . . is a positive agent of vice and crime. The condition of morality, as well as of mental life, in a community depends on the prevailing copies. A people is profoundly influenced by whatever is persistently brought to its attention. A good illustration of this is the fact that an article in commerce—a food, a luxury, a medicine, or a stimulant—can always be sold in immense quantities if it be persistently and largely advertised. In the same way the yellow journal by an advertisement of crime, vice, and vulgarity, on a scale unexampled in commercial advertising and in a way that amounts to approval and even applause, becomes one of the forces making for immorality. It is not possible to fix a legal responsibility here any more than it it is possible to trace definitely the increased sales of a cigar to the bill-boards advertising it, but journalistic advertising gets results, and no less surely when the display is a part of the reading matter than when it is in the paid advertising columns."

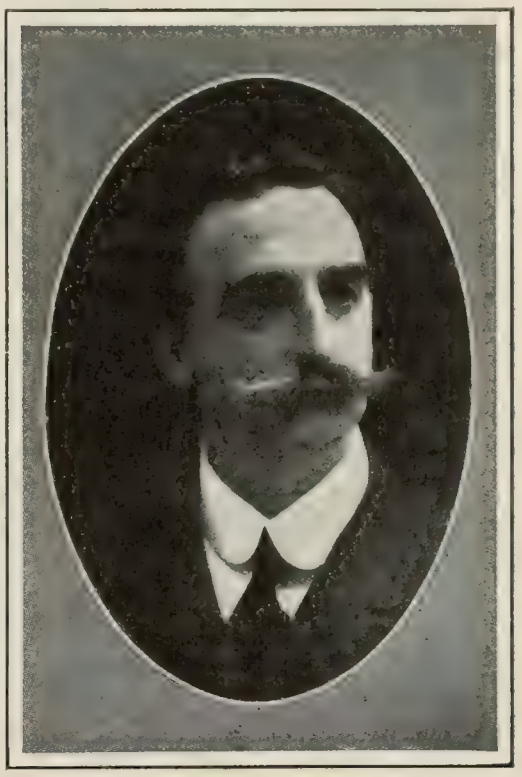
"ILLUMINATED" MUSIC

PROGRAM music has often been a stumbling-block to the uninitiated auditor, because he does not know what the composer is driving at. Sometimes the composer's intention is printed on the program; but when Strauss's "Don Quixote," for example, is being played, the listener in a semi-lighted hall can not always follow the course of printed events so as to know whether the music describes the attack on the windmill or the sheep running over a hill. London has lately tried an experiment with the problem here indicated. What was called an "illuminated symphony" was performed in Queen's Hall. The music written by Mr. Joseph Holbrooke was played by a large orchestra, partly concealed by a screen upon which were thrown the words of a poem, called "Apollo and the Seaman," by Mr. Herbert Trench, the English poet. It is thought by the critic of the London *Times* that the experiment may have "important artistic results," tho the consensus of critical opinion seems to be that the first attempts did not result in success. According to the program the intention was "to develop program music by placing the interpretation and intention of the music beyond question or cavil, and thus avoid something of the uncertainty necessarily attaching to 'analytical programs.'" The new art is described further as "a reversion to the earliest Greek theory on the respective functions of the two arts"—music and poetry, for the means thus offered enable "the eye and the intelligence to cooperate with the ear." Concerning this effort the critic of *The Times* (London) writes:

From "The Graphic," London.

"A NEW ART FORM."

The opening scene of the "illuminated symphony." Following this the words of Mr. Trench's poem were flashed upon the screen behind which an orchestra played Mr. Holbrooke's music.



HERBERT TRENCH,

The English poet whose "Apollo and the Seaman" was given musical illustration in London, inaugurating what is called a "new art."

"All questions of the junction of two or more arts must be solved in the long run by the success or failure of many actual experiments; none can be judged on abstract grounds, for the principle might be wrong, tho the first experiment might succeed, and the principle might be right, tho the first experiment should fail. In such alliances as that which has long been accepted in the case of opera, or that fusion of all the arts which was attempted in the latest works of Wagner, the great danger is that the musical part of the business will take a subordinate place, unless it is of extraordinary strength and interest. In England, at the present day, we are so accustomed to the sound of music, of one sort or another, going on while we try to write letters, to dine, to talk, or to see a play, that it is difficult to get free from the mental habit of ignoring it altogether."

Mr. Arthur Symons, critic for *The Saturday Review* (London), sees no good in the experiment. Indeed, he asserts that his "disgust and anger at this inartistic affectation of 'new art' is caused in part by my respect for both the perpetrators of it." He adds:

"A better demonstration of the folly of so-called program music was never seen than in this degradation of two arts, in the attempt to combine both in one substance. No such combination was made, and the fetters in which Mr. Holbrooke had willingly placed himself were heard jingling through the entire performance."

One of the defects of this particular enterprise is that the poet and the composer did not pull together well in the same harness. Mr. E. A. Baughan writes in *The Daily News* (London):

"No doubt the music as a whole illustrates the poem as a whole. The symphony is Mr. Holbrooke's musical expression of Mr. Trench's new immortality—not the fantom of past ideals, but the modern idea that the human race itself makes its own immortality, from father to son. But the very merits of Mr. Holbrooke's score—its sense of form, of cumulative climax, and of well-balanced musical emotion—result in the poem and the music being in opposition at many points. Mr. Trench's stanzas flashed out peace, but Mr. Holbrooke's music breathed defiance and war; or, at other times, the lines on the screen called for a terrific climax, but the music was busy with more mysterious thoughts. I can not help feeling that the composer did not worry himself with detached illustrations of the poem, and not having done so, all the program we desired to know could well have been exprest within the confines of a single sonnet, or even be embraced by a short title. In a certain sense, then, the composer has supplied a criticism of the poet's idea of an illuminated symphony."

NEW SIMPLIFIED WORDS

THE success of simplified spelling evidently depends upon the extent to which it is adopted by the people, and an important influence in the adoption or rejection is the daily newspaper. So far in our scrutiny, it must be recorded, we have found no newspaper approval of the new list of seventy-five simplifications recently promulgated by the Board. The majority of papers ignore the matter, while those who give it their attention indulge in more derision and vituperation than greeted the earlier list. Yet apparently excellent reasons are given for the new changes. These reasons are furnished by Dr. C. P. G. Scott, the secretary of the Board, and are published in an interview in the New York *Evening Post*. The first word of the list, ake for ache, whose new form, says the New York *Tribune*, "reduces Dr. Aked to a past participle," bears its present form from a faulty derivation. "The verb is properly ake from the Anglo-Saxon acan, just as bake is the form derived from the Anglo-Saxon bacan." Every writer before the eighteenth century, it is asserted, used it in the simplified form. The entire list is as follows:

ake	condit	harang	redouted
aile	counterfit	higt	sent
agast	curteous	indetted	sion
alfabet	curtesy	iland	sissors
autograf	crum	ile	sithe
autum	det	lam	siv
bedsted	dettor	leag	slight
bibliografy	diafram	lim	solem
biografy	dout	num	soveren
boro	dum	pamflet	succede
bild	eg	paragraf	surfit
bilding	excede	fonetic	telegraf
campain	foren	fonograf	telefone
camfor	forfit	fotograf	thum
quire	furlo	tisic	tung
cifer	gastly	tisis	wier
coco	gost	procede	wierd
colleag	gard	redout	yoman
colum	gardian	redoutable	

Considering the words in groups the following are, according to Dr. Scott, the reasons for some of the proposed changes:

"Ghost received its h from Caxton, who late in the fifteenth century followed a Dutch fashion later abandoned and printed the Old English gost with the h inserted. This action paved the way for the insertion of the h in agast and gastly. Many later writers hesitated to adopt the innovation, and we find that Spenser, Milton, and Butler spelled agast without the h.

"Many people will probably balk at the substitution of f for ph in such words as alphabet, biography, pamphlet, paragraph, telegraph, photograph, and the like, but, according to the Spelling Board, the change ought ultimately to be made in all words containing ph in that value, altho at present changes are recommended only in a few of the more familiar words. It is pointed out that all such words are spelled with an f in Spanish, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, etc., and that the same spelling was common in such of them as existed in Late or Middle Latin. Such words passed into Anglo-Saxon and Middle English with the f, but in most the classical Latin ph was restored. Other words in exactly the same class, such as fancy, frantic, frenzy, frieze, coffin, and coffer, did not return to the ph spelling, altho there is apparently no good reason why they should not also have reverted to the classical form. . . . . .

"Autumn, solemn, and column the Board would deprive of their n's because, altho in the Latin originals the letter was pronounced, it is silent in the modern English and therefore is considered superfluous; bedstead is to lose its a for the same reason that led to the adoption of the spelling stedfast which was recommended in the Board's first list of three hundred words. The latter has the sanction not only of Spenser, Milton, Bunyan, and the Bible, but is accepted as an alternative spelling by the Webster and Century dictionaries. . . . . .

"It is recommended that the g be dropt from campaign, foreign, sovereign, and diaphragm, as it is needless. Campaign is said to be a modern spelling. Diaphragm merely follows the recommendation made in the first list as to apothegm. The earlier spellings of foreign and sovereign were forein or forain, and soverein or soverain. The Board chose the spelling 'foren' and 'soveren,' altho recognizing that in this country the present pronunciation more nearly approximates forin and soverin.

"According to the Board the spelling choir for quire, to which a change is recommended, 'is one of the worst spellings in the English language.' The reason for this is that it is a 'blundering mixture' of the modern French *chœur* and the real English spelling quire, which is the modern form found in Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope, and Tennyson, and is still retained in the English Book of Common Prayer."

The final ue is dropt from league and colleague, to correspond with the earlier recommendation respecting catalogue and pedagogue. Counterfeit, surfeit, and forfeit lose their superfluous e because their final syllable is now pronounced like a short i and should conform with words of similar origin such as benefit and comfit where the elimination has already taken place. The loss of final letters from crumb, dumb, egg, and so forth produce rather startling appearances, yet the justifications seem entirely logical. Thus:

"Cutting off the final b from crumb, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, and thumb is recommended because the letter is silent. None of the Anglo-Saxon originals except dumb and lamb possest b, and the letter was omitted by Shakespeare, Milton, and Ben Jonson. Crum is now preferred by some dictionaries, and every one writes the words dummy and numskull without the b. The silent b in such words as debtor, doubt, redoubt, and their derivatives is merely a sixteenth-century insertion in imitation of the b in remote Latin originals, and the Board finds in Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and the English Bible examples of the simpler forms.

"Egg is the only common word in modern English which still retains the gg ending. Once upon a time leg and peg and pig and dig had this ending. To be sure the shortening of egg makes it appear rather startling and brings it into the two-letter class, but there is just as much reason for the change as there was in the other cases, the Board says. Some time the Board may recommend the dropping of the double ending from hell and pill, but such a move would involve changes in so many hundred words that it is not contemplated just at present."

The entire list of changes with their supporting reasons would be too long for quotation. These, however, do not appear to be able to secure a welcome for the changes. *The Post* states editorially that "one proper comment" on the new list "is that it makes fair a large amount of criticism which was bitterly resented as 'unfair' by the proponents of the original three hundred words." This paper is "curious to see what the Spelling Board can say now to the critics who treat its policy as a phonetic system, bearing but little relation to the natural evolution of the language." The New York *Tribune* sees in the seventy-five novelties "several infernal machines expressly calculated to blast out a deep chasm between English literature and English dictionaries." It adds:

"As we contemplate the seventy-five revisions in conjunction with the announcement that twenty thousand (and) odd writers of English have sworn fealty to the Board's mystified spelling, fear and horror are diluted with curious speculations over the possibility of witnessing in the near future a confusion of pens more disastrous than the mythical confusion of tongues."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* expresses itself in these words:

"Having made a conspicuous fool of itself on one occasion, the spelling committee proceeds to confirm us in the thought that it might do so again, and, indeed, aggravates its offense. It has gone far with this second thrust into the English body etymologic and orthographic to make the language entirely unrecognizable to otherwise intelligent people, granting, of course, that the reforms should be adopted and put into use. The only comforting reflection we have is that as no one outside the boundaries of the crotchety has been willing to make 'through' into 'thru,' so will no one now send us letters with such strangers in them as 'dum,' 'eg,' 'gost,' 'gard,' 'siv,' and 'lam.' The man who will discover without a glossary what any of these words are or were before Carnegie jumped into them should receive hero medals from that philanthropic billionaire's left hand while he is doing this mischief with his right."

AMOS K. FISKE,
Associate Editor *The Journal of Commerce.*

FRANK GREENE,
Managing Editor *Bradstreet's Journal.*

SERENO S. PRATT,
Editor *The Wall Street Journal.*

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Writer on Finance and Vice-President the National City Bank, New York.

H. C. WATSON,
Editor *Dun's Review.*

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

PHASES OF THE NEW YEAR'S BUSINESS

In discussing the commercial situation at the close of the week ending February 8th, *Dun's Review* notes that what little change has occurred shows "progress in the right direction," recent gains having been "maintained in almost every instance." As to railways there have been smaller decreases in earnings and meanwhile larger forces are at work in leading industries. Mercantile collections are described as "irregular," some districts "reporting fairly prompt settlements, but at other points payments are slow." Railway earnings for January were 14.2 per cent. smaller than for January, 1907, "altho each week made a better exhibit than the one preceding." While foreign commerce consignments showed a gain of $6,250,713 in exports for the week, there was a loss of $8,778,665 in imports as compared with the same week last year.

The Financial Chronicle (Feb. 8) notes the "very unfavorable statements of railroad earnings for the month of December," and, citing the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says:

"On the lines directly operated east of Pittsburg and Erie there is a loss of $1,114,300 in gross, attended by a saving of only $56,400 in expenses, while on the lines directly operated west of Pittsburg there is a loss of $1,374,800 in gross, offset by a saving of $665,200 in expenses. For the combined lines, therefore, the result for this one month is a falling off of $2,489,100 in gross and a falling off of $1,767,500 in the net earnings. December completes the company's fiscal year, and the figures for the twelve months also reveal some striking results. There has been a tremendous increase in the gross earnings, but the higher operating cost has consumed the whole of this increase, leaving no improvement in the net. In brief, on the combined lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburg the addition to gross earnings for the twelve months, on top of the enormous gains in previous years, has been no less than $24,683,700. In the case of the net, however, there is a small loss—$7,600."

The same paper, discussing commercial failures for the month of January, says: "They are about in line with general expectations," while, in view of recent conditions, "an even less favorable showing would have caused no surprise." It finds gratification in the fact "that disasters are no greater." These failures, as compiled for *Dun's Review*, numbered in January 1,949, with indebtedness of $27,990,514, whereas in 1907 the number was 1,355, and the liabilities $13,628,126. The figures here cited are for commercial failures only. There were in addition 39 banking failures, with liabilities of $61,566,435, but in some instances the banks have either reopened or will soon do so.

It is pointed out by *Bradstreet's* that the exceptionally large total of liabilities is "a result of a suspension of crippled financial institutions which have weathered the panic with aid, but proved too weak to continue once the support was withdrawn."

The Financial Chronicle has compiled statistics of clearings for January during the past four years, arranging them by groups of States, with the following results:

Clearings at—	January.				
	1908.	1907.	Inc. or Dec.	1906.	1905.
	$	$		$	$
New York City	6,750,274,957	9,637,670,884	—30.0	11,238,200,678	7,734,724,555
Philadelphia	527,835,627	674,008,329	—21.7	711,728,946	555,567,599
Pittsburg	198,752,208	242,391,595	—18.0	250,599,895	194,665,956
Baltimore	114,156,732	137,174,505	—16.8	136,608,341	107,599,762
Total for all centers in the Middle States.	7,744,219,728	10,868,186,434	—28.7	12,493,726,417	8,717,023,272
Boston	685,221,431	905,240,383	—24.3	843,352,933	656,574,813
Providence	32,697,400	40,163,600	—18.6	38,593,400	32 747,400
Hartford	17,272,875	17,467,376	— 1.1	17,286,017	14,378,251
New Haven	12,527,172	12,278,280	+ 2.0	11,598,407	10,439,184
Springfield	8,954,246	10,708,141	—16.4	7,620,169	7,081,297
Total for all centers in New England.	784,537,040	1,016,042,018	—22.8	947,037,036	743,507,416
Chicago	947,986,505	1,040,404,711	— 8.9	986,844,841	814,137,382
Cincinnati	114,848,000	132,007,600	—13.0	123,096,400	108,433,400
Cleveland	72,177,943	81,070,037	—11.0	73,173,634	69,221,881
Detroit	57,278,357	61,758,130	— 7.2	55,613,277	49,768,566
Milwaukee	46,539,305	49,862,876	— 6.7	43,516,978	36,399,219
Indianapolis	30,084,073	39,992,532	—24.8	32,817,340	29,536,454
Columbus	21,581,200	25,568,200	—15.6	24,998,300	24,020,600
Total for all centers in the Middle West.	1,382,614,890	1,532,892,377	—9.8	1,438,973,238	1,212,515,331
San Francisco	147,762,112	204,512,323	—27.7	185,519,862	138,208,836
Los Angeles	38,183,965	58,240,169	—34.4	46,833,860	34,509,280
Seattle	30,920,584	38,478,035	—19.7	32,795,098	19,496,756
Salt Lake City	17,200,073	29,252,682	—41.2	32,161,600	16,816,316
Portland	21,696,804	28,112,848	—22.8	20,086,081	16,120,540
Spokane	21,525,627	22,124,089	— 2.7	16,404,121	11,177,572
Tacoma	17,615,310	20,386,795	—13.6	16,045,039	11,829,658
Total for all centers of the Pacific.	310,637,844	428,153,621	—27.4	357,349,201	254,674,386
Kansas City	147,625,124	139,074,847	+ 6.1	115,448,018	93,877,700
Minneapolis	93,231,843	79,371,521	+17.5	80,304,284	69,017,331
Omaha	51,173,897	45,428,005	+12.6	39,795,524	35,917,280
St. Paul	40,524,147	37,964,411	+ 6.7	32,170,773	25,501,356
Denver	32,939,647	36,236,823	— 9.1	30,684,057	29,254,537
Total for all centers in the other West.	439,581,923	420,494,666	+4.5	364,563,026	311,814,773
St. Louis	272,229,342	290,215,980	— 6.2	283,462,301	254,613,822
New Orleans	91,914,140	111,335,391	—17.4	108,300,243	96,447,151
Louisville	50,342,158	62,022,749	—18.8	62,358,129	52,934,162
Houston	40,552,594	53,820,730	—24.7	41,783,764	29,067,274
Galveston	33,002,000	36,626,500	— 9.9	26,653,000	22,610,000
Atlanta	22,181,465	27,311,775	—18.8	22,020,815	14,887,774
Memphis	25,043,299	26,149,433	— 4.2	27,879,053	25,308,316
Savannah	19,069,484	24,127,225	—21.0	19,562,208	15,836,785
Richmond	26,750,601	30,286,417	—11.7	30,967,822	23,930,302
Nashville	17,795,888	18,652,587	— 4.6	21,453,250	13,826,872
Fort Worth	20,000,000	17,860,888	+12.0	13,929,318	10,127,530
Norfolk	9,831,968	12,886,921	—23.7	10,324,197	7,725,135
Birmingham	8,738,475	10,489,347	—16.7	8,688,497	6,149,207
Total for all Southern centers.	697,716,807	788,886,290	—11.6	734,809,463	608,820,707
Total all centers	11,359,308,232	15,054,655,406	—24.5	16,336,458,381	11,848,355,885
Outside New York	4,609,033,277	5,416,984,522	—14.9	5,098,257,703	4,113,631,330

In its comments on this table *The Chronicle* notes that, at only twenty-one of the one hundred and fourteen centers, on which its statistics are based, "was there any increase in clearings for January this year as compared with 1907," but adds that "it is perhaps well to state that the losses are in the main less heavy than the decreases recorded in December." The exhibit, therefore, for the opening of the new year is less unfavorable than was that for the closing month of 1907. Discussing these figures further, it says:

"The aggregate clearings for the whole country for the month show a loss of 24.5 per cent. from January, 1907; compared with the corresponding period of 1906 the decline is even greater—30.5 per cent.—and from 1905 there is a falling off of 4.1 per cent. In fact, we must go back to 1904 to find a smaller total than in 1908 for the opening month of the year. Outside of New York the comparison is not quite so unsatisfactory; even there, however, the January aggregate falls behind 1907 by 14.9 per cent., is 9.6 per cent. less than in 1906, but shows a gain of 12.1 per cent. over 1905. In the middle group of cities the decrease in the total, as compared with 1907, reaches 28.7 per cent., New York exhibiting a loss of 30 per cent. and Philadelphia 21.7 per cent. The New England section falls behind January of last year by 22.8 per cent., Boston's loss being 24.3 per cent. In the Middle West the decline shown at Chicago is 8.9 per cent. and the decrease for the group reaches 9.8 per cent. On the Pacific slope all the important cities record totals well below last year, the loss at San Francisco having been 27.7 per cent. and for the section 27.4 per cent. The remaining Western States combined make a more favorable showing than elsewhere, gains at Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, and St. Paul being sufficient to offset losses at other points, and leave a gain of 4.5 per cent. for the group as a whole. Southern cities of prominence as a rule record losses, and the decline for the section reaches 11.6 per cent."

WHY MEN FAIL IN BUSINESS

In the course of its investigations of failures through many years, *Bradstreet's* has brought together a vast deal of information in regard to the immediate causes of commercial failures, from which it draws the conclusion "that tendencies present within the individual himself are responsible for four-fifths of all business failures occurring, the remaining one-fifth being due to extraneous conditions over which the individual trader has no control." It has found that "eight leading causes are due to the individual himself, while three others are largely beyond his control." These eight are "incompetency," "inexperience," "lack of capital," "unwise granting of credits," "outside speculations," "neglect of business," "personal extravagance," and fraudulent "disposition of property." The causes over which the individual has no control it names as "specific conditions," "failure of others," and "competition." Its conclusions are:

"In 1907 the eight factors above mentioned caused 81.1 per cent. of the failures, as against 79.7 per cent. in 1906, while the three causes beyond control of the individual induced 18.9 per cent. of the failures, as against 20.3 per cent. in 1906. Thus the individual was apparently more to blame in 1907 than in 1906, so far as the actual casualties were concerned, but when the figures of liabilities are considered it is found that the three causes grouped in the second classification were responsible for 55.4 per cent. of the failure damage, as against only 27.1 per cent. in 1906. In 1893 26.4 per cent. of the failures and 56.3 per cent. of the liabilities were due to these three causes."

PANICS COMPARED

The Financier (Feb.) prints a statement of facts as to the duration of panics, and the periods for which loan certificates have been outstanding, during the several crises through which the country has passed in the last fifty years. It accepts the end of December as marking the termination of the recent panic, because then "all apprehensions of its continuance were allayed"; hence the duration of the crisis was a little more than two months. Of previous crises only one was of briefer duration, loan certificates in 1890 having been issued on November 12th, and all having been canceled by February 7th of the following year. But at that time the maximum volume of such certificates was only $16,645,000, while in the recent panic it was $97,000,000. *The Financier* proceeds to say:

"In the crises of 1860 and of 1884 loan certificates were retired three and a half months after their issue; in the panic of 1861 they were outstanding seven months, and in the crisis of 1893 the 41½ millions were retired four months after their emission. The smallest amount of certificates that has been emitted in any of the eleven crises in which they were employed for the relief of the situations was $7,375,000 in 1860; the largest, as above noted, was 97 millions in the recent panic. The total emissions in all of the eleven crises were $215,774,000, not including issues by clearing-houses of other cities which, after 1864, began to adopt this device for the amelioration of the effects of crises.

"The panic of 1860 was chiefly due to expectations of a civil war, in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency; such expectations were realized and hence the panic of 1861 in which 22½ millions of loan certificates were issued. In 1863 there was another emission, this time of 11 millions; in September, 1873, the issues were 26½ millions, and in 1884 25 millions. The panic of 1890, which was due to currency debasement, through the creation of silver Treasury notes, was ameliorated by the emission of 16½ millions of certificates, aided by combinations of capitalists and bankers who arranged for the importation of gold for the relief of the Treasury; the panic of 1893 was due to the object lessons which were taught with the purpose of facilitating the repeal of the silver-purchase law of 1890. The panic of 1896 was of a political character and loan certificates were deemed unnecessary."

In *The Evening Post* (New York) was recently printed an article showing phenomena "which in precisely the same order have marked every panic in our history, and which have marked the panic of 1907."

"First, the failure of an important bank or institution—the Ohio Life and Trust in 1857, Jay Cooke & Co. in 1873, 'Mitchell's Bank' and the Erie Railway in 1893, the Knickerbocker Trust Company in 1907.

"Second, a run of depositors on the banks.

"Third, a day of outright and hopeless panic—October 13, 1857; September 20, 1873; July 26, 1893; October 24, 1907—when bank officers are in as bad a fright as bank depositors, and when lending institutions refuse credit for a few hours to interests who are entitled to it, and who cannot survive the day without it.

"Fourth, partial or complete suspension of payments by the banks—refusal to cash notes in specie in 1857, and withholding of full cash payments to depositors in 1873, 1893, and 1907.

"Fifth, hoarding of money in large amounts, by savings banks, out-of-town institutions, and individuals; leading, along with the restriction of cash payments to depositors, to offer of a premium on currency, paid in bank checks.

"Sixth, very large import of foreign gold, bought at a premium and paid for by sale of securities and commodities to foreign markets at a heavy decline in price. We brought in $15,000,000 European gold in the panic of 1873, $56,000,000 in 1893, and something like $90,000,000 this year.

"Seventh, demands on the government to "do something." They resulted, in 1857, in Fernando Wood's proposition for extravagant public works in New York City, to employ workmen out of a job; in 1873, in Secretary Richardson's illegal issue of $26-000,000 cancelled legal tenders, and this year, at the same point of the series of events, in the Treasury's note and bond issues.

"Eighth, a sudden improvement in the situation, due to receipt of foreign gold in quantity and to waning panic; accompanied by rapid recovery on the Stock Exchange and by numerous public statements, by financiers, that all the trouble was past, that the panic was a mere flurry.

"Ninth, a flood of propositions from everybody to reform the currency and prevent future financial reaction by act of Congress. No such legislation, barring the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act, in October, 1893, was ever passed in the session following the panic.

"Tenth, realization by the whole community that an era had been closed in American finance, and that a long period of reaction must be undergone in preparing for the process of reconstruction."

As signs of the direction in which the economical habits induced by the present depression have run, the same paper prints from the returns of December foreign trade statistics showing striking curtailment in the imports of luxuries, as compared with a year ago. The table, given below, is of percentages of declines for the articles named.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Diamonds	91	Sugar	50
Jewelry	60	Art works	20
Silks	40	Opium	50
Leather goods	50	Furs and skins	33
Automobiles	45	Hats and bonnets	25
Tobacco, leaf	50	Cheese	23
Tobacco, mf.	10	Spices	40
Wines, etc.	30	Wool	40

HINTS FOR INVESTORS

An anonymous writer in *The World's Work* (Feb.) cites the financial record of 1907 as "probably the strongest possible argument in favor of the most conservative, as opposed to the more speculative, forms of investment." He adds:

"The man or the woman who desires absolute safety, and must have that above all chance of gain, will find his or her proper field for investment among mortgage bonds, mortgages, and other evidences of debt well secured. The record, analyzed in some detail, contains direct warnings in great volume against the purchase of mining or industrial stocks as permanent

investments. Even the stocks of railroads and traction companies are not immune from danger.

"During the ten weeks ending December 15, 1907, more than a dozen large mining companies either reduced or omitted dividends. The list includes such companies as the Anaconda and the Amalgamated Copper. In the purely industrial field, five companies of importance either reduced or omitted dividends, or went into bankruptcy.

"It would be a sad thing to go through the State of Massachusetts to-day and reckon up the number of old men and old women who are living in poverty this year because the copper companies have cut their dividends, or omitted them entirely."

The Journal of Commerce (Feb. 11) prints an article on the extensive refunding which many corporations have to face between now and July 1st, a subject into which it made "extensive researches." It says:

"Railroads and industrial corporations have notes and bonds maturing between now and July 1 to the amount of $152,311,310, while instalments due on stock issued will absorb $77,205,189, giving a total of $229,516,499, exclusive of fully $50,000,000 for New York City bonds this week. This will swell the total to more than $280,000,000, even should the bonds bring only one point above par.

"These figures take no account of the new capital that must be raised this year. Among the larger railroads, that are expected to float new securities in the near future are:

Illinois Central,	Pennsylvania.
Union Pacific,	Baltimore & Ohio,
Interborough,	Erie,
N. Y. Central,	Canadian roads,
C., H. & Dayton,	'Frisco,
Chesapeake & Ohio,	D. & H.

"The prospect is that the current year's issues, notwithstanding the business depression, will not fall far, if any, short of last year's total of $1,394,000,000.

"The year 1910 will mark the maturing of an unprecedented amount of short-term notes: already $500,000,000 securities, chiefly notes, are scheduled to mature then and this total will naturally be greatly swelled this year and next.

"February's maturities are comparatively light. June and July will be the heaviest months, as the following classified statistics show:

	Notes.	Bonds.	Stocks.
February	$7,720,000	$11,200,000	$15,135,053
March	12,120,000	4,301,000	3,000,000
April	11,454,000	5,766,100	16,215,000
May	17,902,000	6,983,000	596,970
June	28,799,000	11,662,000	21,486,166
July 1	1,777,210	32,627,000	20,772,000
Total	$79,772,210	$72,539,100	$77,205,189

"It should be explained that provision has already been made for handling the larger maturities, though a great deal of financing has yet to be accomplished."

An article in the New York *Times*, discussing the decline in railroad earnings in December, takes up the question of its effect on the inroads that are being made into the surpluses reported last year. Up to January 30, 1907, earnings were sufficiently in excess of dividend requirements "to allow of considerable shrinkage in net earnings, without impairing the

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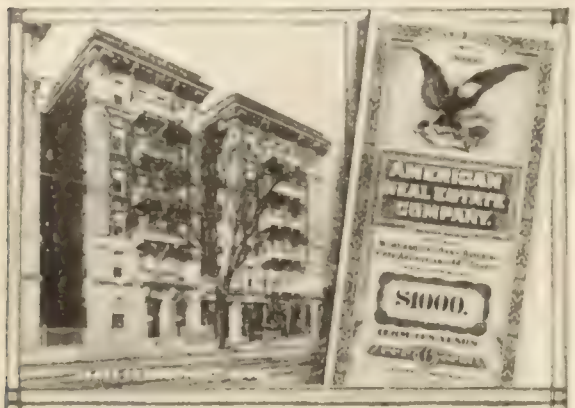

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dividend rates which the railroads had established," but with earnings falling off sharply since then, it is interesting to inquire how far this process can safely continue. What the outcome may be will be determined "in each individual case by the necessities of the road and by the degree of conservatism displayed by the management." In order to show "how far the surplus over dividends reported last year have already been encroached upon this year by the decline in net earnings," this paper selects a dozen or more important properties, and prints the figures for them, showing the declines in gross and net earnings for December, 1907, and for the six months ending December 31st, together with the surpluses over dividends that existed for the previous fiscal year.

	Decreases		Bal. Over Dividends
	Gross. Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Previous Fiscal Yr.
ATCHISON—			
December	*$183,487	$308,043	
6 mos. Dec	*2,986,818	3,508,533	$9,613,775
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
December	1,065,348	1,230,469	
6 mos. Dec	*1,113,947	1,953,750	7,171,376
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
December	*202,165	*104,346	
6 mos. Dec	*1,100,370	*490,884	1,581,857
DELAWARE & HUDSON—			
December	*199,634	*29,539	
12 mos. Dec	*3,091,665	*1,537,658	2,288,964
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
December	9,226	*21,357	
6 mos. Dec	*1,209,451	*112,182	1,189,944
ILLINOIS CENTRAL			
December	335,811	308,672	
6 mos. Dec	*1,480,843	885,780	5,034,291
LEHIGH VALLEY			
December	75,600	238,001	
6 mos. Dec	*1,111,059	329,670	4,108,833
NORFOLK & WESTERN			
December	199,538	255,601	
6 mos. Dec	*1,933,343	*285,940	2,639,215
PENNSYLVANIA—			
December	1,114,300	1,057,900	
12 mos. Dec	*16,572,900	1,228,800	11,201,474
SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
December	693,660	414,762	
6 mos. Dec	*1,033,496	612,037	790,321
SOUTHERN PACIFIC			
December	*77,829	724,897	
6 mos. Dec	*6,975,042	4,270,746	14,541,580
UNION PACIFIC			
December	*155,015	259,212	
6 mos. Dec	*3,855,045	1,427,231	12,646,884
WABASH			
December	130,418	71,109	
6 mos. Dec	*2,456	*10,078	2,551,274

*Increase

Commenting on this table the writer of the article remarks that for many of these roads "the showing is by no means bad, tho in a few the list of net earnings for the first half of the year was severe enough to greatly reduce the margin over dividends reported last year." It is further pointed out that "the tendency toward increased operating expenses became more marked as the year advanced," while, as to the future from now on, "each succeeding month will probably enable the railroads to effect some further economy in operating expenses, and this may serve largely to offset the decline in gross which appeared in December, and which many railroad men think will continue for a good while to come." There will also be a decline in the price of materials, and the quality of the service will be more efficient, all of which "will enable the railroads to place their operating expenses on a much lower level."

For Loss of Appetite There is Nothing Better Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. An excellent general tonic.

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Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Company
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

CURRENT POETRY

Téméraire.

By T. H. T. Chase.

From the white cliffs, sullen-frowning,
Foe-ward sailed the Téméraire—
Stately, fair,
Rode she with the sunrise crowning
Every sail and spar of her,
And her decks were thronged and ringing
With the shouting and the singing
Of her men—
Stout young hearts their first-fruits bringing
To their England, land most dear;
All their flower and fragrance flinging
At her scarred feet, queenly, fair.
Far and wide around her spread
Fleets whose number none might reckon:
Many a craft of Van der Decken,
Manned by England's mighty dead,
Drake and Blake and Nelson there;
And they seemed to guard and guide her,
As half-seen they sailed beside her
On to victory, Temeraire!

From the white cliffs, sullen-frowning,
Foe-ward sails the Temeraire,
Lurid glare
Of the blood-red sunset crowning
Every sail and spar of her.
But no sound of shout or singing
Sets thine echoing decks a-ringing
Téméraire, Téméraire!
Here a curse and there a prayer,
All that mans thee, Téméraire;
And no ghost-fleet sails beside thee,
Nor may guide thee, Téméraire.
Only voiceless ghosts flit round thee,
Ghosts whose last sad shriek disowned thee—
Hark! it lingers on the air,
"Téméraire! Téméraire!"
And thou glidest into distance, dimly into distance, where
Sit Defeat and Death, gigantic,
On the night of the Atlantic,
Waiting for thee—Téméraire.
—*From "Songs and Poems"* (David Nutt, London).

Poems.

By Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan.

Translated by Arthur Lloyd.

1. *Utsuwa ni wa*
Shitagai nagara
Iwao wo mo
Tosu wa mizu no
Chikara narikeri.

Water, so soft that it will take the shape
Of goblet, bowl, or cup, to suit the taste
Of every hand that pours it, yet, withal,

COFFEE DRINKING

A Doctor Says it Weakens the Heart.

"In my opinion," says a well known German physician, "no one can truthfully say that coffee agrees with him, as it has long since been proven that caffeine, contained in coffee, is an injurious, poisonous substance which weakens and degenerates the heart muscles.

"For this reason the regular use of coffee, soon or late, causes a condition of undernourishment, which leads to various kinds of organic disease.

"Convinced of this fact, I have often sought for some healthful beverage to use instead of coffee. At last I found the thing desired in Postum. Having had occasion to forbid people using coffee, whose hearts were affected, I have recommended Postum as a beverage, since it is free from all injurious or exciting substances. I know this from results in my own family and among patients.

"Hundreds of persons who now use Postum in place of coffee are greatly benefited thereby." "There's a Reason."

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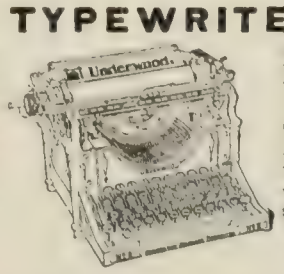

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They are redeemable after three years, on demand, at holder's option, and redemption is provided for by a SINKING FUND maintained under a TRUST AGREEMENT with the

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Any Color

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It is positively the best paint, because the only brand made by a modern process that eliminates all impurities and discoloration. Mixed with colors Carter White Lead produces the brightest, clearest tints.

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Mighty to percolate the close-grained Rock
That makes the framework of the Eternal Hills.

2. *Hitori tatsu*
Mi to narishi ko wo
Osanashi to
Omou ya oya no
Kokoro naru ran.
Such is a father's heart, that tho his son
Grow to man's years and learn to stand alone:
Yet in his eyes, he still remains a boy.

3. *Yori sowamu*
Hima wa naku to mo,
Fuzakaye uo
Ne ni wa chiri wo
Suedzu mo aranan.
No time have I to turn me to my desk,
And, hand in lap, to take my ease and read;
Yet is my table-top kept free of dust.

4. *Yasuku shite*
Nashi e gataki wa
Yo no naka no
Hito no hito taru
Okonai ni shite.
How smooth it seems,
The way that man, as man should daily tread;
But the actual walking on 't—aye, there's the rub!

5. *Amatari ni*
Kubomishi noki no
Ishi mite mo
Kataki waza tote
Omoi sute me ya?
See, how the tiny raindrops from the eaves
Hollow the stones beneath, with constant drip,
Then why should we abandon well-formed plans
Simply, forsooth, because we find them hard?

6. *Omou koto*
Omou ga mama ni
Nareri tote
Mi wo tsutsushiman
Koto wo wasuru na.
When all things go as thou wouldst have them go,
And Fortune smiles upon thee, then beware,
Lest happy days make thee forget thyself.

7. *Shidzugaya no*
Nokiba ni takaku
Tsumi ageshi
Nii-wara shiroku
Shimo furi ni keri.
The farmer's house new thatched, with clean rice straw
Heaped thick, defies the cold; but envious frosts
Have covered all the eaves with glistening rime.

By Baron Takasai,
Court Poet of Japan.

1. *Shirasaya wo*
Harai mo ayezu
Kimo wo madzu
Samukarashimuru,
Aki no shimo kana.
Draw but the sword from its white wooden sheath,
And straight, cold chills course gladly thru the frame
Of him who draws and flashes it aloft.
Ah! Autumn-frosted* blade of old Japan.

2. *Naka-naka ni*
Kaze ni sumawanu
Nai yo take no
Yowaki wa tsuyoki
Kokoro narikeri.
The weak bamboo, no strength it has to stand
And wrestle with the onslaughts of the wind,
But pliant bows its head before the gale.
Its very pliancy doth show its strength.

3. *Nishi higashi*
Hedataru kuni wo
Irchimo no
Onaji kokoro ni
Masubi katameru.
A lover's knot, binding the earliest East
With its far distant sister in the West.†

* *Aki no shimo*, "the Autumn frost," is a poetical expression for the Japanese sword, which is as sharp and as fragile as the ice on an autumn morning.

† This poem was composed on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the request of the Crown Prince.

—*From The Independent* (February 13).

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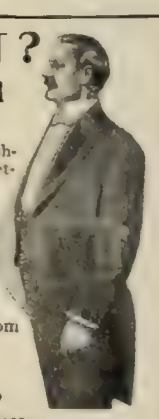

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PERSONAL

The Knight of Labrador.—Fifteen years ago a brilliant young English surgeon by tae name of Grenfell set out from London with a case of medicine and surgical tools, a Bible, and a small sea-going craft, for the little known coast of Labrador. He had heard that there was a people up there that needed him, needed his Bible, and his medicine-chest, and, with Anglo-Saxon determination, he was going to fill the need.

That unknown mariner-missionary has now become the famous Sir William Grenfell, Knight of the deep sea fishermen of Labrador. A contributor to *Human Life* (February) writes of Dr. Grenfell and his work as follows:

There probably isn't another man in the world whose work is in any way similar to that performed by the now famous mariner-missionary, Dr. William T. Grenfell. For fifteen years he has labored among the hard-faring fishermen off Labrador and The Banks, facing constantly the perils of land and sea in his path of duty up and down the two thousand miles of "the worst coast anywhere in the world."

The Doctor is the best-beloved man in that frozen Northland, and many a "Thank God!" has escaped a sufferer's lips when the Doctor's hospital ship hove in sight. His great mission of help and healing has brought him very near to the hearts of these brave fisher-folk.

Four good-sized hospitals has he established up there that have helped alleviate an untold amount of pain. He has founded cooperative stores where the fishermen can now get fair prices for their catches and not, as heretofore, be at the mercy of traders, who paid them in provisions and kept them hopelessly in debt. A mill also has been erected by him, and everywhere and always he preaches the Gospel in a simple, human way, that touches the souls of his rugged and wide-spread flock.

Dr. Grenfell has said that his first resolve to become a missionary was after hearing the noted evangelist, the late Dwight L. Moody, speak in London, a great many years ago. To the people of

STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a wornout nervous system on so-called tonics—drugs.

New material from which to rebuild wasted nerve cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"Two years ago I found myself on the verge of a complete nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wis. young mother.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics prescribed by physicians, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me and I gained no flesh nor blood.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts before retiring.

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained 20 lbs. in weight and felt like a different woman. My little daughter whom I was obliged to keep out of school last spring on account of chronic catarrh, has changed from a thin, pale, nervous child to a rosy, healthy girl and has gone back to school this fall.

"Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Paint Can Be Easily Tested

Many people do not realize that good paint, the kind which wears and stays bright, is simply *metallic lead* reduced to a form in which it can be applied with a brush. Lead in this form is called "White Lead."

Likewise, many people who *do* know that the best paint is "White Lead and Linseed Oil," mixed fresh for each job by a good painter, are totally ignorant of the fact that much of the paint which they think is "Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil" is so grossly adulterated that if tested it would yield no metallic lead whatever. Such paint will not wear like genuine White Lead, and is very expensive in the end.

We desire to place in your hands, at our expense, the means of telling pure White Lead from the counterfeit. Any man, woman or child can make the test. We want you to make the test *now*—before spring painting begins.

You need not take anyone's word for paint. Test it yourself. No one else is half so deeply interested as you, if you have to pay the painting bill.

How to Make the Test

Subject the sample of supposed White Lead to the flame of a candle, gas jet or spirit lamp. Intensify the flame by use of the blow-pipe. If globules of metallic lead appear, the White Lead is pure. If you can bring out no metallic lead, it shows that the White Lead has been adulterated.

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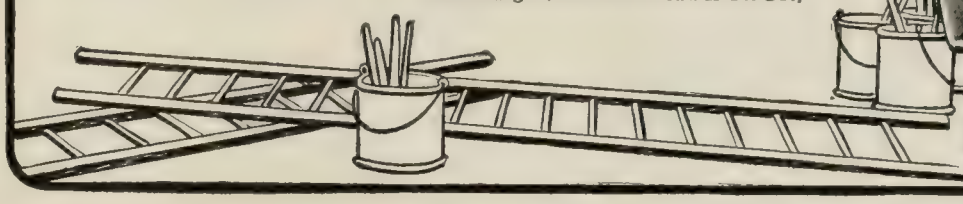

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Labrador that was indeed a momentous incident, for to it they owe all the things that the Doctor has achieved for them since he started the Labrador Deep Sea Mission. Thanks to his noble work there are better homes, fewer saloons, more chapels, more prosperity, and happier wives and children in that bleak and frigid country to-day than there were twenty years ago.

The Doctor occasionally gets down to our cities and tells a few people what's going on up there, but as he is a very modest man, most of the information comes from other sources. He never asks for money or makes any appeal; but now and then he tells the story of the need; and the facts speak for themselves. Not long ago $20,000 in one season was given him by appreciative Americans for his splendid cause.

When the ice closes in, this "good physician" changes from his ship to his dog-sled, to perform his long journeys, but a herd of reindeers, which has just been sent him from Norway, will in the future provide him with a speedier method of transit, and enable him to spread his beneficent activities over a wider area.

Owing to the frequency of frozen legs among the fishermen, artificial limbs are constantly needed by the Doctor. That he is not without a sense of humor in this connection is evidenced by the story he likes to tell of the gift from an American minister of some wooden limbs, and of "the aged fisherman's wife who is now peregrinating the rocky coast on the legs of the Rev. Ozra Davis."

The President's Shaving Hour.—The official barber-in-waiting to President Roosevelt has a strenuous time of it. The trial rides of the army officers and the rambles of the Tennis Cabinet are said to take on the complexion of the Puss-in-the-Corner dissipations of the Mollycoddles in comparison with this athlete's troubles. A writer in *Collier's Weekly* sketches a short account of the daily engagement. To quote:

President Roosevelt is shaved just before luncheon in the little room which separates his private office from that of Secretary Loeb. There, reclining in a leather chair fashioned with a decided tilt backward, Mr. Roosevelt submits the Presidential chin to the manipulations of the official barber. And this time is not lost; as the shaving proceeds, visitors are received.

In illustration of an article on the President, a magazine printed some forty-nine cuts of the head of Mr. Roosevelt. Each was different. Each had its own peculiar expression. And the wonder of all these snapshots was that any man, no matter how strenuous, could give to his countenance so many different expressions. Any one who has seen these pictures can well sympathize with the official barber-in-waiting, for President Roosevelt is not silent when being shaved. Moreover, that steady-muscled artist employs the razor of our daddies—not the "safety" variety.

The visitor wedges in a few words. They interest the President and start a train of thought which must find expression. He breaks his silence and talks with the vehemence and positiveness of a campaign orator, accentuating his periods with a snap of the jaw that is almost terrifying. The facial results are easily imagined. With the razor poised in mid-air, the poor barber patiently waits for the President's countenance to subside. Then a few strokes, while the visitor has another short inning. Perchance the caller tells a funny story, when, without so much as a warning gesture, Mr. Roosevelt bursts into whole-souled laughter. Not a second too soon, the barber jerks away the razor, and the President's lineaments remain unblemished.

If decorations were conferred in this country,

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Fine Flavor
Ralston Health Food
is due to the fact that it is composed of the *hearts* of the choicest wheat with all their natural golden color, nutriment and deliciousness. That's why children and grown-ups are always ready for Ralston.
Purina Whole Wheat Flour
"The Flour With the Red Cross"
makes bread that is nutritious and delicious and easily digested.
If your grocer won't supply you, send us his name and we will supply you direct for the first time.
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Ralston Purina Mills
Where Purity is Paramount
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For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.
Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.
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Cures While You Sleep

Let us send You a
Monarch Vibrator
the most compact, powerful and practical home Vibrator made,
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Contains a complete, perfect **Motor,** and runs on its own dry batteries or attaches to electric-light current by simply unscrewing your bulb. We send it to you *prepaid,* without a cent in advance, so you can try it free and know for yourself the wonderful benefits of *vibration* when given by a high-grade machine.
FOR HEALTH Furnishes *passive exercise* to parts which suffer from congestion, the cause of all disease, bringing the rich, purifying blood in quick response to its swift pulsations, and restoring normal functions. Soothes excited nerves and brings sleep.
FOR BEAUTY Helps to restore to nature's intended perfections. If too thin, it brings the blood and develops fullness, arms or of deficient parts, by building new flesh. If too stout, it brings the blood to wash away adipose tissues. Splendid for the scalp, for the complexion and after shaving.
2d-hand Vibrators taken in exchange.
Write today for New Booklet, "Health and Beauty without Medicine," with illustrations from life, FREE
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D8 Majestic Building Jackson, Mich.

there would be no more deserving candidate than the official barber-in-waiting. Yet to him life has its compensations. He is the repository of many secrets of state which he does not understand or comprehend. More pleasing still, he is the wonder and admiration of all men who have borne witness to his cunning. One of these, a journalist, made so bold as to compliment him, indirectly, in the President's ear. And the method of it was about like this:

"Do you recall, Mr. President," asked the journalist, "the story of the man who desired to reward the cleverest of his three sons?"

For once the President's mind was a blank, the Presidential memory failed to revive the tale.

"As I remember it," continued the journalist, "one of the sons was a blacksmith. He replaced the shoes of the leader of a four-horse team with four new shoes, without halting the rapid-going coach in its journey. Another son was a fencing master, who in a heavy rainstorm whirled his sword in so rapid a fashion that not a drop of rain fell on his head. The third son was a barber. Seeing a hare running across the field, he hastily filled his basin with lather, and, as the hare raced by, this barber shaved off a part of his beard without cutting him or shortening a single hair besides."

There was a hearty, explosive laugh from the President, who saw the application of the Grimm fairy-story instantly. But the official barber-in-waiting, who had snatched away the razor ere it slashed the Presidential throat, did not so much as raise the corners of his mouth.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Buttermilk.—"Which is the cow that gives the buttermilk?" innocently asked the young lady from the city, who was inspecting the herd with a critical eye.

"Don't make yourself ridiculous," said the young lady who had been in the country before and knew a thing or two. "Goats give buttermilk."—*Springfield Journal.*

Nothing In It.—"Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Bull, "I want you to be good while I'm out."

"I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy.

"Tommy," she said, "I want you to remember that you can not be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

On to Her Calling.—OUR LANDLADY—"It's the strangest thing in the world! Do you know, our dear old pet cat disappeared very suddenly yesterday. Excuse me, Mr. Rudolph, will you have another piece of rabbit pie?

MR. RUDOLPH (promptly)—"No, thank you!"

OUR LANDLADY (an hour later)—"That is three more pies saved. This season will be a profitable one indeed."—*London Tit-Bits.*

A Misunderstanding.—A Manila mother-in-law had stayed so often with her daughter as to cause a quarrel with the husband, and one day, when she again came to stay, she found her daughter in tears on the door-step.

"I suppose George has left you," she sniffed.

"Yes"—sob.

"Then there's a woman in the case?" she asked, her eyes lighting up expectantly.

"Yes"—sob.

"Who is it?" she demanded.

"You"—sob.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the mother-in-law. "I am sure I never gave him any encouragement."—*The Philippines Gossip.*

Rather Tedious.—CALLER—"Do you think the doctor is going to help you, Mr. Jones?"

JONES—"He may, if I can only follow his orders. He told me to drink hot water thirty minutes before every meal, but it is hard work to drink hot water for thirty minutes."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT

Cluett

DRESS SHIRTS

We are responsible to you for fit and workmanship; Fashion orders styles and we obey—promptly. We are well acquainted with Fashion and often receive her order first. $1.50 and more.

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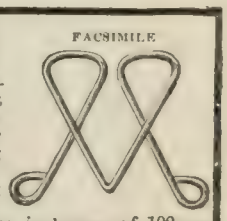

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Relieve Fatigue after a Wearisome Day

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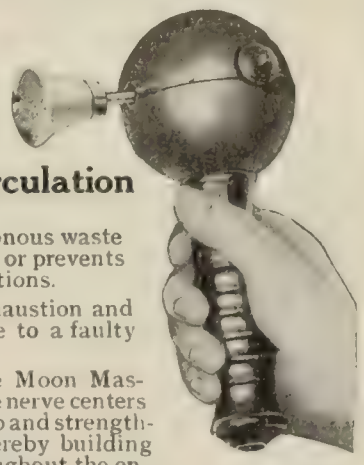

All the interests of your life and health depend on the *proper* circulation of the blood.

Proper blood circulation depends upon how *well*, how *freely* and *easily* the red and white corpuscles are *distributed* throughout your entire system.

The corpuscles are the vital atoms of your blood—

When there is congestion or inflammation it means that blood circulation has been clogged—the blood can no longer reach the diseased spot—the red corpuscles can't nourish or build up the tissue—the white corpuscles can't fight off disease-breeding germs, so we have aches, pains and ill health.

Stimulation by the *Moon Massage Vibrator* directly to affected parts removes this congestion or inflammation instantly, and the aches and pains are gone.

Fatigue and "general breakdown" is caused by inability of the veins to carry away the decayed tissue and waste matter.

Stimulation by the Moon Massage Vibrator opens up the veins, induces a free circulation of the blood, throws off the poisonous waste matter and relieves or prevents these serious conditions.

Nervousness, exhaustion and prostration are due to a faulty nerve action.

Vibration by the Moon Massage Vibrator to the nerve centers of the spine tones up and strengthens the nerves, thereby building up the organs throughout the entire body, for without proper nerve action the whole body is sick.

The Moon Vibrator weighs only 26 ounces—does not tire the arm. Attach it to the electric-light bracket and turn it on as a light. Batteries are furnished where electric light is not available.

It is the only electric vibrator that contains all the power and efficiency found in heavy, high-priced motor machines used in hospitals, sanitariums and massage parlors and it costs you only a fraction as much.

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For the GARDEN

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is a fine art. The love of flowers is a national trait in the "Land of the Rising Sun." The Japanese has a garden, no matter how small his home grounds. Garden arts have been brought to such perfection in Japan that plots only ten feet square are made exquisitely beautiful. Where, too often, Americans see only tin-cans, ashes and garbage, in Japan the outlook is made charming to the eye. The garden magic of the Japanese is wrought by the simplest means. We make a specialty of landscape gardening after the Japanese forms,

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and have to our credit many of the fine places for which Baltimore is noted. It is now our purpose to give persons in other sections the benefit of our study and experience. Our new booklet, "Gardening Lessons from the Japanese," tells how you may profit by what you have learned, no matter where you live.

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the same old flower seeds when imported ones are far better? We know it—they're our specialty. But perhaps you don't? Then write for full information.

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"A New Appraisal of Christian Science" Just out. Briefly, but thoroughly, covers the whole subject. It's by REV. JOSEPH DUNN BURRELL. Price 50 cents, net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The Garden "Cozy Corner"

This picture shows one of the many ways in which the Gladiolus may be used in the home garden. Planted between other flowers in the border it gives the needed touch of color.

The 20th Century Flower—Free

This handsome book tells the rest of the story of the modern Gladiolus. It contains accurate descriptions of the best varieties—many illustrated in colors—cultural directions, prices, etc.

Arthur Cowee, Box 33, Berlin, N. Y.

Cheap.—"That's a beautiful rug. May I ask how much it cost you?"

"Three hundred dollars' worth of furniture to match it."—*The Hebrew Standard.*

Nearing the End.—Joe Lincoln, whose Cape Cod folks are well-known characters, recently attended a lecture. When asked how he liked it, he related this little story:

"A stranger entered a church in the middle of the sermon and seated himself in the back pew. After awhile he began to fidget. Leaning over to the white-haired man at his side, evidently an old member of the congregation, he whispered:

"'How long has he been preaching?'

" 'Thirty or forty years, I think,' the old man answered. 'I don't know exactly.'

" 'I'll stay then,' decided the stranger. 'He must be nearly done.' "—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Simply Exquisite.—Edwin Markham was one of the guests of honor at a reception given by a wealthy New York woman. During a conversation she said:

"My dear Mr. Markham, I've wanted for years to meet you and tell you how I just love that adorable picture of yours—the one with the man hoeing, you know—and he taking off his cap, and that poor wife of his—at least I suppose it's his wife—bowing her head, and they both look so tired, poor things. I have a copy of it in my den, and the children have another in their playroom, and it's—it's simply exquisite."—*The Catholic News.*

Pretty Near It.—"Now," said the teacher, who had been giving an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a 'buttress' is?"

"I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A nanny goat."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

The Demonstratin' Car.—This story may not be true; the downtown motor-car dealer on whom it is laid denies it—but a certain poignancy still remains.

The dealer got out of his car at Eighth and Main Streets Friday morning to buy a toy motor-car from a hawker who has a stand under the viaduct.

"I'll take that car," said the dealer, pointing at a toy which was spinning around on the table.

The hawker reached in his sack and drew out another.

"That one ain't for sale," he said, grinning. "It's my demonstratin' car.

It is related that after that the hawker and the motor-car dealer cordially shook hands—but no sale was made.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Assistance Needed.—"John," she whispered, "there's a burglar in the parlor. He has just knocked against the piano and hit several keys at once."

"I'll go down," said he.

"Oh, John, don't do anything rash!"

"Rash! Why, I'm going to help him. You don't suppose he can remove that piano from the house without assistance."—*The Throne.*

Never Went That Far.—There are nervous women; there are hypernervous women. But women so nervous that the continual rustle of a silk skirt makes them nervous—no, there are no women so nervous as that!—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Invaluable to speakers and singers for clearing the voice. Absolutely harmless.

For the GARDEN

70TH Anniversary Number

Dreer's Garden Book

A complete guide to growing flowers and vegetables: Four superb color plates and four duotone plates. 248 profusely illustrated pages describing the worthy novelties and the

time tested varieties of both flowers and vegetables, including our unmatchable Hardy Perennials, Roses, Dahlias, Cannas, Gladioli, etc.

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ROSES GUARANTEED TO BLOOM

No risk in buying roses

under our guarantee-to-bloom-plan. Money back for those that fail. Your simple word is all the proof we require.

How can we give such an extraordinary iron-clad guarantee? It's all explained in our 136-page color plate "**Floral Guide.**" Write for it to-day—free.

5 Quick Blooming Roses, 50c

All guaranteed to bloom this year—or your money back. All thrifty growers and profuse bloomers.

Champion of the World (rosy pink);
Clotilde Soupert (creamy white with rose centre);
Alliance (bright golden yellow; shell pink centre);
Cornelia Cook (white tinged with rose);
Princess Hohenzollern (deep satiny red).

Every rose labelled and every rose guaranteed to bloom this season. Order now and we will ship prepaid **at proper planting time.** *This advertisement will not appear again.*

Don't forget to write for "**Floral Guide.**" Contains descriptions and helpful cultural directions not only of roses, but hundreds of other choice flowers and plants. It is free.

The Conard & Jones Co.
Growers of The Best Roses in America
Box 80 A, West Grove, Pa.

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are best, according to leading Rosarians. The stock grown by Dickson & Sons, of Ireland, has a world-wide reputation. We have imported from them this season as fine a lot of Roses as ever came to America. We offer 200 varieties—the cream of all.

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Other specialties: Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Flowers.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES, TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK
Landscape Dept., 65 Hamilton Place

Willing to go Higher.—"Yes," said the old man, addressing his visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and should like to see them all comfortably married; and as I've made a little money, they won't go to their husbands penniless. There's Margaret, twenty-five years old, and a real good girl. I shall give her five thousand dollars when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five again, and she'll have ten thousand dollars; and the man who takes Dora, who is forty, will have fifteen thousand dollars with her."

The young man reflected a moment or so, and then nervously inquired, "You haven't one about fifty, have you?"—*Home Herald.*

Not He.—ENTHUSIASTIC AMATEUR SAILOR—"Let go that jib sheet!"

UNENTHUSIASTIC "LANDLUBBER" (who has been decoyed into acting crew):—"I'm not touching the beastly thing!"—*Punch.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 8.—The American battleship fleet and the torpedo flotilla sail from Punta Arenas for the Pacific through the western section of the Strait of Magellan.

It is reported from Tokio that negotiations on the emigration question between Japan and the United States have been delayed by the inability of the Japanese Government to verify figures submitted by Ambassador O'Brien.

February 11.—The police repel an attempt of woman suffragists to storm the House of Commons, and make forty arrests.

February 12.—Sixty thousand cartridges and other ammunition are seized at Mayaguez while being loaded on a steamer bound for Santo Domingo.

February 13.—The crew of the American schooner *Edward J. Berwind* are picked up by a British steamer.

There is a riot in the Lower House at Tokio over the Japanese financial budget.

Six bronze tablets in memory of American soldiers and sailors are unveiled at Tien-Tsin, China.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

February 10.—The Rhode Island Supreme Court decides that dancing pavilions can refuse admission to sailors in the United States navy wearing uniforms.

Two indictments charging grand larceny are returned by a special grand jury against C. W. Morse, the former banker, now returning to New York from Europe.

February 11.—The Attorneys General of Texas, Kansas, and Missouri decide to cooperate in warfare on violators of antitrust laws.

The primary elections in Ohio result in a sweeping victory for Secretary Taft.

Governor Hughes sends a message to the Senate at Albany demanding the removal of Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance.

February 12.—Secretary Taft is the principal speaker at a Lincoln Day dinner at Grand Rapids, Mich., answering the question, "What would Lincoln do to-day?"

WASHINGTON.

February 9.—President Roosevelt makes public correspondence with William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., in which he characterizes as "malicious and false" charges that he had used Federal patronage to aid the Taft boom.

February 10.—Senator Aldrich opens the financial discussion in the Senate by a speech on his currency bill.

Only two new battleships are allowed by the House Naval Committee.

February 10.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and France is signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador Jusserand at the State Department.

February 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission defines its attitude toward the extension of the nine-hour law for railroad employees.

Representative Acheson presents in the House a petition for prohibition from the general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Burpee's

"Seeds that Grow"

are the **Best Seeds** that can be grown

You can prove the truth of this famous "motto" by the investment of **"only a quarter"!**

Do so now! If you are not *more than pleased* with the results, write us next summer and we shall promptly return to you a brand new "Silver Quarter." We will not knowingly have a single dissatisfied customer. "Our business is our pleasure,"--and our customers are our friends.

For 25 Cts. we will mail **Five of the Finest New VEGETABLES:**—The unequaled and most luscious FORDHOOK MUSK MELON,—the best summer butter-head ALL SEASONS LETTUCE,—the largest early red CHALK'S JEWEL TOMATO,—the earliest darkest BLACK-RED BALL BEET, and a small packet of Burpee's unique and most wonderful, entirely new FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA, which sold last year at twelve beans for 25 cts. Without the Bush Lima the other four packets, purchased separately, alone would cost 45 cts.!

For 25 Cts. we will mail one packet each of **Six Superb NASTURTIUMS:**—The most charming NEW VARIEGATED QUEEN, the first of Burpee's new "Royal Race" of tall Nasturtiums,—Burpee's New Blend of TOM THUMB "BRILLIANT BEAUTIES,"—Burpee's unequaled mixed GIANT-FLOWERED TALL,—all colors of the remarkable new BURPEE'S IVY-LEAVED,- profuse flowering DWARF LILLIPUT and special mixture of BURPEE'S "CRAZY-QUILT" BUSH. New leaflet on "*How to Grow Nasturtiums*" sent with each order—and all six packets mailed for **only 25 cts.**

For 25 Cts. we will mail full-size packets of **Eight Beautiful FLOWERS:**—The most attractive new FUCHSIA—FLOWERED IPOMOEA, the "white carpet" LITTLE GEM SWEET ALYSSUM—mixture of FORDHOOK FAVORITE ASTERS—gorgeously brilliant "MAGNIFICENT" CELOSIA,—lovely New Double STRIPED PERFECTION MARIGOLD,—the beautiful "Burning-Bush" KOCHIA,—Burpee's Fordhook Largest-flowered PHLOX DRUMMONDII and *Burpee's Unequaled New Blend for 1908 of* TRULY GIANT-FLOWERED PANSIES. Purchased separately these eight packets *would cost 80 cts.*, but all are mailed for **only 25 cts.!**

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☞Of the above **Eight New Sweet Peas**, four retail at *15 cts. per pkt.* and the others at *10 cts. per pkt.* ☞You thus get *Eight of the Finest Novelties*, really **worth one dollar**, for **only 25 cts.**, and our New revised Leaflet on the CULTURE OF SWEET PEAS.

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Whether you order or not—yet if you intend **To Try Burpee's "Seeds that Grow"** you should write for

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An elegant **New Book of 172 Pages,** upon which we have spent months of labor and thousands of dollars to *Tell the Plain Truth* by pen and pencil. Besides hundreds of illustrations from photographs it shows sixteen superb novelties *painted from nature.* It is the best seed catalog we have yet issued.

Shall we send you a copy? If you appreciate *Quality in Seeds*, you will say *Yes!*

Write to-day,—lest you forget!

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Pigeon BOOK FREE Tells you things about squabs you never knew before and will interest you in one of the most delightful and interesting pastimes that you could invest in today. Write for special information about our Homers and you will receive the illustrated free book by return mail.

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Tells all about pure-bred poultry and **illustrates 60 varieties.** Contains **10 beautiful chromos.** Gives reasonable prices of stock and eggs. Tells how to cure diseases, kill lice, make money. Only 10 cts. postpaid. **B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.**

is reflected in the trees and plants from Biltmore Nursery that are growing from Canada to Mexico, from Maine to California, and in countries across the seas. It may be brought to your home grounds by a judicious selection from the matchless stock of BILTMORE Nursery

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For the GARDEN

For the GARDEN

PLANT HOLLYHOCKS

The improved kind that bloom all summer. Large very double flowers of purest colors, and lots of them. The most stately and effective of Hardy Perennials. Every color—bright red, pure white, pink, yellow, maroon, blush, etc.,—last for years. As an inducement to try them—

FOR $1.00 I WILL SEND BY MAIL

12 Lovett's Superb Double Hollyhocks, any colors desired, or 15 Double Hollyhocks, mixed colors, or | 15 Single Hollyhocks—all strong field grown roots that will flower in a few weeks from planting.

For $2.50 I will send 25 Double and 12 Single Hollyhocks

In my catalog of Hardy Perennials all is explained. It is an elegantly printed and richly illustrated book. It gives accurate descriptions of over 1000 varieties of select Hardy Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc., and is brimful of valuable information about these beautiful and intensely interesting plants. Mailed free for the asking.

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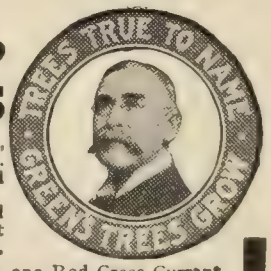

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"C. H. M.," Maryville, Tenn.—"You say that 'flat,' in the sentence 'Don't lie flat,' is an adverb modifying 'lie.' Why not regard it as an adjective describing the subject 'you'? In this case the verb 'lie' is quasi-copulative, as in 'The door stands open,' 'The man stood erect,' etc. Certainly you would not regard 'prostrate' an adverb in the sentence, 'He lay prostrate on the floor.' Cf. Whitney, 'Essentials of English Grammar,' sec. 354, (c), (d), (e), (f), (g). That verbs of rest, such as 'stand,' 'sit,' 'lie,' etc., have been thus combined with an attributive word in the predicate from the earliest Anglo-Saxon times is well established. See Maetzner, English Grammar, Vol. II. (ed. 1874), page 33."

The Standard Dictionary (p. 2366) says on the point raised by our correspondent: "The adjective is correctly used in close association with a verb when some quality of the *subject* rather than of the *action* of the verb is to be exprest. As a general rule, if any phrase denoting *manner* could be substituted, the adverb should be used. . . . In some cases either form would be correct, and the choice between them is a matter of force, emphasis, or individual taste; as, 'They escaped all *safe* [or *safely*] to land.'" Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 425) takes substantially the same view: "In some instances, it makes little or no difference to the sense whether we use adjectives referring to the nouns or adverbs of like import having reference to the verbs; as, 'The whole conception is conveyed *clear* and *strong* to the mind; . . . but we might as well say, 'The whole conception is conveyed *clearly* and *strongly* to the mind.'"

"H. C. D.," Manchester, Conn.—"(1) In the sentence 'There were only four books,' what does the adverb 'only' modify? (2) What is a limerick, and why?"

(1) As adverbs modify adjectives or other adverbs the word "only" in the sentence cited modifies the adjective "four." (2) A limerick is a variety of nonsense verse said to have originated from a custom once in vogue at convivial parties, of compelling each person present to extemporize a nonsense verse to which a chorus containing the words "Will you come up to Limerick?" was added.

"O. L. A.," New Orleans, La.—"All right" is the modern accepted form; *alright*, formerly in use, is now obsolete and considered incorrect. Following analogy *alright* should be considered as good as *already*.

"W. J. S.," Osceola Mills, Pa.—"What is classical music? Is the popular notion that it is very difficult music correct?"

Classical music is (1) music that subordinates idea to form, or (2) music composed by the great masters. As several of the great masters have composed simple music, it is not necessary for it to be very difficult to be considered classical.

A CORRESPONDENT associated with the laboratory of one of the leading American Universities writes concerning our reply to "H. C.," Nephi, Utah, as follows:

"There is already a far too general belief in mechanical instruments which may determine the presence of water or oil beneath the earth's surface. These devices, instead of being based on any 'principle of law,' have no foundation at all. The belief is a mere unformed belief in which many honest men place dependence.

"Unless modern science is less reliable than mere *beliefs* of antiquity, the very fact that all of the numerous investigators of the underground circulation of water, etc., should make no mention, even historically, of this absurdity, should be sufficient to convince any one. Places where water can not be found by digging deep enough are rather exceptional; so that it is no great triumph of a wich-hazel stick to locate any particular spot under which water may be found."

As will be seen by referring to THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 1, the Lexicographer's reply to "H. C.'s" inquiry merely suggested the *possibility* of the existence of such an instrument.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE WAR ON STOCK-GAMBLING

AS a consequence of the panic of last October—which the New York *World* calls "the gamblers' panic"—the old problem of putting a check upon the abuses of stock-exchange speculation has obtruded itself with a fresh emphasis upon the attention of the country. More than a dozen bills framed to limit speculation in the stock and commodity exchanges by forbidding short selling and transactions in futures have been introduced during the present session of Congress. President Roosevelt, in his latest message, after declaring that he would like, if he knew how, to ask for laws "to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess, and 'cornering' the market," admits that "the great bulk of the business transacted on the exchanges is not only legitimate, but is necessary to the working of our modern industrial system." The problem which has thus far baffled the legislators is to extirpate the "bucket-shop" type of operation without seriously interfering with the legitimate functions of the exchanges.

Mr. Bryan, speaking recently in New York City, declared that, "measured by the number of suicides caused by the New York Stock Exchange, Monte Carlo is an innocent pleasure-resort by comparison"; and added that the men in charge of the Louisiana lottery "never did a tithe of the harm that the grain-gamblers and the stock-gamblers of New York do every day, nor did they ever exercise anything like the corrupting influence over politics." Even *The Wall Street Journal* acknowledges that "Wall Street is, in a political sense, the most unpopular spot in the country at this time." The same paper goes on to state that the abuses for which Wall Street is responsible are mainly outside of the Stock Exchange. But even the Stock Exchange, it adds, "owes it alike to itself and to the investing public to make a number of improvements in its system." For instance, it ought to compel its members to demand larger margins from their customers, a course which "would diminish by a large percentage the amount of small, dangerous, and gambling transactions upon small margins." It is apparently the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal* that the only regulation which is not likely to do more harm than good will come from within the Stock Exchange itself, and not from Albany or Washington. *The World*, on the other hand, asserts that "we can stop stock-gambling," and declares that "the people should call upon all those whom they have placed in authority to dam up this great channel of disaster, watered with tears and paved with wasted gold."

Stock-gambling, suggests *Harper's Weekly*, is a symptom rather than a disease; and the disease that causes it "seems to be the seizure called prosperity." "Keep prosperity down to a modest level, and there won't be much complaint about excesses of stock-speculation." Since we can not legislate against a symptom, and would not legislate against prosperity, the weekly quoted apparently counsels resignation.

The Journal of Commerce calls upon us to distinguish between gambling and speculation. There is no great turpitude, it claims, in "selling short" or "buying on margin." To quote:

"Selling stocks short is only selling at present market price in the hope of buying for less and profiting by the bargain. Buying on margin is practically buying on credit by making a deposit with the broker for his security in order to trade on a larger scale for the sake of profit from an advance in prices. The credit of the broker and his facility in obtaining loans is used for a consideration in behalf of his clients. This speculative dealing has for its purpose not investment, like buying a farm or a factory, but profit in trade like buying and selling dry goods or groceries, tho with an essential difference. There is not available in the market enough of these securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange for a delivery or transfer of certificates or bonds with every transaction, and such a process would be clumsy. No doubt there is much selling of what is not yet owned and is never obtained and delivered, and much buying of what is sold again before it is received or is never expected for delivery.

"But are these dealings therefore sheer gambling and altogether reprehensible on the part of those who are seeking for profit either in buying or in selling? It incites a keen study of securities and of the market for them, it develops knowledge and judgment of their legitimate value, it begets that 'higgling of the market,' that contest between the desire to buy cheap and the desire to sell dear, which determines as nothing else can the legitimate level of prices, and it makes a wide and active market for the vast variety of stocks and bonds that are the constant object of investment and the means of realizing from investments. That is of great service to the community. . . . . .

"Speculation is not the purpose of the Stock Exchange and does not materially impair its legitimate function. But speculative dealing, which more or less characterizes all business in which there is risk, has its use, and it is to be clearly distinguished from anything that can be rightly called gambling. To speak of Wall Street as a place of gambling or as a center of iniquitous dealing is an atrocious calumny."

Legitimate speculation, asserts John Paul Ryan, writing in *The Metropolitan Magazine*, "fosters development, makes progress possible, and prevents economic chaos." Barring the case of manipulation, "the stock market tells the truth." Mr. Ryan reminds us that a bill was passed in England in 1734 penalizing the form of stock speculation known as short selling; that it remained a dead letter for one hundred and twenty six years, and was repealed in 1860. A similar law, passed by the New York Legislature in 1812, was repealed in 1858.

Theodore Price, the cotton operator, when questioned by *The*

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Metropolitan writer on the difference between speculation and gambling, answered:

"Solomon, reputed the wisest of men, said, 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' In all literature there is no justification of speculation so vivid or so trenchant as this statement. The world's great things have been done by men who are willing to take risks and whose willingness was inspired by the picture of success which they kept constantly before their minds and their

ENSLAVED.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

ambitions. There is a tendency, chiefly the expression of ignorance, to confuse speculation with gambling. There is, however, not the slightest justification for the assumed synonym. Gambling may be defined as hazard without intelligence or intelligent effort. Speculation, on the contrary, while necessarily involving hazard, is only justifiable as it may be undertaken in the spirit of intelligent research and experience."

RAILROAD WAGE-REDUCTIONS

THE publication of President Roosevelt's letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission on the threatened reduction of wages by a number of railroad companies is received by the press with mingled approval and uneasiness. These proposed reductions, he points out, may result in industrial disputes which will bring about a serious interruption to traffic. Yet in such an event the public, altho vitally interested, would have nothing on which to base its judgment of the real merits of the case except the special pleadings certain to be put forth by each side. The President, therefore, calls upon the Commission to investigate in advance the facts of the situation. He also mentions that the Louisville & Nashville "states that 'the drastic laws inimical to the interests of the railroads that have in the past year or two been enacted by Congress and the State legislatures' are largely or chiefly responsible for the conditions requiring the reduction." He then says:

"If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be, and is, equitably distributed between capitalist and wage-worker, the public should know it. If it is caused by legislation, the public and Congress should know it, and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of unfriendly legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers or as a justification for failure to treat fairly the wage-earning employees of the company. . . . . .

"I therefore ask you to make such investigation, both of your records and by any other means at your command, as will enable you to furnish data concerning such conditions obtaining on the Louisville & Nashville and any other roads as may relate directly or indirectly to the real merits of the possibly impending controversy."

Almost immediately after the publication of this letter Washington dispatches contained the statement that "there is no concerted action on the part of the American roads to make general changes in their wage scales at this time or in the near future." If such plans were under consideration, say the dispatches, the President's letter has acted as a deterrent. This letter, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "will probably make effectively for peace"; and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, predicts that it "will clear up the situation." Instead of looking with distrust upon the President's call for an investigation of the facts, says the New York *Mail* (Rep.), "the railroads should welcome it, and cooperate promptly and cordially in its accomplishment." And *The Herald* (Ind.) remarks that "the main purpose of the letter is reassuring," altho "the necessity for preparing such a letter may be questioned."

The railroads, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), seem to think that the President ought to know very well, without troubling the Interstate Commerce Commission, why they are economizing so rigorously. Says *The Tribune* on this point:

"Since the beginning of the panic the railroads have suffered a severe loss of business. About three hundred and fifty thousand freight-cars are idle. Net earnings for November fell to 15 per cent. below those of the same month of the preceding year, and in December they fell still farther, to about 20 per cent. below those of December, 1906. Net earnings for January and for February to date are not reported, but the decline in gross earnings has been progressive, being 8 per cent. in January, as against 3 per cent. in December and 15 per cent., so far as reports have been received, for the first week in February. In the face of these facts it is evident that railway managers are compelled to reduce operating charges, whether it be by laying off employees or by lowering wages. It is probable that railroads, especially those in the strongest position financially, will resort to a reduction in their working forces, paring them down to the irreducible minimum, before risking the possibility of a quarrel with the unions. To some extent employees have been laid off, as the idle freight-cars and locomotives and the abandoned passenger-trains show. . . . .

"It may well be that if such economies prove inadequate and the contraction in business continues, the railways in general will have to face the question of cutting wages, and it is not improbable that some of the Western railroads which have felt the panic most severely are already confronting this necessity. If it has arrived, or should arrive, the case of labor with the public will be weakened by the selfish policy announced by President Gompers, of resisting wage-reductions no matter what the exigency. That policy means the keeping of a favored few at work with high wages when employers dispense with many in order to be able to pay the scale. It is thus heartless toward a large body of working-men themselves. It ignores the fact that recent advances in wages were obtained on the ground of the increased cost of living, and that the cost of living is now falling. Labor until a few months ago was demanding 'a share in the country's prosperity'; can it now resist sharing in the country's adversity? Furthermore, that policy actually tends to delay a return to normal business conditions. The crash last fall took place because, among other things, of the high cost of labor and of commodities, and until the price of both gets back to the normal it will be hard to reconstruct business on a secure and lasting basis."

The question of reducing wages on the railroads is likely to become a serious matter, says *The Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which approves of a timely investigation of the causes with a view to conciliation or arbitration. "But that inquiry," it adds, "ought not to start with a show of temper or resentment on the part of either the railroads or the public authorities." It therefore should

not go behind the conditions to their causes, but should deal only with "the practical question whether, as conditions are now, the railroads can afford to keep up the present rate of wages." *The Globe* (Rep.), while admitting that if President McKinley had written the letter it would have been "generally accepted as cooling and healing," fears that in the present instance its effect will be otherwise, since "it will be studied not so much to discover what it says in its lines as what it implies between the lines." *The Evening Post* likewise fears that "the business world" will read into the letter "all kinds of vague threats and possibilities of further interference for political reasons." To quote further:

"Some of Mr. Roosevelt's words look like a distinct invitation to the labor-unions to strike, provided only they do not resort to violence. And his implication that no reduction of wages is to be tolerated in the case of a railroad that has a 'bad past'—'past financial or other operations,' is his language—is either foolish or reckless. If present necessity demands that the Erie, for example, cut wages, is it to be estopt because of what Jay Gould did in the '70's? That is, of course, an extreme case, but it illustrates the principle."

The Times (Dem.) thinks that the inquiry called for by the President is "without any warrant of law." The general idea is that the inquiry is ordered under the Erdmann Act of 1898. Of this law *The Times* says:

"It provides in Section 2 that in controversies concerning wages, hours, or other conditions of employment arising between carriers and their employees, 'the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party to the controversy, with all practical expedition, put themselves in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use their best efforts by mediation and conciliation to amicably settle the same.'

"The President has interfered between the railroads and their men before the conditions described in the law have arisen. There is as yet no controversy between the carriers subject to the act and their employees. Neither party, so far as the public is informed, has demanded the services of the chairman of the Commission and of the Commissioner of Labor. The law nowhere says that any inquiry shall be undertaken until a controversy has arisen and a request for an investigation has been made."

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN TEACHERS

THE spread of the movement to equalize the payment of men and women teachers for equal work has attained such proportions as to arouse considerable editorial remark. In Buffalo and Chicago the principle already prevails, and a vigorous campaign is under way in Philadelphia, where the Board of Education has appointed a committee to investigate the subject. An "equal-pay" bill is now before the New York Legislature, which passed one last year only to see it killed by the Governor's veto. Altho the women teachers are organized in its defense, as they were last year, the Brooklyn *Times* predicts that the bill will probably slumber in committee during this session. "The legislature," it thinks, "does not feel like further antagonizing the Governor, who in the mean time has grown stronger with the people." It will be remembered, however, that the Governor's veto was based on technicalities, and did not commit him on the general principle at stake.

In its broadest aspect, says the Albany *Argus*, the demand of the women teachers is based on "those imperishable principles of equality, and opposition to special class privilege, which were taught by Thomas Jefferson, and which are to-day the vital essence and best assurance of perpetuity of the Democratic party, to which we adhere." And *Collier's Weekly* presents their case more specifically as follows:

"A woman as principal of a school may receive less than a man may receive among the youngest children in the very lowest grade, where, by the way, he ought not to be allowed at all, and where he is put usually only for incompetence in the upper grades. Such flagrant injustice in the long run is flagrantly bad economy, for nothing is more important to all the people than that the schools should have the best teachers who can be secured, whether men or women. Those who object to equality talk about the way the money is spent, the men usually being married and the women not, but such a paternal ground for fixing salaries hardly requires an answer."

Another phase of the question is presented by a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who fears that the granting of

ALL BALLED UP.
BRYAN—"What are you kicking about? You're getting there."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

MR. BRYAN FEELS REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT HE WILL BE HER CHOICE.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

NOTHING ELSE IN SIGHT.

equal pay to women teachers would be an indirect menace to the family and to society. We read:

"Economic law and the well-being of society set the wage of the adult male at the 'living wage' of the family—this quite regardless whether the individual man is even married. The wage of the woman, as for example in stenography, is not standardized to the 'family wage'; it remains individual. And it is well for society that it should be so; for, first, the family should be fostered, not penalized; and second, the single woman should be productive to society, as well as self-supporting. Labor-unionism, to be sure, demands the man's wage, the 'family wage,' for women, too, but that is merely in order to drive women out of competition, and the method has succeeded—to woman's great loss.

"Perhaps nowhere else is the issue drawn so clearly as in the New York City public schools, because the Board of Education does not engage married women. Here, then, is found a body of nearly 15,000 employees, 88 per cent. of whom, women, receive what is theoretically an individual living wage, which wage, because of their overwhelming number, constitutes the regular wage of the New York teacher. To the other 12 per cent., men, employed only because of the need of a sprinkling of men in so great a system, is paid an exceptional wage, what is theoretically a family 'living wage,' and it would seem well both for society at large and for the pupils that the men teachers should be fathers. It is found that over 80 per cent. of the high-school men in New York are married. The average family contains four. As the high-school woman is paid $1,900, and the man $2,400, it would not appear that the man is favored; for over against the individual's $1,900 in the case of the woman stands an individual $600, for each member of his family.

"It seems that the New York woman teacher is unconsciously fighting against the family, against society, and for injustice."

LACK OF WORK

THE lack of opportunity to participate in Adam's curse has become an almost daily feature of the news columns of the daily press. The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* reports 15,000 unemployed in that city, the Chicago papers put the figure in their city at 75,000, and Frank Julian Warne writes in *Charities*, after a thorough investigation, that New York City has 90,000 members of organized labor without jobs, in addition to 30,000 vagrants. Other cities are in a similar plight. In Philadelphia on Thursday of last week a mob of 2,500 foreigners "armed with revolvers, clubs, bricks, and stones, and carrying red flags," to quote the Philadelphia *Press*, marched for the City Hall demanding "work and bread," and "fought desperately with a score of policemen who attempted to disperse them, and were put to rout by three hundred policemen who were hurried to the scene from every section of the city."

This wide-spread state of unemployment is mitigated, however, by the news of resumption of work here and there. One item tells of the reemployment of 7,500 men in and around Chicago; while others tell of 5,000 going back to work in Cleveland, 6,000 in Biddeford, Me., 2,000 in Johnstown, Pa., 2,500 in and around Wellsville, O., and smaller numbers elsewhere. "The worst is over," declares *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), and "the resumption of mills will probably from this time on progress steadily." In another editorial it adds:

"Within the last ten days there has been a renewal of the demand for labor. Chief Powderly says that this demand comes from every part of the country, that it calls for mechanics, mill-operatives, factory-hands, railroad-builders, and farm-laborers. From the agricultural States has come notice that in the spring hundreds of thousands of farm-hands will be needed and that every effort should be made by the Government at this time to see to it that an adequate supply of labor is provided in the regions where it soon will be urgently required.

"Improvement is certainly under way, but our observation is that it is very slow, and we do not advise our readers who are unemployed to count on a complete resumption of industry at an early date. But the worst of the depression is over, undoubtedly."

If labor resists reduction of wages, however, the men are likely to find themselves without jobs, and if the manufacturer tries to keep up prices he is likely to find himself without orders, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which goes on to give the following rather bitter advice to both employed and employer:

"The alternative to lower wages and lower prices is less work and less business, not only less than there was a few months ago, which is already an accomplished fact, but less than there would

KEEPING OFF THE BIG FELLOW.
Savage in the Chicago *Socialist*.

A SUMMING UP OF SECRETARY TAFT'S SPEECH AT KANSAS CITY, FEB. 11.
As long as Uncle Sam keeps the Roosevelt policies, he need have no fear of the dragon Socialism. — Morris in the *Spokesman-Review*.

SOCIALISM IN THE BACKGROUND.

A NOON-HOUR "BREAD-LINE" OF THE HUNGRY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN GRAND STREET.

New York teachers discovered that hundreds of children go without lunch because their parents are out of work. Many of these are now being fed by public and private charity.

otherwise be. The resistance of organized labor to reducing wages must inevitably increase the number of unemployed and the consequent suffering, and delay recovery in industrial activity, for organized labor has no power to force production or prevent the curtailment that inordinate cost has compelled. The resistance of combined capital, 'in the form of trust or otherwise,' to a reduction of prices can only have a similar effect in hampering recovery for a wide range of industries and for all business that depends upon normal industrial activity. Every day we are getting reports of the great number of working-men in enforced idleness, and there are appeals to governing authorities to make work for the unemployed, while organizations for charitable aid are overwhelmed with demands for relief for the deserving who can get no work. There should be a cooperation of all concerned to relieve this situation as speedily and as rapidly as possible by the only means bywhich it can be done. . . .

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THE BOWERY MISSION AS A DORMITORY.

Here five hundred workless and shelterless are allowed to spend the night, sleeping as best they can in their chairs.

"The greatest offender, because it is the one in position to exercise the largest power and do the most harm, is the Steel Trust, which is able to coerce or induce its few influential rivals in the business to cooperate with it in holding up prices, and thereby hampering every industry and trade and all traffic dependent upon it for materials and supplies, and keeping a stifling blanket upon exhausted business in its effort to recover strength."

Several schemes have been suggested for granting unused land to the unemployed, but none of them has materialized on any large scale as yet. A number of cities are rushing city improvements to provide work for their idle. Secretary Wilson received a delegation a few days ago who came to interest him in a plan to open lands to the unemployed. After hearing what they had to say, he replied:

"You are right, gentlemen, only the duty and burden of establishing the enterprises rest unmistakably upon the State and municipal governments. The great manufacturing centers, like New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, have had the advantage of large populations in time of industrial prosperity. They have drained the country districts of a large proportion of the wealth-producers, and it is only fair that, having had the advantages, they should shoulder some of the disadvantages. They must not expect to 'eat their cake and have it, too.'

"The idea is a good one, and the distance between a closed-down factory and a newly plowed farm should be made as short as

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MIDNIGHT "BREAD-LINE" AT THE BOWERY MISSION.

possible. Let the great municipalities, and the smaller ones also, for that matter, provide land within a five-cent fare from town; let the unemployed have access to it, and we will send them experts, without charge, from the Department of Agriculture to show them how to do it, and we will furnish the seeds also. It would solve the problem of unemployment as quickly as anything else would, and the worst that could happen, in case of a return of prosperity in the factories, would be the possession of valuable farms by the municipalities which they might conduct profitably on ordinary business principles."

OFFICIAL ANSWER TO THE NAVY'S CRITICS

OUR Navy is inferior to none except in the number of its vessels, declare Rear-Admiral G. A. Converse and Chief Constructor W. L. Capps, whose reports before the Senate are the direct result of criticisms published by Mr. Reuterdahl in a popular magazine. These official reports make virtually the same points in refutation of Mr. Reuterdahl's charges as were made in an unsigned article in *The Scientific American* from which we quoted a few weeks ago. Admiral Converse emphasizes the fact that "we have compromises in our designs of battle-ships because it is impossible to construct a perfect battle-ship"—a difficulty which confronts other nations as well. "No ship," he asserts, "has been built by us inferior to those of any nation designed at the same time."

THE "ALABAMA" IN THE TROUGH OF A SEA.

This is the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sperry, fourth division, Atlantic fleet. Her keel was laid in 1896. The photograph seems to support the charge that some of our battle-ships have so low a freeboard that their broadside guns would be largely unavailable in rough weather.

"I have no hesitancy whatever in stating," says Mr. Capps, "that the freeboard forward on American battle-ships now in commission, with the sole exception of the *Kearsarge* and the *Kentucky*, is ample to meet all the requirements of the batteries of those vessels under any conditions of sea which are likely to be met with in naval actions." In some instances Mr. Reuterdahl's statements are declared erroneous—as when he credits the open gun-ports of the *Kearsarge* with an area of 100 square feet, instead of their actual area of 9.12 square feet. In others, features which he points out as defects are declared by the experts to be positive merits. We learn from the official reports that the alleged "submerged" armor-belts of our ships are somewhat higher than those of foreign ships of the same date and design; that the armor is thicker; that our turret designs are in the main similar to those of British, French, and Japanese vessels. The reports, thinks the New York *Tribune*, form "a complete and effective answer" to the recent criticism of our battle-ships. "It is always easy to criticize the past by the improved present, as Mr. Reuterdahl did," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*; "but the real question is whether the experience of the past has improved the present." "Of this," it adds, "our new battle-ships leave no doubt." "As far as a layman can determine from the various discussions of the subject in the past three months," says the Springfield *Republican*, "there is abundant reason for the belief that the United States fleet has been built with as few serious faults as any of the modern navies, and that, structurally at least, it is to be compared favorably with the fleets of the other great Powers."

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ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE "DELAWARE."

It will belong to the new 20,000-ton type of battle-ship. The *Delaware* and her sister ship, the *North Dakota*, are spoken of as the American *Dreadnoughts*. Their main batteries consist of ten 12-inch rifles.

THE SUFFRAGETTES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

THE opposition to woman-suffrage in America comes from the rich women—our "only idle class" reports Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, the devoted English leader who has suffered imprisonment for the cause in her own country, and who was recently in the United States trying to awaken American women to a consciousness of their unclaimed rights. Contrasting the movement in England and America, Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson puts special stress on the assertion that in America there is no opposition from the men, who "may be indifferent, but are not hostile." She believes that the chief hope of woman-suffrage in the United States rests upon two classes of women, the college girl and the working woman; and she adds the opinion—writing in the Chicago *Tribune*—that they

will get the vote "by way of Socialism." Of the idle rich women who are hostile to the movement she says:

"These horrid women—and they are supported only by a few men who object to the alien vote and would like to confine the franchise to American-born citizens—sign the petitions against woman-suffrage, and so far they have met with success in the East. 'We have got everything we want,' they say, and as I used to tell them at my meetings: 'You have a great deal more than you deserve.'

"But I could not get any of them to oppose me, or even to put a question. At the Century Club in Philadelphia the only person who could be found to start an opposition was a lawyer, and the general impression was that it was rather bad taste for a man to contradict a woman. Such scenes as we have here at meetings would be quite impossible in America. If people don't approve they stay away or walk out. They don't interrupt."

The suffrage movement appeals to the American working women, or rather the laboring women, as the writer goes on to explain, because "their only means of improving their condition and obtaining better wages is by combination and getting political power." Of the American college girl she says:

"She is a far larger class than we have here, because there are so many women's colleges and universities in America. I am bound to say that as a rule they know little about the question, perhaps because they approach it from a different standpoint. The idea of the thinking college girl is to go into politics in order to purify it.

MRS. COBDEN-SANDERSON.

Members of the British Cabinet have of late found it impossible to make speeches in public without being interrupted by the question, "Why did you send the daughter of Richard Cobden to prison?" She was arrested for leading a band of suffragettes into the House of Commons.

"I spoke at Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, and there, as elsewhere, the girls were perfectly enthusiastic. They were quite ready for the 'gospel,' because they study sociology and political economy, and, in fact, one result of this is that they all want to go into settlements and work among the poor when they leave college."

To quote further from the same authority:

"Women will get the vote in America by way of Socialism. Just now we are at the beginning of a great movement in that direction. There is no chance of an independent Labor or Socialist party, such as we have in England. But everything will come altogether by Socialism.

"Woman-suffrage is not likely to be granted by separate legislation in America. The thing is too complicated. There are five States altogether that have adopted it, but only Colorado as a State—the others introduced woman-suffrage when they were Territories. And of course that does not touch Federal government. So I think that women will have to wait until the American Federation of Labor is strong enough to have its way—for woman-suffrage is part of its program."

While in London the cause is advertised almost daily by riotously devoted women who storm the House of Commons, force their way into the homes of Cabinet Ministers, and struggle in the hands of the policemen who escort them to prison, in this country its methods have scarcely advanced beyond the dignified indoor meeting, the formal resolution, the petition to legislature or

AN ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTE ARRESTED FOR TRYING TO GAIN ADMITTANCE TO THE HOUSE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

SUFFRAGETTES DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS IN UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

HOW THE SUFFRAGETTES FARE IN ENGLAND AND IN AMERICA.

governor. In New York, however, under the leadership of an Englishwoman, Mrs. Borrman Wells, somewhat more advanced tactics are now being applied. Weekly outdoor meetings are held in Madison Square, and an informal Sunday parade, which attracted a following of several thousands, has helped to catch the public's attention. Newspaper rumor has it that these sensational methods, not meeting with the approval of the more conservative woman-suffragists, have split the movement into factions—at least in New York. A delegation of women, representing both factions, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Albany last week to petition that an amendment striking the limiting word "male" from the suffrage clause of the State Constitution be submitted to a vote of the people. It is interesting to note that another delegation of women spoke on the same occasion in opposition to this petition. Governor Hughes consoled both sides with the diplomatic assurance that whatever is right must ultimately prevail.

The New York *Evening Mail*, comparing the methods of the propaganda in England and America, reminds us that the different phases of the movement have had their analogies in the political activities of the sterner sex. "After the 'gradual emancipation and repatriation' tenets of the original antislavery societies," it remarks, "appeared the militant abolitionists." And "after the woman-suffragist, leading what has been called a 'gilt-chair' movement because its proponents meet in hotels, assembly parlors, and banquet-rooms, appears the suffragette, who holds meetings in the streets and seeks martyrdom from the police." In England the suffragist is already eclipsed by the suffragette, while in America the movement is still in its less radical phase. Says *The Mail*:

"It has been attempted to copy English methods here, and a number of open-air meetings have been held. English agitators have been at work, with only the partial approbation of the local woman-suffrage leaders. 'I think them decidedly out of place,' says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman-Suffrage Association, speaking of the open-air meetings here. She holds that 'the full suffrage movement is only a question of submission in this country, and we haven't worked at it much in New York because we are not ready to carry it, if it were submitted.'"

MISCHIEF OF THE PACIFIC CRUISE

"EXTREMELY unfortunate, and fraught with immense mischief," contends *The Advocate of Peace* (Boston), is the practise cruise of our great battle-fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Yet this organ of the American Peace Society dismisses as undeserving of consideration the prophecies of consequent international trouble exploited so diligently at one time by our sensational papers, and discovers the real mischief of this naval display to lie in the bad and stimulating example it sets the other Powers. It serves, moreover, "to excite the imagination of the masses at home, to kindle their fighting patriotism, to intensify their fear of imaginary foreign foes, and to make them feel that a big fleet is absolutely necessary to our safety." But the moral effect upon the world at large, urges *The Advocate of Peace*, is the greater evil to be feared. To quote:

"The President naively supposes, if his utterances are to be taken at their face value, that the other Powers will be awed by this naval display into respect for us, and thus the peace of the world be better assured. What will actually happen is that most of the great naval Powers will be aroused by the example, or goaded on by a lurking fear of what may be our purposes, to add immediately to its own naval equipment and to try to outdo us in power on the sea. . . . . .

"That our own country should, at any rate on the naval side, be taking the lead in this ruinous rivalry is one of the incomprehensible contradictions of the time; and so it is regarded by all intelligent people abroad. Our national principles, our historic antecedents, and what we have actually done through arbitration in promoting international good feeling and peace, all demand that we should be first, and not last, in every purpose and effort to bring about speedily a limitation and reduction of the overgrown armaments which now burden the world. But instead of this, here we are, cap in hand, shouting with the full strength of our lungs, and rushing at our top speed at the head of the mad race for ever greater and greater naval armament."

GATHERING THEM IN.

THE MAN ON THE JOB—"This high-pressure system is great!"
Williams in the Chicago *News*.

"NEXT TRIP!"

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE FAVORITE SON.

FOREIGN COMMENT

AMERICA'S ADVANCE ON THE PACIFIC

THE rounding of Cape Horn by the American fleet signalizes the fact that America's interests and America's future have also passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and this transition is a good and sufficient explanation for the voyage of our ships, declares Sydney Brooks in the London *Fortnightly Review*. The doubling of the Cape "marks the turning-point in an unexampled maneuver," and "transfixes a great nation in the very crisis of a vast political transition," remarks this experienced British observer of American affairs. The undertaking, he adds, "has no parallel in naval history," and must be taken as a symptom of "the steady decline of the Atlantic during the last ten years as the center of America's political and strategical interests and the counterbalancing rise of the Pacific." First of all, peace in the Atlantic has been secured. As Mr. Brooks observes:

"Within the past decade event after event has whittled down the importance of the Atlantic in the scheme of American policy and strategy. The menace of war, never a very heavy one, has been dissipated, it is hardly too much to say, from Maine to Florida. Since the expulsion of Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico, the West Indies, as a possible source of conflict between the United States and any European Power, have practically ceased to exist. . . . .

"Again, the revolution that has taken place in Anglo-American relations within the last ten years is another and potent guaranty for the peace of the Atlantic seaboard. There are questions still pending between the United States on the one hand and Canada and Newfoundland on the other, but, tho intricate, they are in no sense menacing; the spirit in which they are approached is the spirit of reasonableness and amity; and the idea that any one of them, or all of them put together, could result in a war between the United States and Great Britain would, I believe, be rejected as monstrous and incredible by the people of both countries. . . .

"Finally, there is the Monroe Doctrine. It is a commonplace of observation that the last ten years or so have witnessed on the part of all European Powers a growing acquiescence in the principle enunciated by that doctrine. That is partly because the Monroe Doctrine has ceased to be a doctrine merely, and has become, thanks to President Roosevelt, a fact pointed with ships and guns, and weighted with reciprocal responsibilities."

HOW ENGLAND AMUSES ITSELF.
—*Rire* (Paris).

The writer continues with the statement that it is not necessary that the fleet should touch at San Francisco in order to fulfil its mission, and that President Roosevelt's object in dispatching it must not be narrowed down to a mere intention of making a demonstration with any definite object against Japan. The cruise is

A STRAIGHT TALK TO "JAWN D."
A British view of the President's message.
—London *Morning Leader*.

the necessary result of American imperial expansion. The United States need not maintain a war-squadron in the Atlantic. But she has large interests in the Pacific. On this point Mr. Brooks summarizes his conclusions as follows:

"These three factors—the virtual disappearance of the West Indies, of Great Britain, and of the Monroe Doctrine as menaces to the peace of the United States—have, as it seems to me, sensibly detracted from the political and strategical importance of the Atlantic in the periphery of American policy. If the possibility of a war with Great Britain may be eliminated as well as the possibility of a struggle with any European Power over the West Indies or the Monroe Doctrine, it follows that the naval force necessary for the protection of American interests in the Atlantic may be reduced without danger to little more than a mere police squadron. On the other hand, within the last ten years the Pacific has risen enormously in the scale of American interests. Since 1898 the United States has strewn the Pacific with stepping-stones from Hawaii to the Philippines. She has built up an export trade to the Far East worth, I suppose, £30,000,000 a year. She has landed an army on Chinese territory. She has been drawn, willy-nilly, into the vortex of the Far-Eastern question. She has played in the evolution of that question an active, often a leading, always a distinctive, part. She has formulated policies and taken a hand in momentous negotiations. She has definitely enrolled the Far East among the objects of her diplomatic solicitude."

As it has been found advisable that British naval power, instead of being scattered all over the world, should be largely massed in home or, at any rate, in European waters, developments not less compelling, says Mr. Brooks, have "convinced American statesmen that the back door of the United States can no longer be left unguarded, and that as a sphere of American interests the Pacific counts politically for as much as, and in the future may count for more than, the Atlantic." "A condition of things under which America's heaviest liabilities were being incurred in one ocean while her fleet was stationed in another," he adds, "could not be permanent."

WAS FRANCO A MADMAN?

WAS the "dictator" of Portugal a sane man? is the question now being discust by some sections of the European press. He certainly was insensate in his defiance of all precedents in constitutional government, it is argued. He stubbornly tried to serve two masters. He was a revolutionist and a monarchist at the same time. His revolutionary dismissal of parliament was an act worthy of Cromwell or the Napoleons, yet Cromwell put his king to death, and Napoleon I. shot the Bourbon Duc d'Enghien. Franco supported Carlos of Portugal, even enriched him, and defied the people, whom he tyrannized over, imprisoned, and deported, even while he profest to be working for their liberation. Napoleon III. imprisoned the deputies of Paris when he proclaimed himself Emperor, but resumed constitutionality, and France acquiesced in his government. Franco, as both German, Spanish, French, and English papers confess, had really no idea of constitutionality, and clearly looked upon himself as a god out of the machine. This is the reason why he is charged not only with ignorance of constitutional law, but with entertaining a sort of crazy notion that he was a constitutional messiah, a Western mahdi who was ordained to work political miracles and violate every principle of law and order in support of a monarchy which he was misleading into a path that ended in death.

THE GENERALS AT THE BAR IN THE GREAT RUSSIAN MILITARY TRIAL.
General Stoessel is in civilian dress.

Such are the reasons why the highly educated, philosophical, and consistent Socialist August Bebel is inclined to regard Franco as not "normal," as a madman, as what Max Nordau would have called an egomaniac. Bebel looks upon him as a man who aimed utterly beside the mark, and his policy entailed the resultant tragedy as an absolutely necessary consequence. To quote the words of this writer in his brilliant Socialist daily, *Vorwarts* (Berlin):

"The news that follows immediately upon the event of the Lisbon assassination is that of Franco's flight. As soon as he had thrown the country into utter confusion by his brutal down-trampling of the constitution, he makes for his own safety and is now on his way to London.

"There is some appearance of truth in the statement of the Portuguese Republicans that Franco was not exactly normal nor in possession of his reason. And in truth this gentleman has acted so very like a madman, and has taken such delight in treading in the dust every consideration of justice, and in indulging every wild whim of his own, that the impression is certainly justifiable. Franco received frequent warnings from England of the inevitable consequence of his wrong-headedness, but treated all expostulations with contempt. If the *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin is correct, Franco was so infatuated as to be bent on continuing his policy even after the assassination of Carlos and his son. He had actually decreed the imprisonment and deportation of nearly three hundred persons. He was, however, at once opposed in the Council and his retirement demanded."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DARK PICTURE OF STOESSEL

THE past twelve months have been remarkable for trials at law of singular interest, and since Hervé has been sent to jail and Harden alternately acquitted and condemned on a charge of libeling members of the German Army, nothing has so startled the press as the sentence against General Stoessel for surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese. Admiral Byng was hanged on a charge of misconduct, as Voltaire declared, "to encourage the others." But the charges made against the Russian commander at Port Arthur are so many and so monstrous that they have shocked the ear of the world. The soldier who has been condemned to death, albeit recommended to mercy, was not only a coward, an incompetent, and a selfish glutton, but he and his staff and associates were the natural product of the Russian bureaucratic system, says a correspondent of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), a magazine that often acts as the mouthpiece of Russian discontent. In this article a full-length portrait is given of a Russian military man in high command with such characteristics as have never been laid to the charge of any European officer of modern times. General Stoessel, General Fock, and the other leaders of the Russian Army showed themselves utterly without tactical skill or foresight, we read in this Swiss monthly review. "The witnesses who gave evidence concerning the surrender of

A NEW PLAYTHING FOR THE CZAREVITCH.
Port Arthur and the quarreling generals.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Photo by Bulla.

OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON AT PORT ARTHUR, WITNESSES AT THE STOESSEL TRIAL.

If they were starved during the siege, they seem to have fully recovered from it.

Port Arthur have stript the last veil from the criminal doings of these men." To quote further:

"As a representative of a despot czar, Stoessel, from the moment he arrived at Port Arthur, posed as an autocrat, keeping a close gag on the journalists and correspondents, and bribing with gifts of money those who extolled his bravery in the newspapers of the world. It was in this way he seduced those wretched French journalists who subscribed to make him a present of a sword of honor."

But the Russian leader was not only a crafty schemer, paying for newspaper puffs and filling the press of Europe with boastful lies about himself; he was also an arrant coward, says this correspondent. To quote his words:

"His poltroonery was as flagrant as his incapacity. Every witness has borne testimony that his attitude in times of danger was quite demoralizing to the troops under his command. He never exposed himself at posts of danger. When in September, 1904, some shells fell near the house he was occupying, he immediately left it and took refuge in another quarter of the city. But soon afterward this dwelling seemed to him dangerous, and he accordingly took measures to hide himself in a corner of the town which the mortars could not reach. When this spot seemed to him unsafe he immediately capitulated to the Japanese. The pusillanimous bearing of their general called forth from the Russian Army very uncomplimentary remarks concerning the commander-in-chief, and Stoessel was openly ridiculed by the officers, the common soldiers, and the civilians of the town. But the General had everything under his own control and took a cruel revenge upon his detractors, many of whom were imprisoned and deported."

His inhumanities and acts of selfishness were apparent under other circumstances. If provisions were scantily dealt out to the soldiers, it was not because bread and meat were so scarce as to make a surrender imperative. Thus we read:

"It has been proved by reliable testimony that Port Arthur was by no means on the brink of famine before the capitulation, as was falsely affirmed by General Stoessel. He himself gave frequent dinner-parties, of which grandiloquent descriptions were given by the journalists parasitically devoted to him. These gentlemen bragged about the large supplies of beef and pork which came to his table while the garrison was starving. What is even worse than this is the fact that as soon as Stoessel had surrendered his troops to the Japanese, instead of sharing their lot, he hurriedly dispatched all his baggage to Dalny, after making a stipulation in the act of surrender that the enemy should give him twenty-eight cars for his private and personal use."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TWO RULERS OF GERMANY

NOT a circle of interested busybodies—a clique or camarilla—is now the ruling power in German statesmanship. There is now no ruler but William II., and if von Buelow is not his prophet, he is at least his adviser and right-hand man—more to him than Bismarck certainly ever was, much more than Hohenlohe, and more still than the military precisian Caprivi, who looked upon the head of the state as still more head of the army, and therefore not to be criticized or even counseled. Emperor and Chancellor are now on intimate terms, "Arcadians both," prepared to sing in unison, or at least in harmony. Such is the line of comment now running through the German press.

It is not of course to be wondered at that under such circumstances the gossip concerning a camarilla, or secret clique, which was practically controlling the foreign and domestic policy of Prince von Buelow and his imperial master, has been loudly denied by many German papers, and accounts have been published to show that William and his Chancellor are the real rulers of the country, and that such a thing as a third power has at present no existence. Indeed, the impression derived from reading an article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is that the monarch and his responsible Minister are almost inseparable, and that neither the French President, the King of England, nor any other European sovereign takes so large a part in personally transacting the affairs of state as this Emperor himself. The article referred to claims to be half-inspired, or at least gathered from court authorities. It must be self-evident, declares the writer, that in order to prevent friction in carrying out the business of the Empire there must be a close and constant intercourse between the Chancellor and the Emperor. In the details of the way this intercourse is maintained without interference from an irresponsible camarilla, we seem to see two souls with but one single thought. It is absolutely imperative, we are told, "that the Emperor must see as often as possible and talk with his Chancellor, the only responsible officer of the executive." If these two friends and yokefellows are ever

separated, "there must be maintained, by telegraph, telephone, courier, and letter-post," the closest connection between them. This communication is rendered secret by the frequent use of cipher. To quote further details:

"We learn from official sources that when Kaiser William is residing at Potsdam or Berlin he scarcely ever lets a day go by without spending some time in conversation with the Chancellor. Such is the Kaiser's energy and eager application to business that he frequently calls personally on his chief adviser, and does not stay for the Chancellor to visit him. This enables the first Minister of the Crown to dispatch a great quantity of business in a short time."

The following is the sovereign's daily program of work:

"The Emperor rides or drives most days of the week at ten o'clock to the wicket-gate of the Chancellor's palace. He not in-

ON THE BRINK OF THE ABYSS.
BUELOW—"Don't be afraid, dear madam, you are quite safe in my hands." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

frequently goes on foot, after finishing his promenade in the public park with the Empress or some gentleman of the court. Prince Buelow, who has been informed by telephone of the impending visit, receives the Kaiser at the entrance of the palace, and the discussion of business is at once begun. His Imperial Majesty has already received all important cuttings from the morning journals, he has already perused the principal dailies, has read his early letters. This has prepared him with a host of subjects to be discust with the Chancellor. This discussion is carried on in fine weather during a *tête-à-tête* promenade in the park of the Chancellor's palace. The Chancellor has already gone through a great mass of material, news, and dispatches in preparing for the interview. In bad weather the conference is held in the Chancellor's private study.

"All court ceremonial is dropt during these business meetings, in order that matters may be discust and settled with the greatest possible dispatch. In this way the Chancellor can have full liberty to initiate the consideration of any matters of state with which it would seem expedient that his sovereign should have an intimate acquaintance. Very frequently, before visiting the palace of the Chancellor, the Kaiser has an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This happens on days when the monarch wishes to gain full information on some foreign problem of which he and the Chancellor have to arrange a solution. . . . When the Kaiser is traveling he employs the services of the telegraph or of a reliable courier to keep him in direct contact with his Chancellor. It will be seen from these notes that relations existing between the Emperor of Germany and his fourth chancellor are of the closest and most real character."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"FOOL GUNNERY" IN THE BRITISH NAVY

AS the American Navy is receiving the fire of some pretty severe technical criticism, so the British fleet is now having its share of disparagement, and under the title of "Fool Gunnery in the Navy" a writer in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* declares that no ship of the most recent type which flies the "White Ensign" is properly equipped to sail out and demolish a naval antagonist. He lays the whole blame for this condition of things upon the lack of training and experience in naval gunnery with which he charges the officers. Thus he bluntly declares:

"The fleets at sea are undoubtedly well up to the standard of gunnery required by the Admiralty. The standards set up by that body, however, are not the standards of war. Nor do they remotely resemble war, and as they now exist public agitation should go on unceasingly, 'hesitating at nothing,' to use Sir John Fisher's own phrase, until such times as they have been remodeled on a fighting footing."

He particularizes as follows:

"In the work of destruction of an enemy by guns, the fleet are not properly led or assisted by the Admiralty Board.

"The study of war, not strategically or tactically, but so far as depends on gunnery efficiency, is neglected. Their orders and policy, and the general tenor of their thoughts as interpreted by the fleets, leads only to one thing—and that the ability of single ships to hit 'fixt' canvas targets. The target with many holes leads many an inland ironmonger to imagine that his country is safe; also that he is getting value for his money from the guns of the fleet. The poor man knows nothing of the conditions which governed the production of the holes, but assumes blindly that they were those which would be met with in action, and is grossly deceived."

The directing of a firing-battery on board a war-vessel is committed to certain "spotters," as they are called, officers posted aloft on the masts who watch where the shell strikes, and suggest an amended aim, where necessary. "At present the Admiralty have no school of spotting and controlling fire. Yet effective spotting or control of fire is the very crux of destruction of an enemy." To use the words of this writer, who signs himself "St. Barbara":

"The long-course lieutenants at the principal gunnery school at Portsmouth get the very briefest amount of practical instruction in spotting. It is easy to be misled on this point. They get instruction on short-range spotting, which is useless to them. . . . The time of these young officers is entirely devoted to learning the number of cogs in some impossible wheel, ballistic theories, and the art of blacksmithing—this latter in deference to an overdone mechanical craze which is out of place in a school of gunnery."

The spotting is practically left to be learned at sea. The spotters are appointed almost at random. The gunnery of the ship is thus committed to those who know almost as little about it as a landsman, and for six or nine months at the beginning of a cruise the ship would be at the mercy of a properly trained antagonist. Anybody on board a ship spots who can cajole the captain into letting him do so, we are told, yet while "gun-pointing may be summed up as muscle combined with mental briskness, brainwork is required in seeing that the most effective use is got out of the muscle-work at the gun." The critic concludes: "The bare fact stands that captains are not given officers who can effectively control their gun-fire."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE USES OF TEARS

MUCH attention has recently been given to the physiological phenomena of emotion. These, which used to be considered as merely accompanying the grief, fear, joy, or whatever the emotion might be, are now widely regarded as an important part of the emotion itself. By some writers the physiological part is treated as fundamental. This point of view is taken by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, January 18) who writes on "The Physiological Utility of Tears," and describes the interesting theory of Waynbaum that the production of tears relieves the blood-pressure in the brain. Says this writer:

"Every vivid emotion manifests itself outwardly in the physiognomy or attitude. William James says that objects of anger, love, fear, etc., not only impel man to outward acts, but provoke characteristic alterations of posture and face, affecting in various specific ways the respiration, circulation, and other organic functions. When the external acts are inhibited these latter expressions of emotion persist; we read anger in the face, even if a blow has not been struck, and fear may show itself in the voice and the complexion, even when all other signs of it have been controlled.

"There exists what may be called emotional mimicry; our attitudes and faces often betray our thoughts and feelings. They may also suggest these to us; it is difficult to have gay thoughts when an attitude of grief is taken.

"In subjects plunged in the hypnotic sleep the imposed attitude controls the thought. Make a hypnotized person kneel and clasp his hands, and he will recite a prayer; clench his hand and place his arm in the attitude of striking, and his face will assume an expression of anger. In the hypnotic state there is disaggregation of the two psychisms; the inferior and automatic personality obeys the impulses suggested by the attitude, while the superior personality may resist. To a lesser degree in the normal state, the attitude acts on our thoughts, and an effort of the superior personality is necessary to resist it. Let us consider a sad man. The characteristic feature of grief, from the physiologic point of view, is the paralyzing action that it exerts on the voluntary muscles. The burden of grief may cause actual fatigue, in which movements are difficult that are ordinarily executed with ease. This dominant characteristic is easily observed. Racine notes it in 'Hippolyte':

> "'Scarce through the gates of Frézènes had we passed;
> He on his chariot sitting silently.
> Round him his serried guards, all silent too.
> His hands had let the reins drop listlessly.'

"The latent innervation of the muscles is equally diminished: the neck bows, the head hangs down, the face lengthens from the weakness of the muscles of the cheeks, the lower jaw may even drop. The eyes seem large, as is always the case when the orbicular sphincters are paralyzed, but it may happen that the upper eyelid partly closes, because of the weakness of the sustaining muscle, and covers much of the eyeball.

"The vasomotor system behaves in grief in a way entirely opposite to that of the voluntary motor apparatus. While the latter weakens and relaxes, the vasomotors, on the contrary, contract more than usual; thus the blood is exprest from the small vessels and the various tissues and organs are exhausted of it; the immediate consequences of this anemia are pallor, weakness, and collapse; the relaxation of the features due to the softness of the muscles gives the face a characteristic expression. The secretions are diminished, the mouth becomes dry, the tongue viscous. In nursing women the secretion of milk lessens.

"How shall we reconcile this array of facts, and the theory that explains them, with the abundant secretion of tears, which are the habitual expression of grief? Lange observes that they do not accompany all the forms of grief. They are, according to him, the effect of the reaction that follows a state of vasomotor contraction."

A rather original theory is proposed by Dr. Waynbaum in a recent book noted by this writer. There is a very close relation between the circulations within and without the cranium. The blood of the brain communicates freely with that of the face. These two circulations being largely identical, the play of the facial muscles, and the alternatives of congestion and anemia that they produce, diminish or increase the volume of the intracranial blood. Their movements, constituting what we may call emotional grimaces, are thus harmonious and useful. The writer contiones:

"Then why do we weep? In weeping the brain is deprived of blood. Tears, Waynbaum says, act like a natural bleeding process, which is the more effective as it takes place in a territory directly affecting the intracranial circulation in its most delicate part; that is, in the cortical substance.

"The lacrimal gland, as we know, is fed by the lacrimal artery, a voluminous branch of the ophthalmic artery, which itself belongs to the internal carotid. When we weep, all the tears are furnished directly by the blood of the lacrimal artery, that is to say, by the blood of the internal carotid itself. Thus an abstraction of water, and of albuminoid and chemical substances, at the immediate expense of the cerebral blood, takes place in the act of shedding tears. This loss of serum produces the effect of a slight local loss of blood, dulling the centers to pain for some instants and bringing relief to the weeper. This is the way in which tears come to the aid of the suffering soul through the intermediary of the superior centers.

"This theory applies also to tears of joy. In joy . . . there is chiefly increase of innervation and circulation. At a given moment tears give needed relief to the cerebral circulation of one who has laughed too much and whose brain is thereby congested.

"Blessed are those who weep, whether they be sad or gay; for they are decongesting their brains!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. SAMUEL G. TRACY,
Who has a plan for postponing old age.

KEEPING YOUNG BY ELECTRIC TREATMENT

A METHOD of retarding the approach of old age by treatment with high-frequency electric currents is reported in *The Medical Times* (New York, February) by Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, of New York. In Dr. Tracy's opinion, senility is a natural process, and should come on gradually and painlessly. Owing to inheritance or predisposition, as well as to the strenuous modern life, it creeps up before we are aware of it, and this is the time for the physician to protect his patient. When a man begins to get old, says Dr. Tracy, much can be accomplished to retard the symptoms. He goes on:

"It is admitted by many of our profession that arteriosclerosis (with loss of elasticity in the walls of the arteries) is really the beginning of old age. The changes in the wall of the blood-vessel are said to be due to hypertention and to vitiated blood. The condition of the blood is due to autoinfection and the floating in the blood-stream of waste materials.

"The waste material found in the blood is due to overeating, excessive drinking of alcohol, and autointoxication. In the latter

case the chemistry of the system is unbalanced. . . . There is more waste than repair; the organs which preside over elimination of waste material being overtaxed are unable to efficiently take care of the excess, and consequently some waste material floats in the blood-stream, acting as a poisonous substance, vitiating the 'rivers of life,' and degenerating the 'river-beds.' . . . . .

"When arteriosclerosis has manifested itself by hypertention in the blood-vessels, strong emotions, excessive mental excitement, or physical strain is likely to endanger life by a sudden rupture of a small vessel in the brain. . . . An artery of the body can be compared with a flexible rubber tube, used for a drop-light, and filled with illuminating-gas. Continual overpressure of gas within the tube will affect the walls of the tube, and diminish its elasticity. If the tube is slightly damaged or obstructed, increased pressure of gas may cause a fissure in the inner wall of the tube. To make the tube do good practical work it is absolutely necessary to moderate the pressure of the gas.

"So it is with our arteries. When arteriosclerosis first makes its appearance we must reduce the pressure in the blood-vessel.

"While old age can not be prevented, we have agencies at our disposal which will materially assist in retarding it, and in making its symptoms more comfortable. These agencies are high-frequency electric currents, diet, and hygiene. The physiological effects of a high-frequency current are due to the spark, or condenser effect, which produces mechanical effect on the tissue, an increased heat in the body, and the formation of ozone and ultraviolet light. The local action is accomplished by a general reaction, the blood-pressure is lowered, and combustion through the lungs is increased. The eliminative processes are generally stimulated."

It is claimed that very interesting results are obtained by the use of such high-frequency treatment, combined with proper diet and hygienic precautions.

BELLS AND NERVES—The reported action of the mayor of a French commune who, it is said, has forbidden the local curé to ring the church-bell for more than three minutes a day, is warmly commended by *The Hospital* (London, January 11). We read:

"Indeed, an even more complete prohibition would not be undesirable. The church-bell has, of course, its poetical and sentimental associations, and at one time it doubtless had its practical value. But in this age of cheap clocks and watches it is no longer necessary, and for those who live in its immediate neighborhood it is ofttimes a considerable nuisance. It remains, however, as an example of the essential conservatism of the British people, and we can hardly hope that our protest here recorded will silence it. . . . What justifies the introduction of the subject in these columns is the disastrous effect produced by the ringing of church-bells upon the comfort and welfare of many invalids. Every medical practitioner is familiar with instances that fall within this category, and occasionally the experience is a very painful one. A sleep that would be most beneficial, that might even possibly turn the issue between life and death, is prevented or rudely broken by the fierce clanging which issues from a neighboring steeple, or by, what is not uncommon, the ear-splitting discords of neighboring steeples. If the nuisance can not be altogether suppresst, it should at least be temporarily suspended on the veto of any one living in the neighborhood. There are many unnecessary noises, and the church-bell is one of them."

AUTOMOBILING FOR WOMEN

WHY are there so few woman automobilists? Mrs. Andrew Cuneo, herself a skilled driver, who has made over 80,000 miles without mishaps, essays to answer this question in a contribution to *Country Life in America* (New York, March). That so few women drive automobiles may be partly accounted for, Mrs. Cuneo thinks, by the fact that manufacturers are not building cars adapted to women's use; then, too, considerable strength is required to crank a car and to attend to tire troubles. The unpleasant attitude of other drivers may have something to do with it, also the difficulty that most women experience in understanding machinery, and disinclination to do any work that will soil hands or clothing. Perhaps the principal reason, she says, is that they lack confidence. We read further:

Courtesy of "Country Life."

IF SHE HAS A MIND FOR IT.

A woman with a mechanical turn of mind and a well-equipped workshop can take entire care of an automobile.

"The point of this article is not to show that there are no obstacles in the way of a woman's driving a car, but rather that these obstacles are not insurmountable, and as a matter of fact are much more imaginary than real, and that there is no good reason why thousands of women should sit quietly in the tonneau and let the men have the keenest enjoyment of the greatest sport of to-day.

"Not every woman is competent to drive an automobile; neither is every man, for that matter. If she is timid or afraid or of an excitable temperament, then she is not to be trusted with the lives of those she may have with her, and she has no moral right to drive a car. To be a good driver she should be self-reliant and quick to act, keeping her nerves as well as the machine under absolute control every second she is at the wheel or steering-lever.

"To gain the best results and to learn the first rudiments of good driving, an electric car is the best to begin with. In it she may learn to steer, to give the proper power as it may be needed, and to become familiar with the rules of the road and the many city traffic laws; she must learn not to drive all over the road, making every one else turn out for her. After having mastered the elementals she should try a small gasoline runabout in which to learn the fundamental principles of an internal-combustion engine. She should, if possible, visit the factory of the car she is going to buy and watch the progress of manufacture from beginning to end.

"At the New York automobile show I once overheard a woman who came along with a sample of cloth in her hand ask how soon she could have one of those cars painted that color. She didn't care what make it was or what power or anything, only the color and upholstery must match her new suit. That woman would probably not be a success as a driver.

"When a woman masters the small car, the larger touring-car of greater power is a much easier problem, altho not every woman who has the ability to drive a car may have the strength to crank it. Electric and steam cars may of course be started without cranking, and there are some good self-starting devices for gasolene-motors which any car designed for a woman should have.

"I have often been asked what in the world a woman would do with a blow-out or punctured tire. From my own experience it isn't such a difficult task to jack the car up, spread a piece of rubber sheeting two yards square or a lap-robe on the ground, and then stoop down and get to work. It isn't at all necessary to get one's clothes covered with dust and dirt. With a little practise

Courtesy of "Country Life."

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

Mrs. Cuneo has driven automobiles over 80,000 miles with every possible kind of road conditions and with no serious mishaps.

and by using a comprest-air tank to inflate the tire, a woman can change a tube or tire almost as well as a man. . . . . .

"The difficulty in understanding machinery, and the fear that something might get out of order, keep many women from driving alone. Even if a woman doesn't understand a car as thoroughly as she might, there are so many automobiles on the roads to-day and so many garages all over the country that there is always some one ready and willing to be of assistance in case of trouble. I believe that after a woman has felt the real pleasure of driving an automobile, realizing the power she is able to control, she will learn to love her car almost as a living being and will only with the greatest reluctance ever take any seat except the one at the wheel. . . . . .

"Caution should be the great watchword of all motor-drivers, and in that respect I believe women have the advantage of men. The spirit of recklessness that often comes when the potential power and speed of a car are realized is far more a trait of man than of woman. A man has more of a spirit of bravado than a woman. He will rush up hill and down dale, thinking that as long as he is on a country road with so few houses in sight there can be no one else on the road. But when we look through the papers we find that there was some one else present or certainly the accident could never have occurred. Altho there are a great many women drivers even now, the proportion of accidents that they cause is far less than the proportion of their number to that of men."

THE POISON OF FATIGUE

THE theory that the symptoms of fatigue are due to a poisonous product of muscular action is now familiar to physiologists. Recent investigations have extended our knowledge of this class of substances and have shown that they exist also in plants. Says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, February):

"Various European journals have lately published details concerning the 'Ermüdungstoxin' (fatigue-toxin) of Weichardt, and if the observations and deductions of this investigator be correct, he has made the scientific world acquainted with a class of bodies of profound interest to the physiologist and pathologist.

"Weichardt found that from the muscles of animals in a state of extreme fatigue can be prepared a toxin which is characterized by its specific action upon the animal organism. When small animals are injected with quantities somewhat less than the fatal dose, the respiration becomes retarded and the temperature deprest, while the fatal dose itself produces death after a relatively short period of latency. When injected in doses too small to produce the toxic effect upon the cells, it renders the animal immune, and from the blood-serum of such an immunized animal the corresponding antitoxin can be obtained. Later researches enabled Weichardt to show that the toxin is also present in certain vegetable substances, such as opium, poppy-heads, curare, and lactucarium. The method of isolating the toxin from the vegetable drug may be illustrated in the case of opium: The alkaloids were precipitated out of the opium extract by means of potassium-iodid-iodin solution, the excess of reagent removed, and the liquid, after repeated dialysis, allowed to evaporate in a vacuum. The product obtained showed, by its physiological action, that it was a pure fatigue-toxin. Administered through the mouth it produced the same effects that are observed with the toxin obtained from the muscles of fatigued animals.

"The toxin can also be obtained by the action of oxidizing agents of a purely chemical nature upon albumins, or by the electrolysis of albumin solutions. . . . . .

"Weichardt is inclined to the belief that the toxin is a compound of high molecular weight, and belongs to the colloidal class of substances. From the fact that it is found in opium he argues that the depressing effect of the latter drug is due to its presence as well as to the alkaloids."

THE REAL PROBLEMS OF FLIGHT

IN the midst of the chorus of admiration and approval caused by the performances of flying-machines that really fly, an occasional note of cautious skepticism is heard. Thus Rankin Kennedy, writing to *Engineering* (London, January 31), states his belief that, despite the achievements of the Wright brothers, Henry Farman, and others, the problems in connection with this type of machine do not seem any nearer solution now than they were years ago. He says:

"There never has been any doubt since Professor Langley's time that an air aeroplane could lift itself and weights and fly for a short time. The first problem to be solved is to make provision for coming down safely, in the event of the engine-speed falling below the critical speed or stopping altogether—both quite common events on motor-cars. The second problem relates to balancing the aeroplanes in all the winds that blow; and the third is to drive the machine with something like reasonable power.

"These points are worth discussing. It would be interesting to have the views of engineers who have considered the subject of these most difficult problems. None of the present-day experimenters seem to make any attempt to meet the difficulties, and no provision is made in any of the machines hitherto illustrated to solve the first problem.

"At present the aeroplane is like a ship which requires a speed of 30 miles an hour to keep it from sinking, a calm atmosphere, and 100 horse-power per ton weight. A flight of 83 seconds' duration is something accomplished, and admirable, but it leaves the real problems unattacked."

In the next number of the same paper (February 7) appear two letters elicited by Mr. Kennedy's criticisms. The first writer, Sidney H. Hollands, asserts that provision for alighting safely in the event of stoppage of the motor has by no means been overlooked by experimenters. He writes:

"I believe that the necessity for a sufficiency of sustaining surface to give parachutic action in passive descent has been, and is,

generally recognized by experimenters, and it should certainly form a feature in any safe aerial machine.

"This provision really fixes the minimum surface admissible, and it acts in conjunction with the provision for stability, of which more anon. It may be remarked *en passant* that in the Farman machine (which embodies these essential features) the sustaining surfaces are 'aerocurves,' not aeroplanes, those being much more efficient than the latter."

On this point the second writer, Herbert Chatley, quotes long-existing mathematical treatments of the subject to show that it is possible to arrange a plane which will descend at a reasonable rate by gravitational acceleration and observes that "the experiments already made on gliding by Archdeacon, Bleriot, and others have proved this practically." Balancing seems to be the real problem, as all agree. Mr. Hollands believes, however, that it is on the point of satisfactory solution. Says Mr. Chatley:

"Altho guide-planes and jockey-weights manipulated by the aeronaut seem to give satisfactory results, there is no doubt that automatic appliances are essential. The personal element is too large a factor in this case for safety.

"Automatic appliances will apparently have to depend on the principle of conservation of momentum. A system of pendula or fly-wheels mechanically operated will present a resisting torque when the vessel pitches or rolls, and this torque may be applied (1) directly, as in the Brennan system, . . . or (2) indirectly, through relay mechanism, which will control planes or jockey-weights."

So far as power is concerned, both writers admit that greater efficiency is desirable, but both believe that it will be secured. Mr. Holland says in conclusion:

"On the basis of twenty-five years' ardent association with the 'problem,' or rather the group of problems, involved in the achievement of true flight, I feel that, notwithstanding the groundless jubilation that we have heard so much of from the non-technical press (relating chiefly to ballooning schemes), one may now safely predict developments and improvements at a rapidly increasing rate."

A NEW SOURCE OF FIRE

A SERIES of remarkable alloys of iron, discovered by Auer von Welsbach, the inventor of the incandescent gas-mantle, and now manufactured in Austria on a commercial scale, are described by Leo Silberstein-Gilbert in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 8). Welsbach found that certain alloys of iron with cerium, lanthanum, and other metals of the rare earths produce showers of exceedingly bright sparks when scratched with a file or knife. With large pieces and strong pressure we may get apparent flames as large as a man's hand, of intense brilliancy but little smoke and heat. The sparks, however, easily kindle tinder, inflammable gases, and wicks saturated with alcohol; and they also ignite explosives. To quote the article mentioned above:

"These new alloys, therefore, present two very valuable properties—great luminosity and certainty of ignition—in a surprizingly simple form. They may be employed, for example, to light incandescent gas-lamps at a distance by friction with a steel moved by an electromagnet, and in time-fuses operated by clockwork. For the ignition of explosives they possess the peculiar advantage of not being explosives themselves. Hence they should be safer than the fulminates and other igniters and primers now in use, as they are free from the danger of spontaneous or accidental explosion.

"These 'pyrophorous alloys,' as they are called by their discoverer, promise also to be useful as illuminants in special cases. In buoys, for example, they might be arranged in combination with parabolic mirrors to emit flashes under the impulsion of the waves. They would be useful also in military signaling, from captive balloons or otherwise, and particularly valuable in flashlight photography, because of their freedom from smoke and odor."

AUER VON WELSBACH,
Inventor of the gas-mantle, who has discovered a new source of fire.

The character of the light, as we read further, varies with the alloy. Most of them contain several earthy metals in addition to iron. The alloy called "lanthan," which gives an intense light, contains lanthanum and cerium, and the igniting compound "erdmetall" contains several metals of the rare earths. The last-named alloy evolves a slight odor of garlic, which makes it offensive in closed rooms, but the alloy "cer," containing only cerium and iron, also ignites very readily and is entirely odorless. We read:

"In general, the brightness of the sparks and the ease with which they are produced increase with the proportion of iron up to 30 per cent., and then decrease. Alloys containing 30 per cent. of iron emit showers of very bright sparks at the lightest touch with the steel. The iron may be replaced in part, tho not entirely, by nickel, cobalt, or manganese. These remarkable alloys are made at Treibach in Austria, and cost $6 or $7 per pound, and a little of them goes a long way. A friend of the writer has carried a piece of the cerium-iron alloy in his pocket and given frequent exhibitions of its properties for a year, and there is no apparent reason why he should not continue to do so for many years longer."

THE HOUR OF DEATH

THAT more deaths occur at some particular time of the day or night than at any other period has been more than once maintained by statisticians, who have always produced figures to support their claims. The latest essays in this line, which have already been mentioned in these columns, are those of Dr. H. D. Marsh, of New York. His investigations indicate that the wave of diurnal efficiency, or the range of mental and physical activity, varies with the habits of the individual as regards work and sleep, and that with inhabitants of civilized communities the hour of greatest efficiency is likely to be 5 P.M. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London, January 18), in an article on the subject:

"This conclusion was the outcome of a special investigation conducted by Dr. Marsh, and curiously enough an examination of the records of death in New York City, likewise made by him, showed that during the period under examination 5 P.M. was also the hour at which the majority of 23,439 deaths from disease occurred. It is certainly notable that the period of the twenty-four hours at which the average man is most alive should be the same as that at which his death is most likely to occur, and the apparent inconsistency has led to turning over our own columns in search of previous observations on the question of what may be called the hour of death. The general result is to indicate that before any final statement can be made as to the hour of the twenty-four at which *caeteris paribus* death is most likely to occur in any given individual, much more extended and thorough investigations of the point will have to be carried out than have yet been undertaken. At present the evidence is somewhat conflicting. Thus it is found that Finlayson, writing in the Glasgow *Medical Journal* and using some statistics compiled by the City Chamberlain, found that of 13,000 deaths recorded in 1865, the greatest number occurred between the hours of 5 and 6 A.M., while Schneider, writing in *Virchow's Archiv* on deaths in Berlin, concluded that the most fatal hour was between 4 A.M. and 7 A.M. The number of deaths upon which he based his conclusions was 57,000; while Berens, arguing from the limited number of 1,000 deaths in Philadelphia,

and writing in the Philadelphia *Medical Times*, concluded in favor of the hour between 6 A.M. and 7 A.M. In 1896 Dr. C. F. Beadles published the result of an examination of the statistics of Colney Hatch Asylum. These showed a difference between the two sexes as regards the hour of greatest mortality. Thus, among 1,000 women the most fatal hour was between 6 and 7 in the evening, while among 3,424 men it was between 5 and 6 in the morning."

Apparently there is a pretty wide choice here for those who prefer to die at the popular hour. The majority, however, would appear to lean toward the earlier hours of the day, as against the conclusion reached by Dr. Marsh. None of them, however, the writer in *The Medical Journal* reminds us, gives countenance to the popular belief that an invalid is most likely to succumb at about 2 A.M., when, according to the Duke of Wellington, the heroic attitude is most difficult to assume. We read in conclusion:

"On the surface of things, it seems unlikely that any particular hour should be more fatal than another, and in any case it is clear that those who have investigated the matter have not always been dealing with truly comparable units. Precision in recording the exact hour of death is not easy to obtain, and, besides this, data such as the nature of the illness, its duration, and the age and sex of the patient have also to be considered. The observers, as a rule, seem to be alive to this point."

HOW COAL SPOILS

THAT coal, after being mined, deteriorates rapidly unless used at once has been established by recent experiments, of which the latest and most thorough are probably those made by the Chemical Department of the University of Illinois, in cooperation with the Illinois State Geological Survey and the Engineering Experiment Station. The rapidly extending practise of storing large amounts of coal makes this question of deterioration of vital importance. We are told by *The Engineering Magazine*, in an abstract of a review of the subject by S. W. Parr and N. D. Hamilton in *Economic Geology*, that storage-plants with a capacity of 100,000 tons are not uncommon. A deterioration of one per cent. in value in such an amount evidently corresponds to a loss of 1,000 tons, and it is shown that in a few months the loss of heating-power may be much greater than this, even reaching ten per cent. After five or six months, however, the deterioration appears to cease. Curiously enough, the only way to prevent it appears to be to store the coal under water, sheltered and unsheltered coal-piles being equally affected so long as in contact with air. Says the magazine just named:

"The samples subjected to outdoor exposure uniformly showed marked deterioration, but of varying amount. The treatment of the samples was identical, the coal remaining in shallow boxes exposed to the various temperature and moisture changes from October to July. The variations in heat loss, therefore, ranging from two to ten per cent., must be ascribed to inherent properties of the coals themselves. All showed a tendency to disintegrate, but they varied distinctly with regard to the ease with which they crumbled under pressure.

"The results of the tests on the coals subjected to a dry atmosphere and a slightly elevated temperature were rather unexpected in that, with one exception in which the deterioration was practically the same, they showed a greater deterioration than in the case of outdoor exposure. This would seem to contradict the popular idea that a roof over coal in storage is supposed to be preferable to open exposure. The samples subjected to high temperature with frequent wetting down behaved in general like those exposed to outdoor influences, tho in some cases a greater deterioration was observed in the former samples. Here the results are undoubtedly variable in accordance with the variation of structure and composition of the coals themselves. In general, a greater persistence of value might be expected in the dense and less friable coals and in those with less of iron pyrites throughout their texture.

"In conclusion the authors summarize the results as follows:

"(*a*) Submerged coal does not lose appreciably in heat value.

"(*b*) Outdoor exposure results in a loss of heating value varying from two to ten per cent.

"(*c*) Dry storage has no advantage over storage in the open except with high-sulfur coals, where the disintegrating effect of sulfur in the process of oxidation facilitates the escape of hydrocarbons or the oxidation of the same.

"(*d*) In most cases the losses in storage appear to be practically complete at the end of five months. From the seventh to the ninth month the loss is inappreciable.

"(*e*) The results obtained in small samples are to be considered as an index of the changes affecting large masses in kind rather than in degree, but, since the losses here shown are not beyond what seems to conform in a general way to the experience of users of coal from large storage heaps, they may be not without value as an indication of weathering effects in actual practise."

WHY SOME DISEASES BECOME CHRONIC—The reason why some germ diseases may take on a chronic form is revealed by observations of Dr. W. Ernst, a German physician, on the disease known as botryomycoma, found in domestic animals. Says *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris, January 29):

"There are . . . masses of microbes surrounded by a capsule, and the formation of these encapsulated colonies has not hitherto been explained. Now an examination of the lesions at various stages of development reveals the evolution of these colonies; in recently formed ones we see only a mass of micrococci . . . without trace of a capsule. Little by little the microbes on the outside swell, and assume an irregular form, while those within preserve their properties. The capsule is formed at the expense of the degenerated microbes of the exterior. As those of the interior keep on growing they push out beyond the envelop and the same process is repeated; this explains the formation of buds composed of microbian colonies. Dr. Ernst believes that the micrococci of the central parts are protected by the capsule formed at the expense of the outer microbes and that this protection explains the fact that the disease becomes chronic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

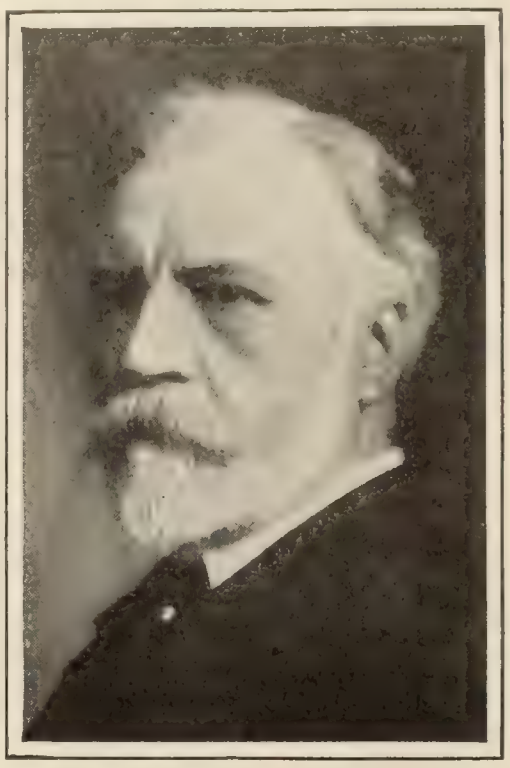
WHAT IS A QUACK?—A recent decision of the British House of Lords, sitting as a final court of appeal, has greatly enlarged the legal definition of a "quack," extending it to include qualified practitioners who make unjustifiable claims for special methods of treatment with which their names are identified. Says *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, February):

"Shall we accept the dictionary definition of a quack as final? In Great Britain they have a court of appeals, but the highest court of all is the House of Lords. That court was recently called upon to decide whether or not a certain doctor was a quack. This doctor, it seems, had the legal qualifications to practise medicine, and, therefore, a jury had decided that he was not a quack. *Truth* had said that the connection of this doctor with the Drouet Institution for the Deaf made him a quack, and he had sued for libel, with the result intimated. The case finally came before the House of Lords, and the lord chancellor held that 'the word quack might have other meanings than a pretender to skill which the pretender did not possess,' which the jury had decided was the true meaning, and also that the defendant was entitled to have the decision of the jury on the point whether or not the alleged libel went beyond a fair comment on the plaintiff and on the system of medical enterprise with which he associated himself. On that footing the last trial was fought. An account of it says: 'The methods of the Drouet institution were gone into much more fully. The judge put the case in a nutshell. Without attempting to define the word quack, he pointed out with apt literary illustrations that it is commonly applied to one who merely brags inordinately of his ability to do what other people can not do, but does not necessarily imply want of knowledge or skill. Some of the most eminent aural specialists gave evidence as to the true value of the methods of the Drouet institute. Sir Victor Horsley, in view of the importance of the case to the profession, also volunteered his services, and Professor Bouchard, the dean of the medical faculty in Paris, came over to testify that the practises pursued by Drouet were improper. The case is important in that it established a wider meaning of the word quack in law than was previously recognized.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE RELIGION OF SOCIALISM

SOCIALISM, according to Mr. Richard Whiteing, does not, at present, seem to "want a religion of its own," but it is his belief that it will soon or later come to want one. The Socialist movement everywhere, and especially that in England, he avers, will find that its foundation-principle "as a mere economic theory is absolutely inadequate." "To get its full driving force it must have a faith of its own." At the present moment, as he sees the matter, "Socialists are content with the discovery that all existing creeds may, and even must, lead to their platform." This is the deduction derived from the fact that at a Socialist gathering almost every profession of faith is represented—"ardent Anglicans and Roman Catholics, Freethinkers, Moral Persuasionists, Ethical Theorists, and the rest of them." Mr. Whiteing, who is the author of "No. 5 John Street" and "Ring Out the New," is an ardent Socialist, and gives his views here quoted in the London *Daily Mail*. He looks upon the Rev. R. J. Campbell as typifying the tendency he here sketches. Mr. Campbell, he says, "has long been engaged in a process which might be not irreverently described as the cleaning of a picture—the picture being that of the Founder of the Christian faith. It is an attempt to remove all the incrustations of dogma and traditional belief, and to reach the great original beneath." This pure image, he asserts, "will prove to be that of the first Socialist." The faith which Socialism will ultimately accept as its own is visioned by Mr. Whiteing as the following:



RICHARD WHITEING,

Who states his belief that "the masses are growing more and more indifferent to the image of the Founder of Christianity in his present setting."

"As I have tried to express it elsewhere, 'There must come to men the Appointed One, who will show them by his shining example what the religion is to be. We may only guess at his message, but surely it will be the purified conscience as the Word of God, nor more nor less, and never a line of text. Then saints, hierarchies, and choirs celestial will seem but poets' playthings. Taken seriously, they have given us the whole of that unhappy fakir tribe who are capable of thinking of their Maker to the total exclusion of the thing he has made. Will not the Appointed One bid us leave that Maker—Jehovah, God or Lord, First Cause or Universal Soul—to contemplations of his own nature more within the measure of his own powers, and listen merely for the voice of him in the purified breast, especially for the undertones in which the sweetness of its message lies? Then when, haply, the voice says charity, in its larger rendering of love, brotherhood, self-sacrifice, obey it, and leave the metaphysics of the question to take care of itself. Above all, without waiting for any behest, burn the later doctors of the church (not by any means the earlier), as the madman's housekeeper burned his books. So will come the great change, and the democracy will step forth armed and equipped for its conquest of the world. The old mystery of regeneration is true as ever as a principle, in spite of its fantastic setting in the creeds of the hour.

"'Democracy must get rid of the natural man of each for himself, and have a new birth into the spiritual man, the ideal self of each for all. This is its great lesson. The monstrous heresy of self-worship, self-absorption, whether as capitalist, artist, bonze, or mere greedy fellow with storage for one and an appetite for two, is the essentially irreligious idea.

"'Democracy is a religion, or nothing, with its doctrine, its form, its ritual, its ceremonies, its cenobites, its government as a church—above all, its organized sacrifice of the altar, the sacrifice of self. This is the deepest craving of human nature. All attempts to reconcile man's heroism to his interests have ever failed. His goodness must make him smart.'

"This is what is coming because this must come. Meantime I think many of us are trying to reduce all religions to their common denominator of liberty, equality, and fraternity, otherwise brotherly love. It is perfectly certain that the masses are growing more and more indifferent to the image of the Founder of Christianity in his present setting. If he is to appeal to them he must lay aside his crown of jewels of modern symbolism and resume his crown of thorns."

The mass of humble believers interpret the conception of the "Son of God—the Man of Sorrows"—says Mr. Whiteing, as "the great comrade who tried to get lowly and foolish and baffled people righted, and died for it—worse luck." But such a one, he maintains, "they don't find in the existing systems." The composite personality of the Son of God—the Second Person of the Trinity—"all that 'the church' holds most dear," "leaves them quite mystified and, I must say it, quite cold." Mr. Whiteing goes on:

"One day I ventured to call a Hyde-Park orator a Christian Socialist by way of compliment, but he flew into a great rage. 'Nothing of that sort, *if* you please—a Socialist Christian, at the best. Don't put the cart before the horse.' He meant that the Socialism was the touchstone, not the Christianity, as they understand it in the churches now. You could not be a Socialist without being a Christian, whether you knew it or not. You might easily think yourself a Christian without being the other thing, and the Socialism was the root of the matter. Just that and nothing more.

"The image of the Christ in the popular mind is that of one who came to bring more happiness in this world to poor men and women beaten in the struggle—material happiness. Do not be in any doubt about that—a more equal distribution of right-down pounds, shillings, and pence, the second loaf in the cupboard, good shoes and stockings for all the children, and the Sunday suit for all.

"What they think, what they say, when they are able to say it, is that the rich people and the theologians between them, often working hand in hand, have 'nobbled' the churches, and made their symbolic cup a mere opiate for hard luck, instead of the healing draft. The parsons are paid to keep people quiet, that is the ruling idea. They can not get their money for current expenses without the rich, and so getting it, of course, they preach the rich man's creed.

"The attempt to substitute feasts, fasts, and festivals of the church for all this, with elaborate processions, will, historically, I feel convinced, mark the end of the present religious system. Let our Anglican revivalists just try to recognize how a poor, dim creature, born into everlasting short-commons, without volition or vocation, stands apart from all that, and sees nothing in it but embroidered garments and futile excitements about Quinquagesima Sunday and other functions with long names that touch him no more than a birthday at court!

"Believe me, as I once ventured to say, people in West Ham look on your ecclesiastical anchorites as mere 'ammytures' in the artistry of privation, with the sacred institution ever behind them as an ark of refuge to save them from the worst. Be out of work for six weeks, and out of earnings that never rise to more than the docker's tanner, and see what you'll think of St. Francis and his flirtation with the lady of poverty then.

"No, no, 'Here and now.' That is how the church began. The clever fellows got hold of it as a going concern, 'imperialized' it, and so started to make it pretty much what it is to-day. Charity is still its abortive message; justice is what the others want."

INTERMARRIAGE OF JEW AND GENTILE

AS a consequence of a sermon preached by Dr. Magnes, of Temple Emanu-El, New York, against mixt marriages, Mr. Louis Stern has resigned his post of president of that institution. The sermon was taken to refer particularly to the recent marriage of Mr. Stern's daughter to the Baron de Graffenried, a Roman Catholic, which was celebrated by a high ecclesiastic of the Roman-Catholic Church. According to *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Ore.), Mr. Stern, as a consequence of the sermon, filed a complaint against Dr. Magnes before the trustees of the congregation, demanding that Magnes be discharged, otherwise he would resign as director and member. But the trustees upheld the attitude of Dr. Magnes and accepted Mr. Stern's withdrawal. The rabbi, in speaking of his sermon, declared that his wish was to call attention to the fact that intermarriage "makes for the disintegration of the Jewish community as such, so that, no matter what the effect upon the individuals, those who have the welfare of the community at heart must bear in mind that there is only one outcome of marriage between Jews and non-Jews, the death of the Jewish people as such." *The Jewish Tribune*, in further representation of his views, says:

LOUIS STERN,

Who withdrew from the Temple Emanu-El because of a sermon preached there against the marriage of Jew and Gentile.

"He held that the instinct of racial preservation existed, and he sought to get at an intelligent theory justifying it. It was a problem, he thought, of the attitude of the parents and the children. The parents had solved the problem for themselves, but the children can not understand why they are prohibited from marrying Gentiles, since they buy and sell with them, eat with them, go to the same schools and colleges with them, and have the same ideals as their non-Jewish neighbors.

"The race has a mission, he asserted: first, to preserve the Hebrews as a national entity; secondly, to rehabilitate the Hebrews as a nation among nations; and, third, to assist in the production of a culture, a religion, and a civilization like the civilization of the Hebrews of old. He thought that the Jews did not have the courage in this day to regard themselves as a national community, and that the only effective restraint upon intermarriage was the establishment of an ideal that would be more than a theological abstraction."

The Reform Advocate (Jewish, Chicago) looks upon the matter as a "tempest in a teapot," and a particular inconsistency on the part of the directors of the Temple Emanu-El in singling out a man to suffer on account of the predilection of his daughter. Jews have married "among the daughters of the land," it is asserted, and there have been none to say them nay. British Jewry, this paper recalls, did not bristle with fury when a daughter of the Rothschilds plighted her troth to Lord Rosebery. In further comment we cull from this source:

"We plead for consistency, not for mixt or unmixt marriages. Our thunder to the contrary notwithstanding, young men and women will continue choosing their life-partners according to their inclination. The rabbi refusing to solemnize their union, the priest will not scruple to serve them. Protest by rabbis and boards will not deter loving couples from making the experiment. If we are, as our Zionist friends never weary of repeating, only a nation in the modern sense of the word, which eliminates all religious consecrations as belonging to the realm of 'conventional lies,' we must, to be consistent, also concede the right of expatriation. On what grounds may a convinced Zionist of the type of Nordau object to international intermarriages? They occur frequently among members of different nationalities. Why should modern Jewish nationalism ask that what is good international usage be branded treason when happening in its own camp? According to international law the wife follows in the case of international marriages the nationality of the husband. A non-Jewish woman thus becomes nationally a Jew the moment she marries a Jew. The case that aroused all this ire was of the other kind. The Jewish woman lost thereby her nationality. Is this the reason why so much hubbub has been indulged in?

"We make bold to suggest that the Talmudic provisions, according to which the mother's nationality attaches also to the child, might distil soothing balm into the wounded hearts of these defenders of Jewish interests."

MORE SPIRIT EVIDENCE

SIR OLIVER LODGE, the eminent English scientist, affirms that "communications were received from the dead in secret and exhaustive tests" recently conducted by members of the Psychical Research Society. This assertion, says a London dispatch to the New York *Sun*, coming from the source it does, has caused something like amazement. In speaking before the London Society Sir Oliver Lodge made the following interesting statements:

"The most important set of phenomena are those of automatic writing and talking, and what do we find? We find the late Edmund Gurney, the late Richard Hodgson, and the late F. W. H. Myers, with others less known, constantly purporting to communicate with us, with the express purpose of patiently proving their identity by giving us cross-correspondence between different mediums.

"We also find them answering specific questions in a manner characteristic of their known personalities and giving evidence of knowledge appropriate to them. Not easily or early do we make this admission. In spite of long conversations with what purports to be the surviving intelligence of these friends and investigators, we were by no means convinced of their identity by more general conversation, even when it was of a friendly and intimate character, such as in ordinary case would have been considered amply sufficient for identification of friends speaking, say, through the telephone or typewriter.

"We required definite and crucial proof, a proof difficult even to imagine as well as difficult to supply. The ostensible communicators realize the need of such proof as fully as we do and have done their best to satisfy the rational demand. Some of us think they succeeded. Others are still doubtful.

"Cross-correspondence—that is, the reception of part of a message through one medium and part through another, neither portion separately being understood by either—is good evidence of one intelligence dominating both automatists, and if the message is characteristic of some particular deceased person and is received as such by people to whom he was not intimately known, then it is fair proof of the continued intellectual activity of that person.

"If, further, we get from him a piece of literary criticism which is eminently in his vein, which has not occurred to ordinary people, then I say the proof, already striking, is tending to become crucial. These are the kinds of proof which the society has had communicated to it. The phenomenon of automatic writing strikes some of us as if it were in the direct line of evolutional advance. It seems like the beginning of a new human faculty."

Goldwin Smith, in his "Bystander" column in *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto), treats the revelation of Sir Oliver in a skeptical vein. We read:

"Sir Oliver Lodge, the great man of science, announces that he has received communications from the spirit-world. Great he is in his own line; but it has been seen in more cases than one that intellectual power does not preclude the existence of mythical weakness. Newton had theological fancies, and Johnson was

evidently inclined to a belief in ghosts, and was angry with Wesley for not following up a ghost-story with sufficient spirit. People certainly above the average in intellect have been bitten by spiritualism. But no spirit as yet has presented anything like satisfactory credentials from the other world. Not one of them has had anything to reveal, and they generally talk the merest rubbish. We shall see what it is that Sir Oliver Lodge's spirits have told him, and whether it implies supernatural knowledge on their part. The decay of religious faith has not lessened, perhaps it has even in a way stimulated, the craving for the supernatural. So it has been before when religious belief failed. Not in these fancies is the solution of our difficulties to be found."

SCIENCE SUPPORTING CHRISTIANITY

THE plan of the German liberal thinkers to organize a new religion to replace Christianity has stirred up an opposition party among the scientists to support Christianity's claims. The liberals call themselves the "Monistenbund," and the defenders of the faith call themselves the "Keplerbund," in honor of that great representative of a Christian yet thoroughly scientific scholarship. The liberals are led by Prof. Ernst Haeckel, of the University of Jena, the famous *alter ego* of Darwin and champion of the most radical type of evolutionary philosophy, under the name of Monism.

The campaign of the Keplerbund is treated exhaustively in the *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Tübingen), from which we abstract the facts and statements given below. It is not a theological movement, it is claimed, but is scientific in character, begun and maintained chiefly by representatives of the different natural sciences among the university and other savants of Germany. The official organization took place on November 25 and 26, 1907, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, on which date the membership already numbered 641.

This convention, we read, was the outcome of the publication of an "Aufruf," published some weeks before in more than two hundred thousand copies, and signed by 214 savants, the majority being men of recognized standing in their departments, only 30 of whom were theologians. Among the latter, very significantly, not only the conservatives were found enrolled, but also advanced men, such as Professors Kattenbusch and Looft, of Halle, and Professor Rade, of Marburg; the last mentioned being editor of the brilliant organ of advanced theology, the *Christliche Welt*, and a leading speaker at the recent Boston religious convention. In the same way in the executive committee, consisting of thirty members, there are only two theologians—Pastor Hezekiel, of Posen, and the vice-president of the Bund, the energetic Pastor Teudt, of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

That the whole agitation is the outcome largely or chiefly of an outraged scientific and not theological conscience of Germany is evinced also by the fact that the prime mover in the whole propaganda has been the botanist E. Dennert, the leader of the anti-Haeckel and prochristian school of scientists in Germany, and editor of the new apologetical monthly, known as *Glauben und Wissen*. The leader next in importance is Prof. Johannes Reinke, who holds the chair of botany in the University of Kiel, and who only recently vigorously attacked Haeckelism and the Monistenbund in the German Parliament. He has also begun the publication of a series of anti-Monistic brochures called "Scientific Treatises for Students of All Grades," which is one of the signs that the defenders of a Christian type of thought in the investigation of the phenomena of nature propose to fight fire with fire and to popularize their methods and results as the advanced men are doing.

Among the other scientists in Germany whose names are enrolled on the executive and editorial committee of the Bund are Professor Zorn, of the law faculty in Bonn, who is also the chairman, Dr. Baumeister, professor of architecture in Carlsruhe, Dr. Berberuh, professor of astronomy in Berlin, Dr. Berendl, professor of geology in the same university, Dr. Brass, professor of zoology in Godesberg, Dr. Gruner, professor of physics in the University of Bern, Dr. Kuy, professor of botany in Berlin, Dr. Zacharias, director of the biological station in Ploen, Dr. Kocher, professor of surgery in Bonn, Dr. Vömel, chief of the department of health in Frankfort, and Dr. E. Meyer, chief justice in Tilsit.

In the "Aufruf," as also in the leading address delivered at the Frankfort convention, entitled "Naturwissenschaft und Gottesglaube," by Dr. Dennert, the why and wherefore of the new organization are fully described. According to these it is substantially a protest against the claim that a fair and unprejudiced study of nature calls for a denial of the fundamental teachings of Christianity, such as a personal God, the fact and consequences of sin, and a redemption through a divine Savior. Monism, it is declared, claims what it can not scientifically prove, but assumes its neological teachings as a result of a preconceived antichristian philosophy, accepted *à priori*, but not demonstrated by science or research.

Christianity must indeed accept what are the certain results of scientific research, they admit, but even if this is done, the essentials of Christianity will yet stand. The leaders of the new Bund are not *laudatores temporis acta*, not blind conservatives. They declare that the highest principle in the investigations of natural phenomena must dictate an unprejudiced examination of the facts, these facts, however, not to be interpreted, or rather misinterpreted, either by an ultra-orthodoxy and antagonism to the legitimate teachings of science, or, on the other hand, by a philosophical *à priori* radicalism, eliminating everything out of Christianity that makes it more than a system of elementary morals, as this is done by the Monistenbund.

The ideals of the Bund are exprest in the words: "Modern natural science is not able to overthrow the theistic conception of the world and its phenomena; and theism has, to say the very least, as much right to be regarded as thoroughly scientific as Haeckel's Monism."

The spirit of the association is exprest in the reason assigned for the selection of the name, which is given thus:

> "In the person of Kepler we see a typical combination of a genuine student of nature with a deep religious spirit. Proceeding from this basis it is the purpose of the association to advance the true study of nature among the people in general."

The organization of this new proreligious movement among the scientists is warmly welcomed even by the strictest of church papers, who perhaps would wish that theology should be better or more fully represented in the work. Thus, the *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, rejoices that a systematic effort is now to be made to overthrow science falsely so called by a true science, and it hopes that non-theologians will cooperate heartily in the good work. It adds further that the membership is increasing at the rate of about forty a week, that the funds of the association already amount to $7,500, and that the headquarters of the association will be at Bonn, or rather near by, at Godesberg, to which place Pastor Teudt will remove.

The movement itself is said to be but one sign of a strong tendency now prevailing in many circles in Germany, to the effect that positive Christian and scientific thought is now in shape aggressively to attack radicalism. Christian apologetics are being modernized in the best sense of the term; apologetical writings are being published in large number; the University of Leipsic has just established the first university chair in Germany devoted exclusively to apologetics. Conservatives are convinced that the heyday of radicalism in religious thought has passed its zenith and that a modified form of positive Christian scientific thought will win the day.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

THE METROPOLITAN'S NEW RÉGIME

WITH the passing of the Conried régime at the Metropolitan Opera-house, in New York, interest is centered upon the new rule. The war which has been waged at this house for many years between pro-German and pro-Italian factions now seems to take on a condition of armed truce. The reorganized Metropolitan Opera Company, succeeding the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, have announced the election of two managers and two directors. Power is apportioned squarely between the old contestants, Mr. Gatti-Casazza and Mr. Toscanini representing the Italian, and Mr. Dippel and Mr. Mahler the German. The clue to this puzzling situation, Mr. Henderson points out in the New York *Sun*, is to be traced back through the ups and downs of operatic history of this house. That writer recalls that "some years ago the Metropolitan was a German opera-house and that it was at times given over to the performance of some of the cheapest products of the Teutonic music-factories." The box-holders finally rebelled and decided that, since they were called upon every season to pay a deficit, they would "pay it for a kind of opera that gave them some amusement or entertainment for their money." This ended the Damrosch-Stanton régime in 1891. Mr. Henderson thus traces the acts of the managing stockholders from this point onward:

GUSTAV MAHLER,
Conductor of the German operas at the Metropolitan.

"They incontinently kicked German opera into the street and invited Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau, who had conducted the first season of the house, to return and try it again. This brought Italian opera once more into the seat of power, but, owing to the Gallic affections of Mr. Grau, French opera in the French language became a part of the plan of the new management. Consequent upon this was the engagement of singers acquainted with both Italian and French.

"It was not long before Jean de Reszke, with that fine feeling for the artistic proprieties which always dwelt in his mind, declared to Mr. Grau that if Italian operas were to be given in Italian and French operas in French, then it was illogical to continue performing 'Lohengrin' and such operas in anything but German.

"Mr. Grau at first held out against this proposition, but a highly successful season of opera in German under the direction of Walter Damrosch convinced him that there was still a strong public demand for performances of this kind, and he yielded an assent to Mr. de Reszke's proposal. The result was the restoration of Wagnerian drama in its correct text to the repertoire.

"Thus polyglot opera became the kind given at the Metropolitan, and it was given with great success as long as the manager was able to obtain for the German works such singers as the two De Reszkes, Nordica, Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Brema. The sensational success of Jean de Reszke in the great Wagnerian rôles brought the imposing music-drama of Baireuth once more into a position of command in the operatic world of New York."

Since the retirement of several of the great artists of the "international" school (the singers of Italian, French, and German rôles), continues this writer, "their places have never been filled to the satisfaction of the general public nor to that of the men who control the Metropolitan Opera-house." In spite of this fact "the struggle to keep German opera in its old position of command has never ceased." Mr. Henderson proceeds:

"Mistaken views of the situation have centralized effort on the conducting and the scenic presentation, whereas the element wanting in the performances—in so far as public interest has been concerned—has been singers. We have had good singers, to be sure, but none great enough to counteract or equal the enormous influence of Mr. Caruso in fixing firmly in the general affection the works of the Italian list. Even 'Faust' fell into disuse till this adored tenor learned to sing the title-rôle.

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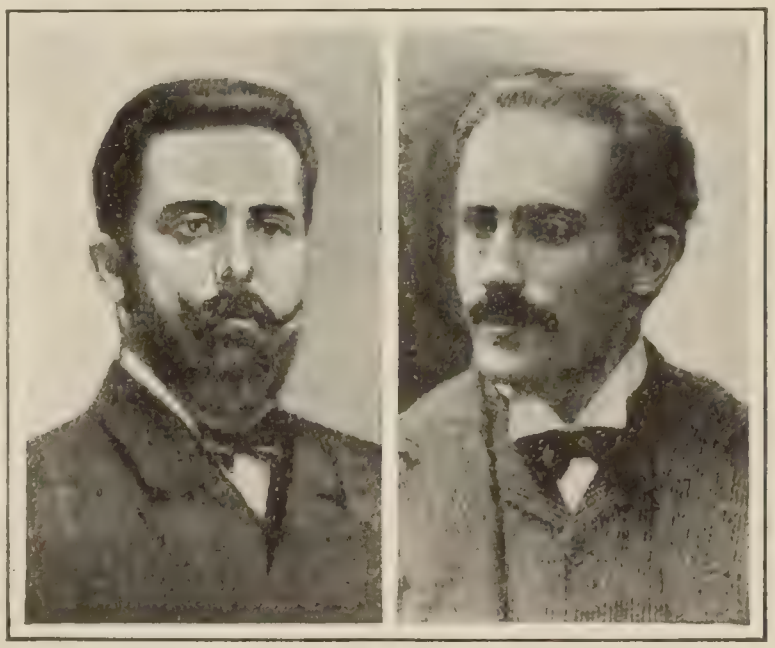
ANDREAS DIPPEL,
The tenor who becomes "administrative manager" of the Metropolitan.

"What the most influential people in the clientèle of the Metropolitan Opera-house have desired to see in the plans of a new régime was a provision that the repertoire affording the largest field to the most popular singers now before the public should not be in danger of sacrifice to the desires of Teutonic 'artistic' conductors with admirable ideas of interpretation and stage-management, but contemporaneous German notions about singing."

In order to wreck the predominance of Teutonic methods a strong fight was put up for recognition of Italy in the new management. The result indicates a compromise. Mr. Gatti-Casazza will hold the title of general manager; Mr. Dippel, hitherto a "useful" tenor on the roster of the opera-house, will be the administrative manager. Mahler and Toscanini will be joint musical directors. In the published statement of the opera company the credentials of these gentlemen are given in the following terms:

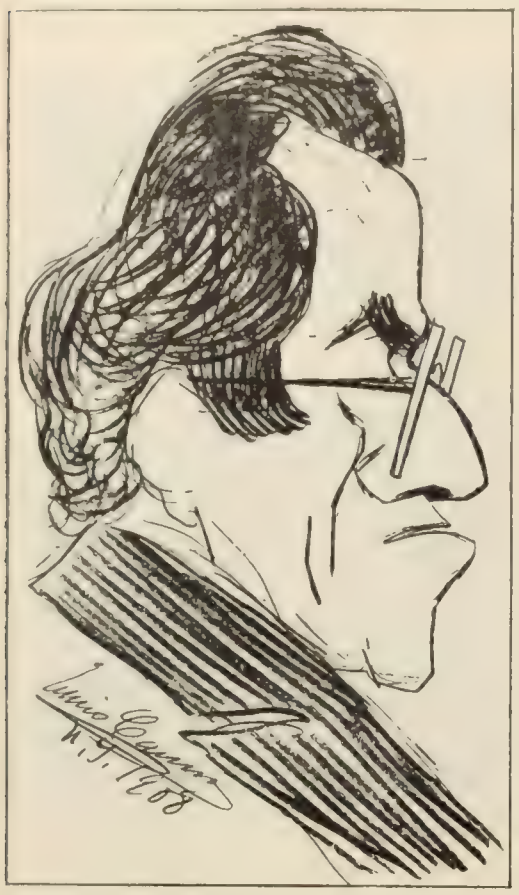


JULIO GATTI-CASAZZA. MR. TOSCANINI.
The new Italian contingent in the direction of artistic enterprises of the Metropolitan.

"Mr. Gatti-Casazza is a gentleman of the highest standing, professionally and personally, and of thorough musical and general culture. For nearly ten years he has been in entire charge of La

Scala in Milan, where he has done admirable work as general manager and stage-director. La Scala is the foremost opera-house in Italy, one of the oldest in the world, and the dignity of its artistic traditions is second to none.

"Under Mr. Gatti-Casazza's management it has been distinguished by the catholicity of its répertoire, cultivating equally the classical operas and the works of the modern French, Italian, and German composers. The qualifications of all the candidates have been carefully and conscientiously examined, and we are convinced that Mr. Gatti-Casazza will amply justify the selection which has entrusted him with this much-coveted position.



From "The Musical Courier."

CARUSO'S SKETCH OF MAHLER.

"At Mr. Gatti-Casazza's side will be Mr. Dippel, a man thoroughly conversant with the traditions of the Metropolitan Opera-house, long known and liked by the New York public as a sterling artist of remarkable musical ability and vast experience, tactful, resourceful, enjoying universal esteem and sympathy as an artist and a gentleman. We consider ourselves particularly fortunate in having secured the cooperation as equal and joint musical directors the famous conductors, Messrs. Mahler and Toscanini, a combination which no other opera-house in the world can match."

Little is known in this country of the two Italian newcomers. Their adaptability to new conditions is to be demonstrated. Mr. Mahler has already scored artistically in the operas he has conducted here this season. Much is expected from Mr. Dippel, of whom Mr. Henderson writes:

"It is probably a fortunate thing for the Metropolitan Opera-house that Mr. Dippel has been chosen as the associate of the manager of La Scala. Mr. Dippel is known to the general public merely as one of the lesser lights of the company, a singer who rarely appears unless called upon to fill the place of some one suddenly indisposed. But he has been in New York for seventeen years. He has been a student of American life, of financial and social conditions, and of the special tendencies of our people in musical art.

"He is a keen and practical business man, as more than one Wall-Street financier can testify. In addition to German he speaks English, French, and Italian, whereas Mr. Gatti-Casazza has only his own language at his command. He is thoroughly acquainted with operatic conditions, customs, and method in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

"He knows the art of all the leading singers of Germany and France. He is familiar with the achievements of all the 'international' singers. He has a trained German musician's understanding of the requirements of the orchestral department of an opera-house. He has a practical knowledge of the mechanics of the stage. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the operas in the repertoire of a working opera-house, and he is a musician who can study the score of a new work.

"He is fruitful in ideas. The inclusion of a pension fund in the new plans for the opera-house must be credited to his suggestion. He undertands singers and knows how to deal with them. If emergency calls for it he can take the stage-management into his own hands.

"And finally he is an amiable, patient, and politic person, who will be able to meet the many troubles of an impresario's career with equanimity and firmness."

A REFORMED DRAMATIC AUTHOR

IT is not often that a dramatic author finds comfort in a failure, and feels a personal justification in adverse comment. This is the position, however, taken by Anne Warner, the novelist and author, of a dramatization of one of her own books called "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." In a letter to the dramatic editor of *Life* (New York), and published in that journal, Miss Warner unburdens her mind concerning the manner in which she was coerced to fit her play to the star producing it, and the joy she took in reading the condemnation of the critics the morning after the first production. Incidentally there is given the rare acknowledgment that a saving grace still remains in the critical intelligence of New York. Miss Warner starts out by telling the dramatic editor she addresses that she does not expect her letter will be printed, but as he is upholding opinions she strongly agrees with, she is impelled to write. She proceeds:

"I want to say this for myself and for New York:

"I am supposed to be an idiot by all the theatrical world with whom I have come in contact. I have ideals, and ideals don't play much part on the stage at present. I also have principles, which have almost no part anywhere—unless well disguised. I wrote a book called 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary,' and it was dramatized. I did a lot of work on the dialog, and later I was called upon to fit the play for a star. To fit a play for a star means taking every clever and original speech out of the mouths where it belongs and handing it over to the star. The things that men, women, or servants say, the star must say instead. It isn't just words either; the star must have all: she must have the maid's apron, the man's cigaret; she must center the audience's attention even during scenes between others. The physical labor and mental agony of accomplishing this put me to bed, ill for the summer. Now, I must tell you that through all this I was told that 'I didn't know New York,' that 'That will take in New York,' etc. I thought that I didn't like New York much anyhow, but that if the city liked the sort of speeches which were being put to my credit in my play, I certainly would never set foot in it again. One can always have appointments in New Jersey and sail for Europe from Hoboken, you know.

ANNE WARNER,

Who declares that no money on earth could tempt her to try again the fortunes of dramatic authorship.

"The play opened in New York. I have been through a great many ordeals, so I stood that, too. Not being at all of a theatrical temperament, I slept till ten the next morning, and read my mail before I did the papers. I can't tell you the effect that the papers had on me. When I read scathing criticisms of everything I had so protested against, I felt singularly comforted. I took heart. It seemed to me that New York had a great deal of good in it after all. When the support, who had been shorn of all individuality, were characterized as colorless, I recognized that I had companions in a knowledge of the artistic value of individuals. When the construction, which had been altogether altered, was condemned, I perceived that I had had a perception of construction, too. When the star's part was called a monolog and nothing else,

I was much more amused than I had been in many months. Of course, being stoned for sins not yours is never fun, but when you have feared to see the sins laurel-wreathed, the mistake as to where the stones hit doesn't hurt so much. Writing a play and having it turned into a farce has been a spiritual lesson to me which has turned me back into my own book-world forever. . . . No money on earth would buy my name for another billboard, or my talent to buoy up the ideas of others.

"Now, I've said my say, and said it frankly, and you see how much your city has raised herself in my opinion by appreciating and by being unappreciative. It was suggested that for advertising purposes I sue a few papers for libel, but as I never wrote the lines they criticized, and felt more bitterly about them than the critics appeared to, I felt that a libel-suit would lack sincerity."

Mr. Metcalfe, the dramatic critic, asks naively what Miss Warner expected. He comments:

"Our ready-made or made-while-you-wait stars are so often not entitled to that distinction by experience or ability that it is an established and necessary process to bolster them up by every possible means, fair or foul, artistic or inartistic. So long as our theatrical rulers are drawn from the Tenderloin stratum of society we must expect that Tenderloin methods and standards will prevail, not only in the business end of the theater, but also on what ought to be the artistic side of the curtain. The commercial manager needs stars to exploit. He doesn't care how they are created."

HOW MARK TWAIN WROTE "INNOCENTS ABROAD"

SENATOR STEWART, in the course of some "Recollections," seems to be competing with Mark Twain on the humorist's own ground. Incidentally it might be said that an old score is here adjusted, or at least the narrative bears the implications of such a purpose. It looks like the belated opportunity of the Senator to get even with Mark Twain, who got even with the Senator for what the humorist considered interference with his amusements. Along with some diverting accounts of the irresponsible fun-maker, we hear how the "Innocents Abroad" came to be written. The story is told in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) and deals with the year 1867, when Samuel L. Clemens was serving as private secretary to the Nevada Senator. The latter describes his renewed acquaintance with Clemens in these words:

"I was seated at my window one morning when a man slouched into the room. He was arrayed in a seedy suit, which hung upon his lean frame in bunches, with no style worth mentioning. A sheaf of scraggly, black hair leaked out of a battered, old, slouch hat, like stuffing from an ancient Colonial sofa, and an evil-smelling cigar-butt, very much frazzled, protruded from the corner of his mouth. He had a very sinister appearance. He was a man I had known around the Nevada mining-camps several years before, and his name was Samuel L. Clemens."

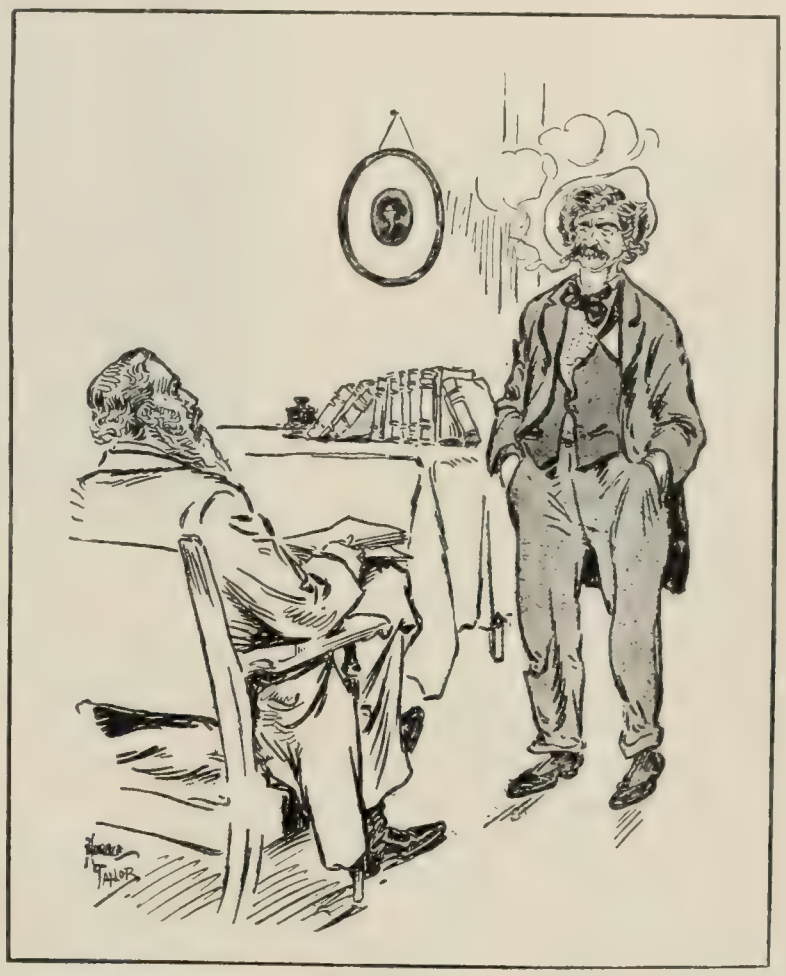
The Senator pauses to recall that he first knew his visitor as a reporter on *The Territorial Enterprise* (Virginia City). "He went around putting things in the paper about people, and stirring up trouble." His excuse generally was that the thing he wrote was humorous and that was why he wrote it—not because it was true. "Clemens had a great habit of making fun of the young fellows and the girls, and wrote ridiculous pieces about parties and other social events to which he was never invited." The Senator continues:

"After a while he went over to Carson City and touched up the people over there, and got everybody down on him. I thought he had faded from our midst forever, but he drifted back to Virginia City in a few weeks. The boys got together and said they would give a party, and invite Clemens to it, and make him feel at home, and respectable, and decent, and kindly, and generous, and loving, and considerate of the feelings of others. I could have warned them, but I didn't.

"Clemens went to that party and danced with the prettiest girls, and monopolized them, and enjoyed himself, and made a good meal, and then shoved over to *The Enterprise* office and wrote the whole thing up. He lambasted that party for all the English language would allow, and if any of the guests were unfortunate enough to be awkward, or have big feet, or a wart on the nose, Clemens did not forget it. He fairly strained his memory.

"Of course, this made the boys angry, and they decided to get even. There was a stage that ran from Carson to Virginia City, and Clemens was a passenger on it one night. The boys lay in wait, and when the stage lumbered by a lonely spot they swooped out, and upset it, and turned it upside down, and dragged Clemens out, and threw him into a cañon, and broke up his portmanteau, and threw that in on top of him.

"He was the scaredest man west of the Mississippi; but the next morning, when he crawled back to town, and it was day, and



Courtesy of "The Saturday Evening Post."

"I AM JUST BACK FROM THE HOLY LAND."

light, and safe, he began to swell a little, and pretty soon he was bragging about his narrow escape. By and by he began to color it up, and add details that he had overlooked at first, until he made out that he had been in one of the most desperate stage-robberies in the history of the West, and it was a pretty poor story that he couldn't lug *that* one into, by the nape of the neck, sort of casually."

After that Clemens "drifted away" and the Senator records that he thought his erstwhile acquaintance "had been hanged or elected to Congress or something like that." But when the persecuting newspaper reporter "slouched" into the Senator's room in Washington that dignitary said: "If you put anything in the paper about me I'll sue you for libel." The account proceeds in the writer's own words:

"He waved the suggestion aside with easy familiarity. Said Clemens: 'Senator, I've come to see you on important business. I am just back from the Holy Land.'

"Said I, looking him over: 'That is a mean thing to say of the Holy Land when it isn't here to defend itself. But maybe you didn't get all the *advantages*. You ought to go back and take a postgraduate course. Did you walk home?'

"Said Clemens, not at all ruffled: 'I have a proposition. There's millions in it. All I need is a little cash stake. I have been to the Holy Land with a party of innocent and estimable people, who are fairly aching to be written up, and I think I could do the job neatly and with dispatch if I were not troubled with other—more

—pressing—considerations. I've started the book already, and it is a wonder. I can vouch for it.'

"I said: 'Let me see the manuscript.'

"He pulled a dozen sheets or so from his pocket and handed them to me. I read what he had written and I saw that it was bully.

"Said I: 'I'll appoint you my clerk in the Senate, and you can live on the salary. There's a little hall bedroom across the way, where you can sleep, and you can write your book in here. Help yourself to the whisky and cigars, and wade in.'

"He accepted all of my invitations in the modest and unassuming manner for which he had been noted in Nevada, and became a member of my family, and my clerk."

The Senator's train of recollections deflects to the story of the persecution the new boarder subjected the landlady to. She was a Miss Virginia Wells, a prim Virginia spinster of seventy who had lost everything in the war; and, as many of her fellow sufferers of the South were doing, she sought to recoup her fortunes in the boarding-house business in Washington. Her timid nature shrank from Clemens and he found "amusement" in devising ways of causing her fear and trepidation. For example, he would lurch through the corridors, "pretending to be intoxicated, and would throw her into a fit about six times a day." Then he took to smoking in bed all night, and threw her into a panic. The lady came to Senator Stewart with complaints:

"She said: 'Senator, if you don't ask that friend of yours to leave I shall have to give up my lodging-house, and what will become of me then? He smokes cigars in bed all night, and has ruined my best sheets, and I expect to be burned out any time. I've been on the alert now for three weeks, but I can't keep it up much longer. I need sleep.'

"I told her to leave the room, and I called Clemens.

"I said: 'If you don't stop annoying this little lady I'll give you a sound thrashing—I'll wait till that book's finished. I don't want to interfere with literature. I'll thrash you after it's finished.'

"He blew some smoke in my face. Said he: 'You are mighty unreasonable.'

"I thought he would behave himself after that. But one day, a week later, Miss Virginia staggered into my room again, in a flood of tears.

"She said: 'Senator, that man will kill me. I can't stand it. If he doesn't go I'll have to ask you to give up your rooms, and the Lord knows whether I'll be able to rent them again.'

"This filled me with alarm. I was very comfortable where I was. I sent her away kindly, and called Clemens.

"Said I: 'You have got to stop this foolishness. If you don't stop annoying this little lady I'll amend my former resolution and give you that thrashing right here and now. Then I'll send you to the hospital, and pay your expenses, and bring you back, and you can finish your book upholstered in bandages.'

"He saw that I meant business. He said:

"'All right, I'll give up my amusements; but I'll get even with you.'

"He did. When he wrote 'Roughing It' he said I had cheated him out of some mining stock, or something like that, and that he had given *me* a sound thrashing, and he printed a picture of me in the book with a patch over one eye.

"Clemens remained with me for some time. He wrote his book in my room, and named it 'The Innocents Abroad.' I was confident that he would come to no good end, but I have heard of him from time to time since then, and I understand that he has settled down and become respectable."

WHAT SOCIALISM WILL DO FOR ART

SOCIALISM would give to art a unifying ideal for which it is now sorely languishing. This is the view of Mr. Walter Crane, the English artist, who, like his great predecessor, William Morris, belongs to the ranks of those professing the Socialist ideal. In the London *Daily Mail*, which is devoting a daily column to the discussion of Socialism in all its aspects, he declares that modern art "can not be said to be successful in great public monuments—almost the only objects in which it is possible to unite all the arts in their noblest form." These monuments are not successful, he contends, because architecture, sculpture, and the beautiful arts of decorative design and handicraft "have always flourished under some dominating ideal of life." By way of illustration he cites the following:

Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.

WALTER CRANE,

Who thinks that Socialism would afford the community enlarged scope and opportunity for public work of a monumental and commemorative character.

"The nature-worship of ancient Egyptians and Greeks and of the Hindus, the monotheism of the Moslems, the Catholicism of the Middle Ages, for instance, all these have proved great, inspiring, unifying influences in the arts in their countries and periods, and to them we owe sublime monumental works which have never been equaled, and compared to which modern efforts seem ephemeral and trivial."

In his view the modern world is at present offered in Socialism just such an ideal as it requires to draw its scattered activities into a unified system. We read:

"Now in Socialism we have a great unifying ideal of human life—a new ideal, an inspiring ideal—a religion, in short, which sums up the past and looks to the future, reading into history a new meaning, in which the gradual evolution of humanity is discovered, and the truth of the philosophic dictum of the three great periods in relation to the economic system on which the form of society in every age depends—primitive unanimity, intermediate divergence, and ultimate unanimity, as out of the strife and discords of the present slowly emerges the new order, as a great statue takes form under the sculptor's hand out of the shapeless mass of marble.

"I should, therefore, expect that under Socialism there would be greatly enlarged scope and opportunity for public work of a monumental and commemorative character. I should expect a demand for, and a great development of, mural painting, as I believe its educational value would become more and more recognized, as well as the pleasure and stimulus to the imagination it might afford on the walls of schools and public buildings—under capitalism so much neglected.

"Simultaneously I should expect a renascence in architecture and sculpture. Our cities would acquire a beauty undreamed of, when they were built to dwell in, and when there were *no more slums*, and when the 'homes' in them which the Socialists would destroy had gone.

"As for the arts of design and handicraft, the arts which are inextricably associated with social life, and depend for their very existence upon cooperation, they would certainly flourish exceedingly in a cooperative commonwealth. The art of the gardener, the art of the potter, of the weaver, of the smith, of the printer, would be always in demand, and under Socialism freed from commercial degradation.

"Art, under Socialism, as a social product (and I include under the term art, music, poetry, and the drama), would necessarily become more and more intimately associated with the life of the people, and artists and craftsmen would be assured of an honored place in the community, no longer dependent upon the caprice of the rich or the fluctuations of a speculative and uncertain market."

Crags in the South Cheyenne Cañon. San Juan Capistrano, California. On the Ocklawaha, Florida. Point Sublime on the Cripple Creek "Short Line."

EARLY SPRING RESORTS IN AMERICA

BY RAIL TO CUBA ACROSS THE FLORIDA KEYS

Over a roadbed constructed from the bed of the sea, with ballast of white coral, an extension of the Florida East-Coast Railway now winds itself southward into the ocean, toward Cuba. One hundred and nine miles of this remarkable railway have been built and a few weeks ago were put into operation, with 47 miles reaching to Key West, the utmost limit of land, yet to be completed. This achievement is the realization of a dream of Henry M. Flagler, who took upon himself the whole financial burden of bringing Havana within a few hours' water journey of the United States. The road shortens the distance to Cuba by boat to six hours.

The section thus far completed extends from Miami to Knights Key, which is 47 miles this side of Key West. Of the 109 miles now completed the first 45 miles down from Miami are on the mainland of Florida—mainland so called, being that strange region called the Everglades. The road even here has been built for the most part through swamps and bogs, where the construction was perhaps more difficult than over the ocean itself. After struggling through this region the road becomes truly marine or, more exactly, amphibious. Over the remaining 64 miles to Knights Key it goes by sea and land indifferently, following the low lying coral keys when they come across its path, and crossing the intervening stretches of sea on embankments built up from the ocean bed, or on viaducts supported on piles, which in turn are anchored to the coral bottom.

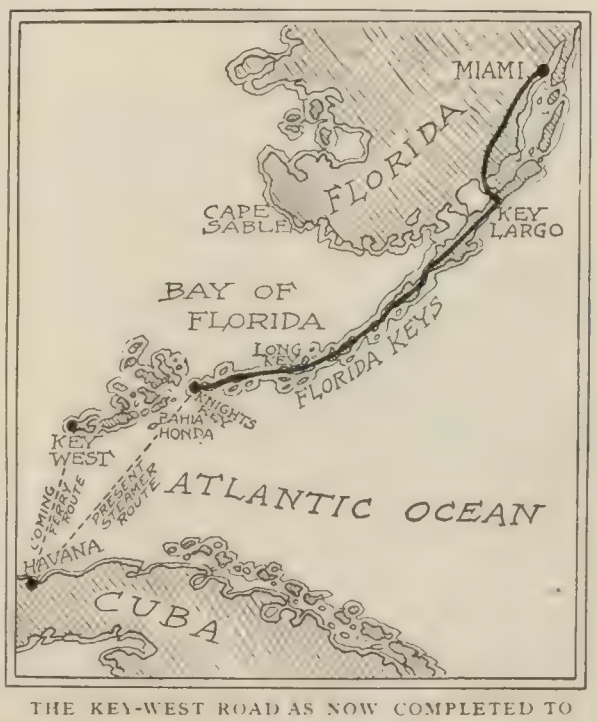
On these embankments and viaducts the road is carried for more than half the distance. Some of the ocean passages which they span are only a few hundred feet wide, and others are thousands of feet. The longest of all, between Long and Grassy Keys, which was the last portion of the work to be completed, embraces 5.6 miles, of which the central reach of more than two miles is crossed by a great ocean viaduct. In making this crossing trains go out of sight of land. The aggregate length of the construction over water is 72,884 feet, or, in round numbers, 14 miles.

The first water of any length crossed is Snake Creek in Plantation Key, which is 725 feet wide. From Windlys Island to Upper Matecumbe Key comes a filling of 2,450 feet. The next gap is from Upper Matecumbe to Lower Matecumbe, which is crossed by an embankment 11,950 feet long, with a 120-foot drawbridge. A still wider passage intervenes between Lower Matecumbe and Long Key, which are joined by an embankment of 21,800 feet. Then comes the stretch of open water between Long and Grassy Keys.

The 47 miles of unfinished work, from Knights Key to Key West, will add 78,550 feet more of embankment and viaduct, making the total for the entire extension, 155,000 feet, or 29.4 miles. To this can be added the 17 miles from Homestead to Water's Edge through the Everglades, which is practically a continuous embankment, dredges having been used in the construction work for the entire distance.

Mr. Flagler has concentrated all the resources of the interests controlled by him for three years on this work. Not the least of the obstacles confronting him has been the necessity for bringing all the material and even the drinking-water for workmen from the mainland in boats. The keys contributed only coral rock for the filling. Even houseboat dormitories had to be provided for a portion of the route.

It is estimated that the construction is costing $100,000 a mile and that the road will involve in the aggregate nearly $20,000,000. This burden is being borne by Mr. Flagler alone. No contractors have been employed, the work of construction being under the personal supervision of J. R. Parrott, vice-president of the Florida East Coast Railway.



THE KEY-WEST ROAD AS NOW COMPLETED TO KNIGHTS KEY.

The portions of the road which run over the sea have been constructed with great solidity and as an added precaution against the assaults of wave and storm the rails have been put 31 feet above high-tide level. No very great waves are experienced in this neighborhood, owing to the shallowness of the water, which fact, indeed, made the construction of the road possible. Another year ought to see the road completed to Key West. When this is done the passage to Havana will be shortened to 90 miles. The time between New York and Cuba has been already reduced about half a day. Steamers leave Knights Key for Havana three times a week and for Key West daily. When the railway is completed to Key West trains will be carried on a huge ferry-boat direct to Havana. The time from New York to Havana will then be only 48 hours.

HOW MR. FLAGLER CAME TO BUILD HIS ROAD

Some 7,000 men have been employed on the road to Key West for two years. Ralph D. Paine, in *Everybody's Magazine* for February, tells how Mr. Flagler came to undertake the work.

"Henry M. Flagler's purpose to stake his fortune on Cuba was the direct result of his visit to the island in company with Sir William Van Horne. Here he learned the scope of the plans for the railroad development of Cuba which seethed in the mind of the great Canadian builder. The man who had constructed more than five thousand miles of wilderness road with 50,000 men in less than five years, who had shoved the Canadian Pacific through to the coast, was sanguine of doing great things in Cuba. Mr. Flagler grasped the fact that his Key West road would be an important transportation link in the far-sighted plans of Sir William Van Horne. He found that the Ann-Arbor Railroad was conveying trains of 26 freight cars on ferries over 112 miles of water on the Great Lakes. It was therefore feasible to carry solid trains between the United States and Cuba.

"A railroad to Key West would serve many good purposes. As the quickest

route for mail and passengers between the United States and the Panama Canal, as a long stride nearer the commerce of South America, as a military and naval base of immense strategic importance for coming generations, a terminus 'farthest south' appealed to Mr. Flagler's imagination.

"Efficient labor was in demand the country over, and good men did not want to fight mosquitoes in the isolation of the Florida keys. Thousands of good-for-nothings, the dregs of sodden and broken humanity, had to be shipped from Northern cities out of sheer necessity. Negro labor could not be obtained in such prosperous times, and the law forbade the importation of blacks from Nassau and Jamaica, or Spaniards from Cuba and their own country. The sources of labor-supply depended on for digging the Panama Canal were closed to this American enterprise. Hordes of "hobos," as they were classed, were sent out of the camps as worthless, or because they refused to work at all, scorning even to earn the $12 advanced them for transportation. Altho the average number of men employed was about 4,000, the pay-rolls show that 20,000 men were carried to the keys in three years.

"The process of weeding out laborers was costly and disheartening. When the working force had been hammered into something like efficient shape, a hurricane swooped down on the keys in October of 1906 and not only tested to the utmost the work of the engineers, but made havoc in the ranks of the laborers. The construction had been well advanced, however, and embankment, trestle, and viaduct stood the trial without serious damage. But the hurricane cost the lives of 130 men, blew the camp to tatters, and swept vessel after vessel of the costly floating equipment out to sea.

Of some of the difficulties attending the construction of the road Mr. Paine says:

"The story of this railroad building is quite like a tale from the 'Arabian Nights.' The viceroy chosen for the work was Joseph R. Parrott, a broad-shouldered, square-jawed man in his forties, who was already carrying enough responsibility to bury several ordinary men. He was a Yale athlete of such ability that he had rowed on five university crews and been substitute on a sixth. He had to create the East-Coast Railroad, and to equip himself to handle the greatest hotel interests in the world, on top of which tasks he was requested to put a railroad into Key West and was made wholly responsible for the undertaking. Fourteen thousand people have been on his pay-rolls at one time in Florida.

"Locating this erratic line was an Alice-in-Wonderland task of itself. The surveying party had to do most of its work afloat, and some of its men were lost among the hundreds of keys for days at a time. They wished to utilize as many of the keys as possible, and finally selected 41 across which to run the road. There were gaps between them so wide, however, that towers had to be built for sighting the instruments. In other words, these distances which must be bridged were so great that the curvature of the earth hid the rodman on the key from the man with the transit."

VIRGINIA, THE CAROLINAS, AND MEXICO

When March winds are blowing, and formal social life is ebbing to await another season's flood, the impulse comes to seek rest in a softer climate. Particularly attractive are the resorts of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. They involve no ocean sailings or extended journeys, and provide balmy yet invigorating air and, as one may choose, the healing ministrations of various mineral springs.

Hot Springs and Healing Springs, Va., in the heart of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,500 feet above the sea-level, with their natural warm and mud baths, and careful provision for the general health and comfort of visitors in a hotel of 400 rooms, adjoining a golf-course patronized by many of the best players in the country, are visited by many at this season. The return fare from New York is $22; that from Chicago, $27—both involving one night's ride in a sleeper ($2.50). Of course, Natural Bridge, Va., and its adjacent points of interest (from New York, $19.90) are visited en route by many travelers.

Proceeding to North Carolina there are, in the West, Ashville (from New York, $34; Chicago, $29), surrounded by forty-three mountain peaks higher than Mount Washington, lying near the junction of the Swananoa and French Broad rivers, with golf-links, opera-house, and innumerable horseback rides to notable features of the vicinity, and a pine-laden, health-bringing air; and, in the East, Pinehurst and Southern Pines (from New York, about $25; Chicago, $32), lower in elevation, and situated in the thermal belt of the long-leaf-pine section, with similar arrangements. Camden, S. C. (from New York, $32; Chicago, $36.80) is in the long-leaf-pine district, and it as well as Aiken (New York, $38; Chicago, $39.40) is equipped with golf-courses and other provisions for the entertainment of visitors, while Columbia, the capital city, much visited for its own sake, lies between. Brunswick, Ga. (New York, $45; Chicago, $42.50), lies on the coast, adjoining Jekyl Island, and is noted for its fishing and shooting, and its shell roads along the sea.

The more ambitious traveler, who desires points of special interest as objective, may take one of several trips to Mexico City (excursion rate from New York, $121.10; Chicago, $89.95; berth one way, $18.61 and $14.11 respectively). Points along the line, or involving side trips, include Hot Springs, Ark., and Galveston, Austin, and San Antonio, Tex., to visit which special arrangements are readily made. San Antonio, particularly, with its historic edifices, such as the Alamo and the San Juan Mission, claims special attention, as well as for its floral beauty. In Mexico itself Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, and Queretaro, each with its picturesque features, are passed through by one route, and from Mexico City side trips may be taken, according to the time and expense at disposal, to the "Sun" and "Moon" Pyramids and even to Vera Cruz on the Gulf. From Puebla one may reach Tehuacan, Oaxaca, the Big Trees of Tule, the Ruins of Mitla, and the Pyramid of Cholula. The amount of printed matter describing Mexican points of interest issued by the railroads is very extensive.

When a few "days off" are desired, health and pleasurable occupation may be found nearer home at Lakewood and Atlantic City, N. J. Lakewood (return fare from New York, $2.35) is situated among fragrant, health-bearing pines, and affords quiet retreat to tired people, and out-of-door sports to those more actively inclined. One may be fashionable or otherwise. Atlantic City (return fare from New York, $5.00) is the great all-the-year-around resort of the East. Its comfortable hotels and boarding-houses, its famous "board walks," with their daily parades, its miles of beach and private sea-water baths, and varied entertainments for all classes appeal to proud and lowly alike.

ONE OF THE LONG VIADUCTS OF THE KEY-WEST ROAD.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE ORIENT

California can be reached by a variety of routes, some of which were referred to in an article of a month ago. According to one's purse one can travel by Overland Limited, via Chicago and Omaha, with observation-car, enjoying the Mississippi scenery; a trip to Salt Lake City, the Mormon Zion, from Ogden; past the Rockies by daylight; through the Sierra Nevada, and two hundred miles to San Francisco and its Golden Gate through a succession of beautiful scenes; thence down the coast from mission city to mission city, and to Los Angeles and its flowering avenues. Southern California hotels and boarding-houses are noted for their excellence and

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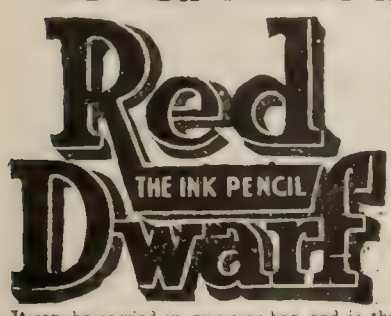
The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil



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reasonableness. There are as trains the Golden State Limited, California Fast Mail, and Fast Tourist-car Service via El Paso or via Colorado, at varying prices, by another route from Chicago, and, when desired, winter-tourist tickets at very low fares, on sale until April 30, 1908; by this route, also, a round trip on March 17 to Salt Lake City and Ogden ($39 from Chicago; add about $36 from New York). Round-trip tickets to California and the Pacific Northwest—Los Angeles to Seattle—are $110 from Chicago. The regular return fares to San Francisco or Los Angeles direct from New York vary from $143.70 to $148.20. Regular one-way fares from Chicago to California cities are, first-class, $59.20; second-class, $49.20, the latter honored in Tourist Pullmans on payment of berth rate. Round-trip excursions to Arizona and City of Mexico from Chicago are rated at $85 and $89.95 respectively.

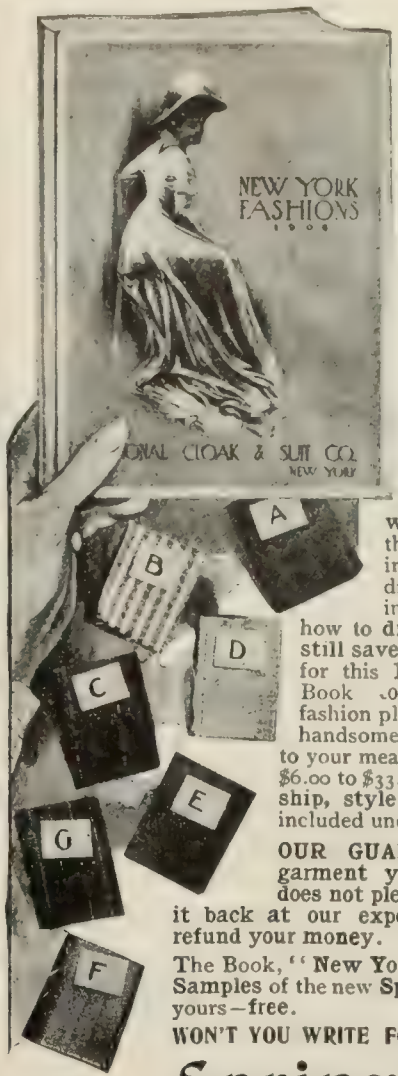
Still another route runs across picturesque Illinois and Iowa, including the Overland Limited and the Los Angeles Limited, with the latest and most comfortable conveniences associated with a notable tourist-car service. Another route, the Sunset Limited, to California is of national reputation, while another described more fully in an earlier article introduces one to the Grand Cañon of Arizona, the petrified forest, and the Zuñi Pueblos on the way, under the personally conducted plan.

A twelve-day voyage from Vancouver to the Orient may be made by the magnificent steamers of one line, 485 feet in length, running to Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong, and sailing once in every two or three weeks. The wonderful Canadian scenery may be observed by the Northern route to Vancouver, embracing some of the most majestic ranges in the world. On the three lines crossing the Pacific the minimum of first cabin fare is about $150 one way. The other sailings are from San Francisco and Seattle.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PORT

Travelers making by water any of these early spring trips would sail from the harbor of New York. Few persons among them probably will understand that New York is now the greatest port in the world. While it is true that more than twice as many vessels clear each year from the port of London, the average cargo value from London is only $47,242, while that from New York is $92,307. Charles H. Cochrane, writing on this subject in a recent number of *The Broadway Magazine*, points out that, in any estimate of this kind, one marked difference in the character of the two ports must be borne in mind:

"London is England's one commercial center, and, aside from Liverpool, its only great place of export and import. It has, too, practically a monopoly of the coastwise trade of the Kingdom, for practically all manufactured articles come to London either for export or for distribution to other parts of the Kingdom. Cotton goods are shipped by water from Manchester to Lon-



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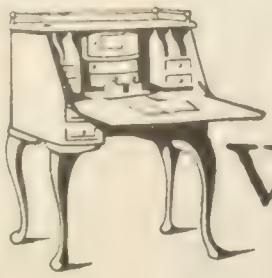

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don; from London they are shipped by water to other ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland or to foreign ports.

"On the other hand, New York is not the one commercial center of America. When the manufacturer of shoes in Boston sends his goods to Baltimore, he either sends them by rail or by vessel direct, without entering New York. If he wants to send his goods to France or Germany, he sends them from the port of Boston. That is, the chief ports of the Atlantic sea-coast—New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, Norfolk, Philadelphia, and Boston—engage a coastwise and foreign trade in entire independence of New York. Less than twenty-eight per cent. of New York's tonnage is represented in coastwise trade, whereas fully fifty per cent. of London's is coastwise. In other words, of London's commerce, amounting to $1,370,000,000 annually, only $685,000,000 represents foreign trade, whereas of New York's $1,200,000,000 annual commerce $864,000,000 represents foreign trade, or an actual excess over London of $179,000,000."

"To accommodate this enormous trade, New York has four hundred and four miles of improved water-frontage; that is, four hundred and four miles of docks. This is half the distance between New York and Chicago. London has less than two hundred miles of similar water-frontage; Liverpool has less than one hundred miles, while Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Havre have each less than Liverpool. Practically all the available water-frontage of these foreign ports has been absorbed by their docks, while New York has improved only a little over one-half of its available shore. When all the available coast-line is improved, as it must be rapidly, it will measure nearly as many miles as lie between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River."

Mr. Cochrane calls attention to the fact that the water-frontage of Manhattan Island is so rapidly being taken up that, before many years have passed, docks, from necessity, will have to be found exclusively elsewhere. Among sources of possible relief is the proposed improvement at Jamaica Bay, which lies east of Coney Island, and is six hours nearer New York than any other available point of landing outside of New York Harbor. At Jamaica Bay the long trip up the channel would be avoided. Moreover, the improved railroad facilities now under way, including the tunnels under the city and under the two rivers, will "make Jamaica Bay as near the center of the city as South Brooklyn or Jersey." He says further of the Jamaica-Bay scheme:

"A year ago Mayor McClellan, cooperating with business organizations of the city, appointed a commission to examine the feasibility of the Jamaica-Bay project, and to suggest plans for its realization. The Jamaica Bay Improvement Commission has recommended the purchase of 9,000 acres of shore-land around the bay at a cost of $36,000,000, draining and walling it at a cost of $27,000,000, and then spending $50,000,000 more for buildings and docks. The city would cooperate with the Federal Government in dredging the bay itself to a depth of fifty feet, the sand removed being utilized to build up the shore-land. The Federal Government, it is suggested, would build a long jetty out into the ocean and dredge a channel to the bay."

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CURRENT POETRY

The Unforgiven.

By Theodosia Garrison.

Never for me shall your lamp be lighted,
  Never for me shall your door stand wide,
  Tho the ghost may come when the man has died
To keep the oath that his live lips plighted.

Tho a thousand lights on the way be sighted,
  Dark and unhoused one heart must bide;
Never for me shall your lamp be lighted,
  Never for me shall your door stand wide.

I pay the price of a wrong unrighted—
  I am free of the world from tide to tide,
  But I never may kneel by one love's side,
Penitent, heart-sick for all I slighted.
  Never for me shall your door stand wide,
Never for me shall your lamp be lighted.

—*Smart Set* (March).

Barabbas.

By Margaret Ashmun.

And they released Barabbas, and he went
  Forth from his dungeon, joying in the grace
  Of life regained; yet, as he passed, a face
Shone out from the dim corridor, and bent
Its gaze upon him; questioning, intent.
  He knew that brow where anguish had its place,
  Those lips prophetic, sealed now for a space,
Those eyes, deep-welled with awful, still content.
  The robber paused to marvel at the Man
Whose death should serve for his; nor spoke aloud
  The foul jest in his throat. He stayed to scan
Once more that visage calm; then, trembling, bowed
  With fear and harsh, soul-harrowing grief, he ran
And hid himself, sick-hearted, in the crowd.

—*New England Magazine* (March).

When I Am Dead.

By John G. Neihardt.

When I am dead, and nerveless hands have thrust
My body downward into careless dust;
I think the grave can not suffice to hold
My spirit prisoned in the sunless mold!
Some subtle memory of you shall be
A resurrection of the life of me—
Yea, I shall be, because I love you so,
The speechless spirit of all things that grow.

AN OLD NURSE

Persuaded Doctor to Drink Postum.

An old faithful nurse and an experienced doctor are a pretty strong combination in favor of Postum instead of coffee.

The doctor said:

"I began to drink Postum five years ago on the advice of an old nurse.

"During an unusually busy winter between coffee, tea and overwork I became a victim of insomnia. In a month after beginning Postum in place of coffee I could eat anything and sleep as soundly as a baby.

"In three months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I now use Postum altogether instead of coffee; even at bedtime with a soda cracker or some other tasty biscuit.

"Having a little tendency to Diabetes, I use a small quantity of saccharine instead of sugar, to sweeten with. I may add that to-day tea or coffee are never present in our house, and very many patients, on my advice, have adopted Postum as their regular beverage.

"In conclusion I can assure any one that, as a refreshing, nourishing and nerve-strengthening beverage, there is nothing equal to Postum." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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You shall not touch a flower, but it shall be
Like a caress upon the cheek of me.
I shall be patient in the common grass
That I may feel your footfall when you pass.
I shall be kind as rain and pure as dew,
A loving spirit 'round the life of you.
When your soft cheeks by perfumed winds are fanned,
'Twill be my kiss—and you will understand.
But when some sultry, storm-bleared sun has set,
I will be lightning if you dare forget!
—*From A Bundle of Myrrh* (Outing Publishing Co.).

PERSONAL

New Light on President Johnson. The absolute unfitness of President Johnson for the responsibilities of his office is made strikingly apparent in the following descriptions of his inaugural speech as Vice-President, and later, after Lincoln's assassination, of the conditions under which he took the oath of office as President of the United States. Senator Stewart of Nevada, who was then in Washington, tells some "suppressed history" about Johnson in his reminiscences now running in *The Saturday Evening Post*. We read:

When he entered the Senate Chamber to take the oath of office as Vice-President, and to call that body to order, he had been drinking. He was assisted to the chair by the sergeant-at-arms and two doorkeepers. He appeared as a man who did not realize what he was doing.

Immediately after the oath had been administered he grasped the desk before him with an unsteady hand, and began an incoherent tirade.

There was no particular point or sense in what he attempted to say. "The people are everything!" he bawled. "The people are everything!" and this seemed to be the sole idea he possest. He pointed to Mr. Seward, who was seated directly in front of the desk.

"You are nothing; you are nothing, Mr. Seward." he said. "I tell you, the people are everything."

This continued for some time. Several Senators endeavored to persuade him to leave the stand. Finally, he was removed by the sergeant-at-arms to the Vice-President's room, where he was detained until the ceremony was concluded. All persons present were shocked and amazed, and there was a universal appeal to the representatives of the press to refrain from publishing anything about the disagreeable scene. The newspapers of the country which alluded to it at all did so in vague and obscure language.

From the hour Lincoln was shot until daylight the next morning, excitement in Washington was intense. There were 30,000 unarmed paroled Southerners in the city, and 60,000 Federal soldiers swarmed the streets. There was grave danger of riot and bloodshed. Those who realized the serious condition of the situation hastened to seek out the Vice-President. As Senator Stewart tells it:

Mr. Lincoln died about daylight, and, within ten minutes of the time, I met Senator Foote, the grand, gray-haired statesman from Vermont, who was chairman of the Republican caucus and master of ceremonies in the Senate. He was hailing a dilapidated wagon, which had seen better days as a carriage, in front of Willard's Hotel. He put his hand on my shoulder as the news of the President's death reached us, wafted on a thousand excited tongues, and said:

"We must get the Chief Justice at once and swear in the Vice-President. It will not do in times like these to be without a President."

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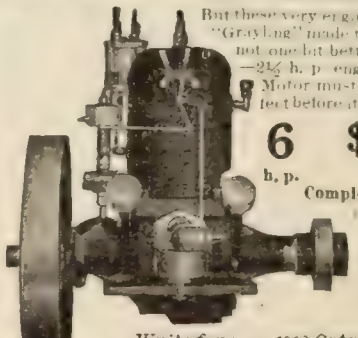

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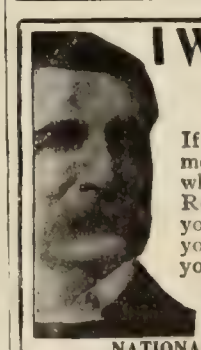

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We directed the driver of the hack to take us to the residence of Mr. Chase, who lived in what was then known as the Sprague mansion, at the corner of Sixth and E streets. Mr. Chase was in his library, pacing back and forth and in deep thought. We explained our business, and he got into the vehicle with us, and went to the old Kirkwood house, on Pennsylvania avenue.

I sprang out, went to the desk, and asked the clerk what room the Vice-President occupied. He said:

"I will send up your card."

"No, you won't," I said; "I'll go up myself. We want to see him on important business. Send a boy to show the way." The clerk then said:

"It is on the third floor. Turn to the right at the head of the stairs." There were no elevators in the hotels at that time, and we climbed the stairs laboriously. A negro boy showed us the room, and I rapped on the door. There was no answer. I rapped again and again. Finally I kicked the door and made a very loud noise. Then a voice growled:

"Who's there?"

"Senator Stewart," said I; "and the Chief Justice and Senator Foote are with me. We must see you immediately."

After some little delay the door was opened and we entered. The Vice-President was partially drest, as tho he had hurriedly drawn on a pair of trousers and a shirt. He was occupying two little rooms, about ten feet square, and we entered one of them, a sitting-room, while he finished his toilet in the other.

In a few minutes Johnson came in, putting on a very rumpled coat. He was dirty, shabby, and his hair was matted, while he blinked at us through squinting eyes. As he came into the room we were all standing. Johnson felt for a chair and sat down. Chief Justice Chase said very solemnly:

"The President has been assassinated. He died this morning. I have come to administer the oath of office to you." Johnson seemed dazed at first. Then he jumped up, thrust his right arm up as far as he could reach, and said:

"I'm ready!" in a thick, gruff, hoarse voice. The Chief Justice administered the oath. Johnson—President Johnson—went back to his bedroom, and we retired.

I then went to Stanton's house. As I arrived his

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A lady writer who not only has done good literary work, but reared a family, found in Grape-Nuts the ideal food for brain work and to develop healthy children. She writes:—

"I am an enthusiastic proclaimer of Grape-Nuts as a regular diet. I formerly had no appetite in the morning and for 8 years, while nursing my four children, had insufficient nourishment for them.

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"When I read of Grape-Nuts I began eating it every morning, also gave it to the children, including my 10 months old baby, who soon grew as fat as a little pig, good natured and contented.

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"Grape-Nuts did wonders for me and I learned to like it. I did not mind my housework or mother's cares, for I felt strong and full of 'go.' I grew plump, nerves strong, and when I wrote my brain was active and clear; indeed, the dull head pain never returned."

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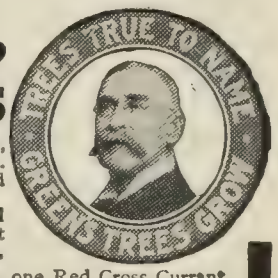

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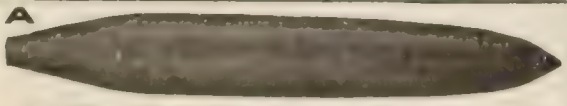

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carriage was being driven to his door, and, presently, he came down the steps.

I told him of the condition of Johnson, and said that he must be taken care of—the man who had just taken the oath of office as President of the United States. Stanton and I were driven back to the Kirkwood house, and, accompanied by the coachman, we went directly to Johnson's room. He was lying down. We aroused him, led him down-stairs, and put him into Stanton's carriage.

We took him to the White House, and Stanton sent for a tailor, a barber, and a doctor. He had a dose administered, and the President was bathed and shaved, his hair was cut, and a new suit of clothes was fitted to him. He did not, however, get into a presentable condition until late in the afternoon, when a few persons were permitted to see him to satisfy themselves that there was a President in the White House.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

The New Diplomacy.—"Tommy," said the hostess, "you appear to be in deep thought."

"Yes'm," replied Tommy; "ma told me somethin' to say if you should ask me to have some cake or anything, an' I bin here so long now I forgit what it was."—*Philadelphia Press.*

It Must Have Been.—"Ah, yes," said Senator Smugg, as he interlaced his claws in a self-satisfied way in front of his corporosity, "I got my start in life by clerking in a humble grocery store at a salary of $3 per week, and managed to save money on that."

"But," replied the astute reporter, "that, of course, was before cash-registers were invented."—*Puck.*

Tit for Tat.—A few days ago two young ladies hailed a tramcar, entered it, and found only standing room. One of them whispered to her companion:

"I'm going to get a seat from one of these men. You take notice."

She looked down the row of men and selected a sedate gentleman who bore the general settled appearance of a married man. She sailed up to him and boldly opened fire:

"My dear Mr. Green! How delighted I am to meet you! You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your seat? Well, I do feel tired, I heartily admit. Thank you, so much."

The sedate gentleman—a total stranger, of course—looked, listened, then quietly rose, and gave her his seat, saying:

"Sit down, Jane, my girl. Don't often see you out on a washing-day. You must feel tired, I'm sure. How's your mistress?"

The young lady got her seat, but lost her vivacity.—*London Tattler.*

Quits.—"A man tells every girl she is pretty, you know."

"Yes, and a girl gets even, you know."

"What do you mean?"

"A girl tells every man he is so original, but that she understands him perfectly."—*Nashville American.*

Merely Imitations.—"Our talented soubrette," announced the stage-manager, "will now endeavor to entertain the audience with a few take-offs."

"Come along, paw," snorted Maw Hoptoad. "I hain't a-goin' to stand fer no undressin' scene."—*The Houston Chronicle.*

A Puzzle.—"Hello," cried young Mr. Newliwed, entering the kitchen, "making some bread, eh? Or is it cake?"

"I don't know," replied the dear little bride, with a despairing frown, "I haven't finished yet."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Disappointed.—"I will be your valentine," said the young man.

A shadow passed across the fair face of the girl. "I was so in hopes that I would not get any comics this year," she said.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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The Last Analysis.—"Water," said the scientific person, "is H_2O."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, as he laid aside the market report, "some of it is, and a great deal of it I. O. U."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 14.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives off Valparaiso, where President Montt reviews the war-ships from the *Baguedano* and escorts them out of the harbor.

February 15.—A report from St. Petersburg states that preliminary orders have been issued for the expedition of 60,000 troops to the Persian frontier.

Oxford and Cambridge decline the challenge of American colleges and universities for a track and field contest.

February 16.—A score of persons are injured in riots at Rome caused by anti-Clericals on the anniversary of the death of Giordano Bruno.

February 17.—Reports of Turkish military activity cause alarm in Russia.

Three men are killed and three wounded by the bursting of a steam-pipe on the French cruiser *Descartes* off Casablanca.

The Diario Español, of Havana, revives the charge that the *Maine* was blown up by order of the American War Department to justify intervention in Cuba.

Ignaz Edler von Plener, the Austrian statesman, dies in Vienna at the age of ninety-eight.

February 19.—The Japanese Government sends to Ambassador O'Brien its reply to America on the question of emigration. Further restrictions are conceded.

The German Government is reported to be considering the purchase of oil firms doing business in that country, and the establishment of a monopoly.

February 20.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives at Callao, Peru; Rear-Admiral Evans, while still in command, is too ill to go ashore.

Russian naval plans call for the expenditure of $1,078,000,000 in the next nine years.

General Stoessel is sentenced to death, General Fock reprimanded, and Generals Reiss and Smirnoff are acquitted by the court-martial in St. Petersburg. The court recommends the commutation of General Stoessel's sentence to ten years' imprisonment.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

February 14.—Governor Hughes, at Albany, declines to grant the application of Attorney-General Jackson for an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court for the trial of the action brought to test the title of George B. McClellan to the office of Mayor of New York.

A Federal grand jury brings antitrust indictments against representatives of practically every union in New Orleans.

The American ship *Emily Reed* founders off the coast of Oregon; twelve lives are lost.

A marked improvement in the steel industry is reported in Pittsburg.

Charles W. Morse, the banker, arrives in New York City and is arrested and admitted to bail on two indictments charging grand larceny.

February 17.—Twenty-eight miners are entombed in a colliery near Mount Carmel, Pa.

February 20.—Information received by the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates that no general reduction of wages is contemplated by the railroads of the country.

Judge Ball, in Chicago, dissolves the injunction in the Illinois-Central litigation granted to Stuyvesant Fish last October. The decision is in favor of Mr. Harriman.

WASHINGTON.

February 16.—Rear-Admiral Converse, in a long report made public at Washington, answers the recently published criticisms of the American navy; his conclusions being that the ships are not inferior to those in foreign service.

February 17.—President Roosevelt accepts the resignation of Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster-General, who is to assume management of Secretary Taft's campaign.

February 19.—A letter by the President to the Interstate Commerce Commission is made public calling for data in regard to the reduction of wages by railroad companies and the causes thereof.

February 20.—Baron Takahira, the new Japanese Ambassador, is received by President Roosevelt, the speeches of both expressing a strong desire for peace between the United States and Japan.

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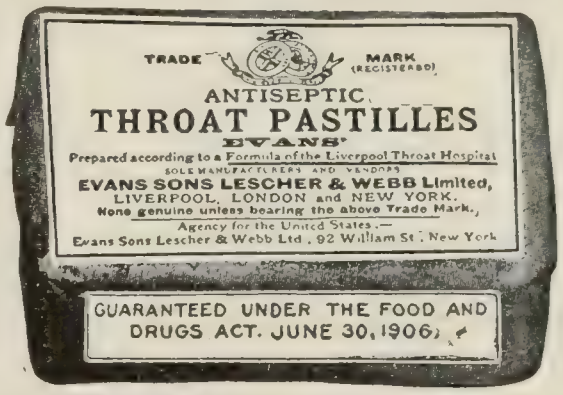

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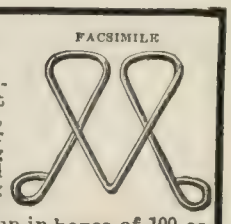

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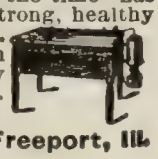

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN

BY a unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered last week, woman is legally in a class by herself to the extent that "legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained." Altho during the past thirty-four years twenty States have enacted laws limiting the working hours of women, until now the constitutionality of such legislation has been the subject of constant controversy.

The decision which ends this controversy was handed down in the case of Muller *vs.* the State of Oregon. A statute of five years' standing in that State forbids the employment of women in factories, mechanical establishments, and laundries for "more than ten hours in any one day." Curt Muller, a laundryman, attacked this law on the ground that it infringes on the right of contract guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Defeated in the Oregon Supreme Court, Muller carried the case to the Federal Supreme Court, with the result recorded in the opening sentence of this article. In making known the decision Justice Brewer, explaining why woman should be treated as a special ward of the State, said in part:

"Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is probably placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that she still looks to her brother and depends upon him. Even tho all restrictions on political, personal, and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, so far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protection; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not merely her own health but the well-being of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man. The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words can not make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long-continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race, the self-reliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence. This difference justifies a difference in legislation and upholds that which is designed to compensate for some of the burdens which rest upon her."

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, a leading lawyer of Boston who volunteered his services to the State of Oregon in this case, submitted a brief which the New York *Outlook* describes as of "extraordinary interest" since it marks a significant change in the defense of labor legislation relating to women. Says *The Outlook*:

"Hitherto cases involving constitutionality of statutes restricting women's working hours have been argued almost wholly upon their legal merits. Citations and arguments of counsel have been confined chiefly to the legal right of States, under their police powers, to enact necessary health measures, even if such restrictions interfere with the 'freedom of contract' guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. This right of States to restrict individual freedom in the interest of public health and welfare has been explicitly upheld by the highest State courts and by the Federal Supreme Court itself in important decisions. The real question at issue, therefore, in upholding the constitutionality of laws limiting women's working hours is no longer in the main a legal one, but rather medical and social. . . . It is in emphasizing this important distinction, and in having brought before the Court the authoritative statements of medical and lay experts, that lies the unique value of the argument presented by the counsel for the State of Oregon. Mr. Brandeis marshals authorities in order to set before the Court the 'facts of common knowledge' on which legislation of this sort has been based. These authorities show that long hours of labor for women in mechanical pursuits have ill effects on the health of the women employed (to a greater extent than such hours have upon men), on their safety, and on their morals—causing and increasing drunkenness, for instance; but, what is still more serious, these hours of work are a menace to the general welfare, for they insidiously and grievously impair the child-bearing functions of the workers, the mothers and future mothers of the race; they injure and even destroy homes, and are responsible for hosts of neglected children; they thus, in a double sense, bring evil upon future generations with cumulative force. The brief sets forth the beneficial effect, in all these respects, which has actually been secured by restrictive legislation."

Mr. Brandeis also pointed out that similar laws have been passed in England and all the leading countries of Europe. In addition to Oregon, the States of the Union in which laws have been enacted limiting the working hours of factory women are as follows: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Colorado, and South Carolina. Of the situation in New York *The Times* says:

"The New York law was enacted in 1899, and embodied, with amendments, in the statutes of 1907. Curiously enough, this act was declared unconstitutional by the New York Court of Appeals in June last. Judge Gray, in writing the opinion, seems to have taken a view of the position of woman diametrically opposite to that which guided the Supreme Court in affirming the constitutionality of the Oregon law. We find in Judge Gray's opinion these views exprest: 'Under our laws men and women now stand alike

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in their constitutional rights, and there is no warrant for making any discrimination between them with respect to the liberties of persons or of contract.'

"He exprest the opinion, therefore, that the legislation had overstept the limits set by the Constitution of the State to the exercise of the power to interfere with the rights of citizens. 'An adult female,' he said, 'is not to be regarded as the ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded when the question relates to the business, pursuit, or calling.' It is to be noted, however, that Judge Gray failed to find in the language of the law anything suggesting the purpose of promoting health. He leaves it to be inferred that, had such a purpose been expressly stated, the Court might have delivered a different opinion."

Returning to the Supreme Court decision in the Oregon case the same paper adds:

"To deny a woman the right to work more than ten hours a day in a factory may work a hardship to her individually, since her freedom of contract is interfered with and her power to earn a subsistence may be diminished. But, says the Court, the policy embodied in the statute has in view 'not merely her own health, but the well-being of her race.' This repeats with great exactness the principle of nature, as exprest by Tennyson:

> "'So careful of the type she seems,
> So careless of the single life.'

"It accords, also, with the policy of exemptions in favor of woman that prevails in all civilized countries, and largely, even, among primitive savages; exemptions, that is, from jury duty and military and constabulary service. It is in harmony, likewise, with the laws that compel support of the wife by the husband, and provide for alimony when divorces are granted. It will be observed that these laws, and the opinion of the Court sustaining their constitutionality, do not spring from sentiment. They rest rather upon a maxim of highest social policy. To the end that the race may be preserved, that the health, vigor, and soundness of posterity may be assured, that class of society charged with the chief functions of race preservation must be surrounded with peculiar safeguards, and securely sheltered against risks and perils that the law permits men freely to incur in their daily affairs."

The New York *Evening Post* finds the decision sound from the economic point of view. To quote:

"The Industrial Commission of 1900 laid great emphasis upon the fact that 'permanent industrial progress can not be built upon the physical exhaustion of women and children.' It asserted without qualification that 'a reduction in hours has never lessened the working people's ability to compete in the markets of the world,' and that 'States with shorter work-days actually manufacture their products at a lower cost than States with longer working-days.' Testimony to this effect is practically universal, and is particularly striking in the reports of the imperial German factory inspectors."

Does this decision, ask several papers, make for, or against, the cause of woman suffrage? Says the New York *World:*

"In delivering the Court's opinion Justice Brewer writes most sympathetically. But the militant suffragists do not ask for sympathy, but equality. Man's chivalry they resent as a bar to the emancipation of their sex. It seems cruel logic that the Supreme Court, through Justice Brewer, uses, in placing woman in a class by herself requiring privileges not man's."

THE ELKINS LAW SUSTAINED

POPULAR interest in the decision of the Federal Supreme Court in the case of the United States *vs.* The Great Northern Railroad Company is inspired by its indirect rather than its direct bearing. Indirectly the decision disposes of one of the chief points on which the Standard Oil Company has relied to defeat the $29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis in the Chicago & Alton rebate case. Moreover, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* and other papers, it affords an answer to those critics who have discovered in some of the Supreme Court's recent decisions an active hostility toward organized labor, since it now deals with equal hand a blow to corporate interests.

As this trial is recognized by the Standard Oil as a test case, the exact facts, briefly stated, are of interest. Under the provisions of the Elkins Act the Great Northern Railway Company was fined $15,000 for giving rebates, the alleged offenses having been committed during the summer of 1905, but the indictment not found until two years later. An appeal was made against this fine on grounds thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press:*

"The company admitted the concessions and contended that the Hepburn Act, passed June 29, 1907, and which went into effect August 29, 1907, had repealed the penalty section of the Elkins Act and that all indictments for alleged offenses of rebating returned after June 29, 1907, were not punishable under the Elkins act. As the Hepburn Act could not punish offenses of rebating committed prior to August 29, 1907, when it went into effect, it was held by the railway company that, even if guilty of the offenses

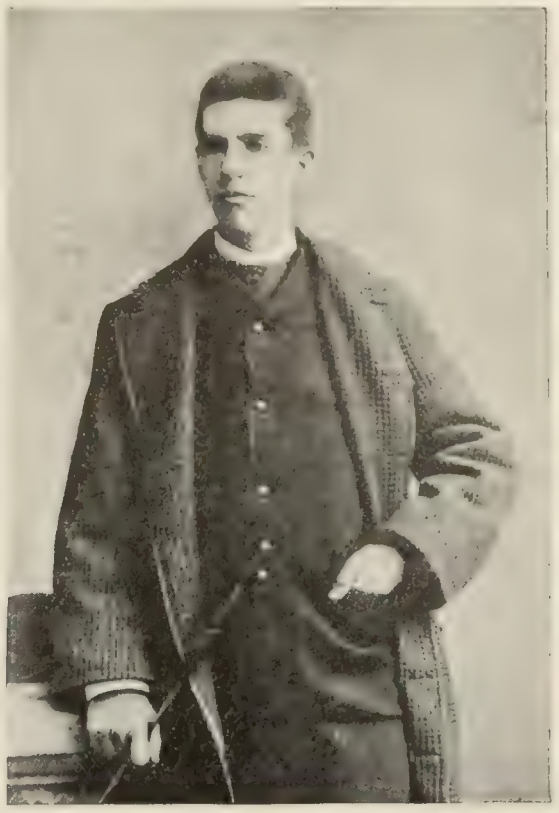
IF THE INDIANA POETS WOULD BUT TAKE HOLD!
Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

NO OBJECTION TO THIS.
Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

AUTOMOBILE-RACE SKETCHES.

Courtesy of "The American Magazine."
AT THE AGE OF THREE.

Courtesy of "The American Magazine."
IN HIS EIGHTH YEAR.



Courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."
AT NINETEEN.

EARLY PORTRAITS OF GOVERNOR HUGHES.

as charged, it could not be punished, the indictment having been found between June 29 and August 29, 1907."

This technical defense is now swept aside by the Supreme-Court decision, rendered without a dissenting opinion. Of Standard Oil's interest in the case the dispatch above quoted says:

"The indictments against it on which it was found guilty and the record fine imposed by Judge Landis were returned by the Federal jury August 28, 1907, or one day before the Hepburn Act went into effect. In fact, it was to enable the Federal authorities to find the indictments against the Standard Oil under the Elkins Act that the putting in operation of the Hepburn Act was delayed from June to August, 1907.

"It was feared that the statute of limitation would operate in favor of the Standard Oil if the indictments were not found under the Elkins Act. While the Elkins Act prescribed only a fine for the offense of rebating and the Hepburn Act has both fine and imprisonment, it was deemed by the Department of Justice the part of wisdom to proceed against the Standard Oil under the Elkins Act and not run the risk of letting the Standard Oil go scot-free under the Hepburn Act on a plea based on the statute of limitations.

"Other legal points have been raised by the Standard Oil in its contest to prevent paying the fine imposed by Judge Landis, and they will in turn find their way to the Supreme Court for adjudication before the fine is paid."

The press applaud the decision and praise the Court for its refusal to let minor technicalities defeat the plain purpose of the law. Says the Chicago *Record-Herald:*

"Had Congress intended to issue a sweeping pardon to those offenders against the Elkins Act who did not happen to be in the meshes of the Department of Justice at the moment the Hepburn Act supplanted the former, it is assuredly reasonable to suppose that in some way that purpose, that desire, that exercise of clemency, would have been made manifest to the public. It is of record that not one legislator in either branch ever betrayed any suspicion of so important a purpose or consummation. Sometimes a legislature blunders into a far-reaching consequence, but the courts will not assume such a lapse or blunder in the absence of linguistic compulsion."

"A momentous decision," exclaims the New York *Sun*, which ventures the hope that it may "for all time dispose of the criminal rebate on the part of the common carriers."

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S OPTIMISM

"PESSIMISTS and cynics can not develop this country," remarked Governor Hughes in the course of his Washington's-birthday address in Chicago; and the press of the country echo the assertion with approving emphasis. The evils which we lament, said the Governor, should not blind us to the progress which is being made; and he quoted from a letter written by Washington in 1778 to show that the conditions which discourage reformers to-day had their counterpart even in those days of patriotic exaltation when the country was in the throes of the Revolutionary struggle. "If I was called upon to draw a picture of the times and of Men," wrote Washington to Benjamin Harrison, "I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, and extravagance seems to have laid fast hold of most of them. That speculation—peculation—and an insatiable thirst for riches seems to have got the better of every other consideration and almost of every order of Men."

It is full time that the people of the country were made to realize that these times are not evil beyond all precedent, remarks the Springfield *Republican* in this connection, and it supplements the evidence offered above by a quotation from Samuel J. Tilden showing that a hundred years later there was still ample opportunity for a pessimistic view of things. Said Mr. Tilden in 1873: "The cancer which reached a head in the municipal government of the metropolis gathered its virus from the corrupted blood which pervades our whole country. Everywhere there are violated public and private trusts. The carpet-bag governments are cancers on the body politic even more virulent than the New York ring." Turning again to the contrasting optimism of Governor Hughes's outlook on present-day conditions, we read:

"Intelligent comparison of the conditions of this day with those in times past can not fail to cause gratification and to beget confidence. . . . The country is morally sound. In this land of industry with unexampled opportunities for production and exchange, with an area and a population enjoying advantages of distribution free from artificial barriers of intercourse such as the world has never seen, the men of business inevitably represent the intelligence and moral sentiment of the people. They do not constitute a caste. They come from every walk in life; from the farm, the college, the counting-room, and the shop. They represent every element in the population, native and foreign-born, of every degree

of advantage and disadvantage in origin and environment. Every stimulus to ambition, every precept of morality, every counsel of experience, every success and every disaster, every lesson of the past and the multiform warnings of a world where truth and justice alone win lasting victories, have helped to shape their standards and to determine their aims. And making all allowance for the extremes of avarice and artifice, for the unwholesome spectacles of exploitation and infidelity to trust, without blinking any evil or glossing over any wrong, the fact remains that the business men of the country are for the most part honest men, representing fairly the moral standards of the people. And never more than to-day have they, taken as a whole, earnestly desired that abuses shall be stopt, that an end shall be put to corrupt dealings and unfair practises, that gambling shall not parade in business livery, and that American industry and trade shall have free scope for development and extension along the lines of honorable rivalry and with justice to stockholders, to employees, and to the people at large. . . . . .

"To distrust the future in this land of opportunity, of educational privileges so eagerly seized, of moral influences so widespread and effective, is to despair of humanity itself."

MR. HEARST'S NEW PARTY

IF the attitude of the press counts for anything, Mr. Hearst's new "National Independence party" will have little support in the coming campaign. Hardly a newspaper outside of his own group of journals has a good word for it. But in his campaign for mayor of New York the same thing was true, and he polled enough votes to put the result in doubt; in his campaign for governor in 1906 he nearly carried New York State under similar conditions, and in Massachusetts his Independence League won second place, making the Democrats a "third party." We have not seen any predictions that he will cut any large figure in the returns next November, but during the campaign "it requires little imagination to foresee that he may be in a position to make a lot of trouble," remarks the Baltimore *News* (Ind.). It will be hard for the Democratic party to resist any demands he may make, short of the Presidential nomination, thinks this paper.

Mr. Hearst's idea, however, seems to be that the Democratic party has outlived its usefulness and that the time for a new party has come. Both the old parties have ceased to stand for any definite idea. "The word Democracy defines no doctrine," he declares; "the word Republican expresses no principle." One wing of a party stands for one thing, another for the very opposite.

HEARST "There is at least one way to get rid of Bryan."
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

Speaking at Chicago on February 22, at the gathering where the new party was launched, he said:

"Men are Democrats by inheritance and Republicans by tradition. There are Democrats who believe in free trade and Democrats who believe in protection. There are trust Democrats and antitrust Democrats. There are Democrats who believe in public ownership of public utilities and Democrats who believe in private ownership of public officials. There are Democrats who differ fundamentally from other Democrats, and who agree absolutely with certain Republicans. Of all the various parties which exist in the nation, I have found that the two that are the most bitterly, the most utterly and most uncompromisingly opposed to each other are the radical Democratic party and the conservative Democratic party."

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THE ELEPHASS AND THE JACKAPHANT.

THEIR ERSTWHILE KEEPER—"Holy Hanna! What's happened to the animals?" —Glackens in *Puck*

In view of this chaos in the old parties, Mr. Hearst calls upon all true patriots to rally to his standard and support a party which stands, he avers, for the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. Some of the cardinal principles in the platform of the new party are enunciated as follows:

Direct nominations by the people of all candidates for office.
The election of United States senators and judges by the people.
An income-tax and the referendum.
The right of the people to recall public officials from public service.
The immediate government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines.
Emergency currency to be issued only by the government.
An eight-hour day for working-men.
A law making blacklisting illegal.
An interstate-commerce court to enforce the rulings of the Interstate-Commerce Commission.
A ship subsidy for the development of commerce.
National postal savings-banks.

Nothing is said about the new party's candidate for the Presidency, but it seems to be generally taken by the press that Mr. Hearst will carry the standard himself. As the Savannah *News* (Dem.) observes:

"There doesn't seem to be any doubt that Mr. Hearst will be at the head of the ticket. It is difficult to think of any other man in that position. It is Mr. Hearst's party. Its principles are his, and it is but natural that he should be its leader.

"Of course he doesn't expect to be elected. He does expect, however, to make such an impression that the new party will be heard from in the Presidential campaign of 1912."

Many refuse to see anything more in this affair than a new "third party," like the many that have sprung up and disappeared from time to time in former years. Says the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.):

"As the political tides have been charted in the past, this would seem to be an unpromising year for new political parties or for third parties generally, whether new or old. While dissatisfaction due to business disturbance has contributed to the popular interest in such parties in former campaign years, they have generally made slight headway except as a protest against too great conservatism in administration and a refusal to inaugurate reforms. . . . . .

"The policies of both of the two old parties embrace enough of the actually radical or at least of the reformatory at present to satisfy all except a negligible quantity of the voters, leaving to third parties little on which to make appeal. Declarations for an income-tax, for labor legislation, for government ownership of telegraph-lines, etc., are hardly distinctive enough to render the independence-League platform attractive to large masses of the electorate.

"While, however, conditions give small opportunity for new parties or third parties in a national sense, it is just possible that the situation in some particular States might give them importance to the extent to which such States may be able to affect the national election. Mr. Hearst's Independence League contributed to sweeping changes in New York at the last election in that State. If it develops as a national movement in the coming election a fractional part of the strength it then developed, it might have possibilities in the way of complicating matters.

"However, the national election will take place under conditions differing greatly from those present in the State election."

Mr. Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) tells Mr. Hearst plainly that his new party is not wanted. To quote:

"It is difficult to see the exact need of the party Mr. Hearst thus has set loose. Much of what it advocates may be found already existing in the platforms or in the speeches of high exponents of the two preexisting parties. It seems to have picked out some of the worst and most pernicious doctrines of the old parties and made them the archstones of its political faith.

"As a matter of fact, what the country needs is an actual, sincere, and strict return to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. Both the old parties embrace, as it is, a superfluity of iniquity in their latter-day platforms and practises. No farther extension or concentration of this iniquity is wholesome or desirable. The people wish a square deal, equality before the law, freedom from capitalistic domination, honest elections, and home rule. Also they want relief from the brays of demagogs and the prejudices and vagaries of agitators."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) recalls several recent statements of Mr. Hearst in which he appears as a conservative, the friend of capital as well as labor, and remarks:

"Mr. Hearst evidently regards this year as one that calls for a conservative, and among all the expedients of the politicians who wish to appear both conservative and radical, one thing at one moment and another at another, one thing to one element and the reverse to the other, none is more amusing than this shift on the part of a man who was badly beaten only a year and a half ago because the people thought him radical to the point of being revolutionary."

THE SUBMARINE SCANDAL

THE charge that a firm building submarine boats has been resorting to subterranean methods has given the newspaper paragraphers a new field of operations. The more serious editorial writers, however, evidently recall the similar scandal of 1903, and are waiting for more light before giving their opinions. In 1903 the Electric Boat Company, manufacturing the Holland submarine, was charged with using improper influences in Congress, and, upon investigation, was exonerated. The same company is now accused again by Congressman Lilley (Rep.), of Connecticut, and an investigation is promised. This time the charge seems to rest, according to the Washington correspondents, upon the fact that the House Naval Committee, after voting to build only two battle-ships where the President wanted four, went on to vote for eight submarines where the President had asked for only half as many. This remarkable avidity for submarines aroused the suspicions of Mr. Lilley, and he demands an investigation. He says:

"By the time those boats are constructed it is fair to presume that there will be improvements in submarine construction, and yet the Government will not be able to take advantage of these improvements. To illustrate:

"The battle-ship *Vermont* was commenced last August. To-day she is practically an obsolescent ship. Our latest type of war-vessel could demolish three of her. Despite the almost constant changes in naval construction these eight submarines have been contracted for, thereby forcing down the throat of the Department twice as many submarines as they have asked for. The Naval Committee, by a majority vote, has taken from the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Naval Board the powers invested

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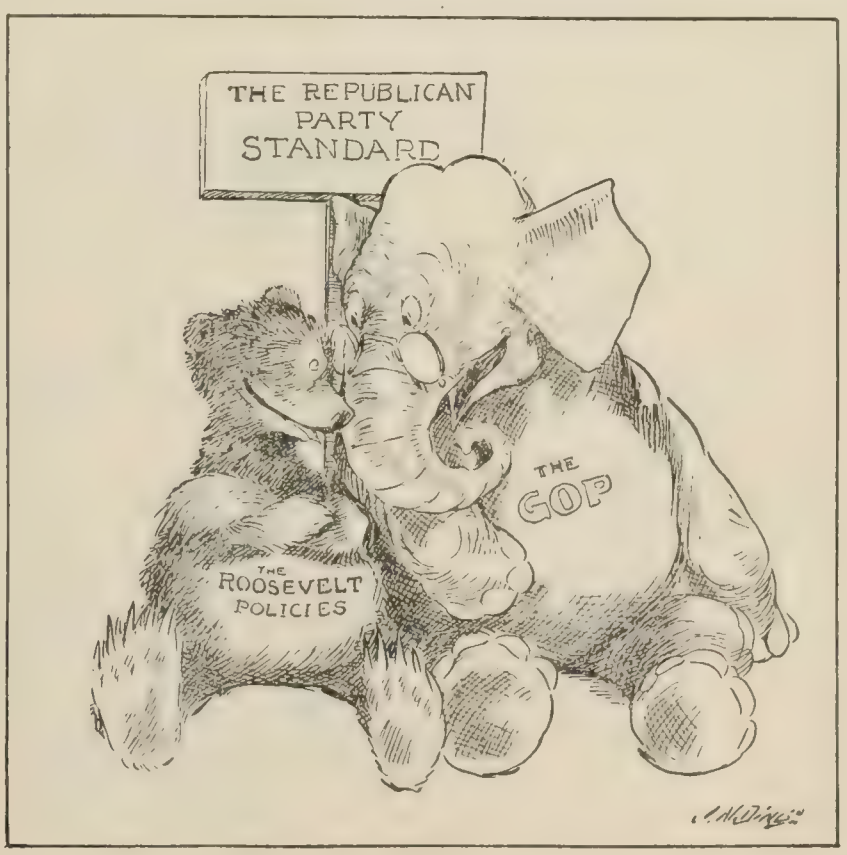
THE VOICE OF JACOB, BUT THE HAND OF ESAU.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



THE ELEPHANT—"Say, who's the emblem of this party, anyway?"
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

MORE DOUBLE PERSONALITIES.

in them and placed it in the hands of the Holland Submarine Company."

A dispatch to the New York *Sun* from Mr. Lilley's home town (Waterbury) has this to say of him:

"Those who have watched Congressman Lilley's attitude are not surprized at his attack on the submarine methods. He had told close friends that he had been offered bribes by submarine-boat people, and that any fearless, honest man in Congress stood in constant jeopardy of attacks of the submarine interests if not willing to yield to their blandishments. These interests, he says, have done more to corrupt Congress in ten years than any one agency. On one occasion in this city these people approached Mr. Lilley, it is known, and offered him a bribe that ran into five figures.

"He says in each of his campaigns financial support of the submarine-boat people had been offered him if he pledged his vote to their measures before Congress, but he refused. Mr. Lilley is well known as a fighter, and his conflict with these submarine people will be watched with interest."

Congressman Roberts (Rep., Mass.), a member of the committee under discussion, disposes of the charge thus:

"Mr. Lilley charges that the Electric Boat Company controls the committee and forces it to give more submarines than the Secretary of the Navy asks for. I believe any intelligent man who is acquainted with the facts in the case will laugh at such a charge.

"There is not a man on the Naval Affairs Committee who would not gladly have voted for the four battle-ships asked for, but we decided that conservatism would bring the best results in a year such as this, when we are said to be facing a huge deficit. I am told that a determined fight is to be made even on the two battle-ships recommended, and I should not be at all surprized to see the House bill give only one battle-ship.

"The price of two battle-ships is about $18,000,000, and for the price of one ship we can build twenty-seven submarines or thereabouts.

"So in cutting off $18,000,000 from the estimates a majority of the members of the committee considered that it would be only fair to increase the number of submarines, the need of which is great.

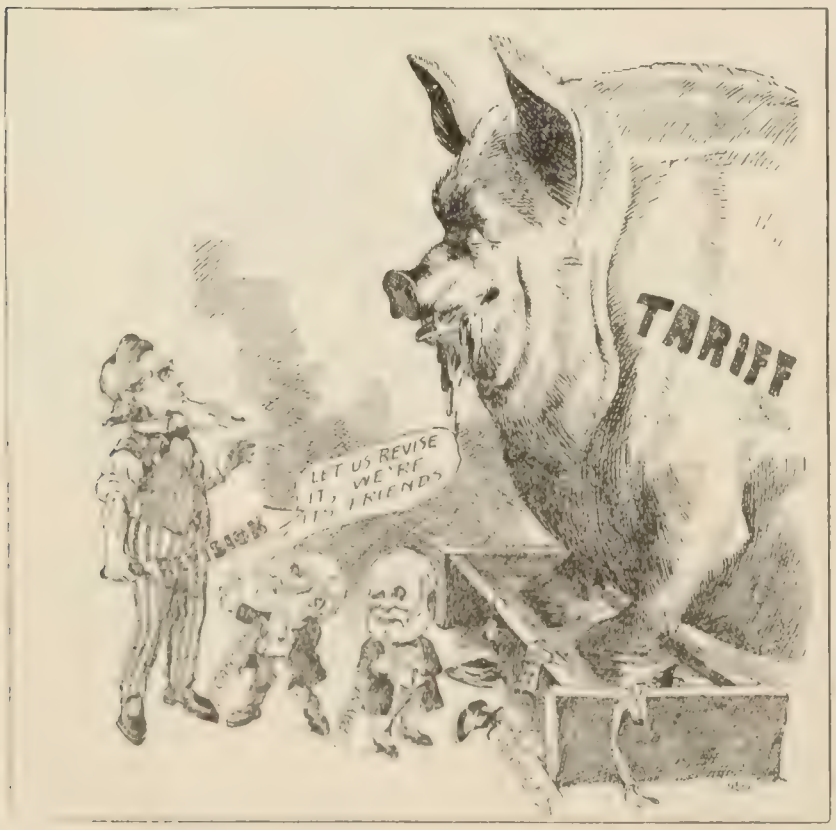
"The charge that a combination of submarine men defeated the four-battle-ship plan is ridiculous, from the fact that there were four different submarine propositions voted on by the committee, and on each of these the vote was so different as to make the talk of a combination foolish."

MORE OF BROWNSVILLE

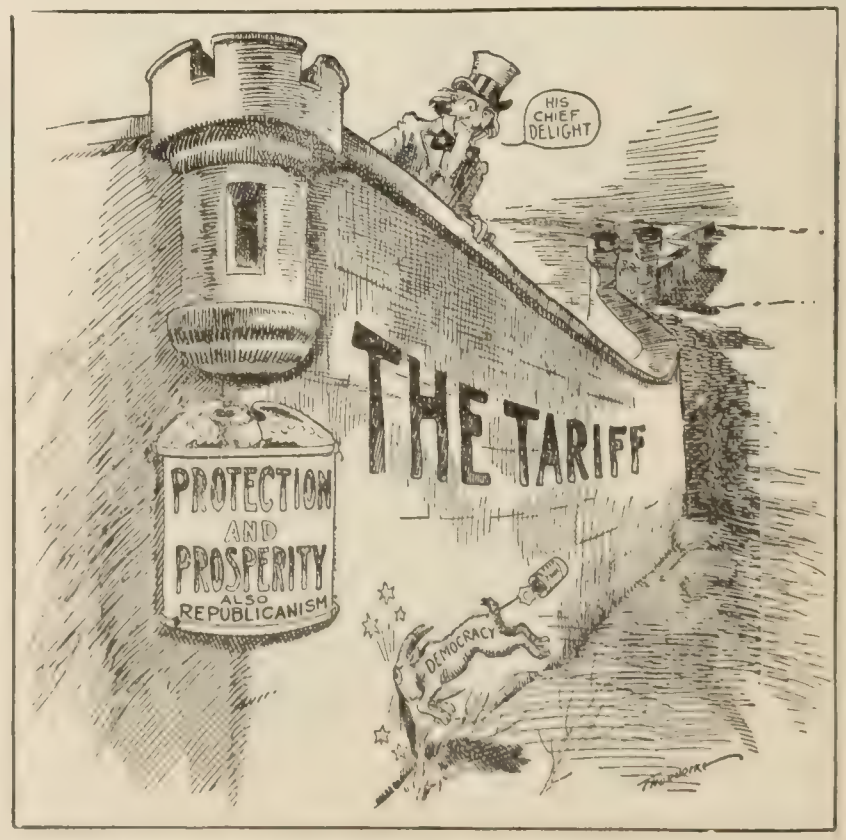
ALTHO the action of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs brings to a close one phase of the prolonged dispute over the cardinal facts of the Brownsville affray, "as a political issue," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "the case is scarcely damaged." Out of the mass of conflicting evidence and theory in which the "shooting up" of Brownsville has been enveloped for more than a year the committee emerges with the following resolutions, approved by a vote of 8 to 4: "That, in the opinion of this committee, the shooting in the affray at Brownsville on the night of August 13–14, 1906, was done by some of the soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, then stationed at Fort Brown, Texas." And further: "That the testimony fails to identify the particular soldier or soldiers who participated in the shooting affair at Brownsville." The first of these resolutions, which is regarded as a victory for the Administration and a defeat for Senator Foraker, was supported by the five Democrats, but by only three of the Republicans, in the committee. The majority of the Republican members stood with Mr. Foraker in the opposition. Five substitute resolutions, the strongest of which declared that "the weight of the testimony shows that none of the soldiers" participated in the affray, were voted down. The fight, says a Washington dispatch, will now be carried to the floor of the Senate. There Senator Foraker purposes also to introduce a bill to restore the discharged negro soldiers to military service.

The finding of the Senate Committee, remarks the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), vindicates neither the discharged soldiers nor the action of the President. The same paper thinks that "perhaps the most significant thing about the whole matter is the absence of any mention of a conspiracy of silence among the soldiers to shield guilty comrades," since "it was on the supposition that such a conspiracy existed that the President discharged the battalion." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind). allots the honors of the struggle to Senator Foraker, in spite of his defeat in the voting. To quote:

"Beaten by Democratic votes and those of three out-and-out Roosevelt senators, he made a better showing than had been hoped for. An actual majority of the Republican senators on the Committee voted against the resolution that the 'shooting up' of Brownsville was done by some of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth



SOME SOME ONE UNDERTOOK THE JOB
H. M. in the Portland *Oregonian*.



THE GOAT—"I'll butt in and tear the wall to pieces!"
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.

TWO VIEWS OF IT.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TOTEM.
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

THE HYPNOTIST.
—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

OUR MAIN BATTERY.

Infantry—Bulkeley, of Connecticut, Du Pont, of Delaware, Hemenway, of Indiana, and Scott, of West Virginia, standing with Foraker. Thus Mr. Roosevelt again owes the approval of one of his policies to Democratic votes. This may not preclude the restoration to the Army by special legislation of those soldiers, particularly as the committee voted down a resolution declaring that there had been a 'conspiracy of silence' among them."

Among the papers which sum up for the President the New York *Globe* (Rep.) is particularly lucid. To quote in part:

"The fantastic theory that the citizens of Brownsville secretly got hold of the ammunition and guns of the soldiers and killed a couple of their own number in order that they might lay the blame on the soldiers may be dismissed. The citizens of Brownsville, the officers of the three companies, the various army inspectors who have investigated, the President, and the Secretary of War who reviewed the testimony submitted to them, and now twelve of the thirteen members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, have reached a common verdict respecting the guilt of 'some' of the soldiers. With such unanimity, no matter what the future gyrations of Senator Foraker, it may be accepted as established that a body of soldiers on the night of August 13, 1906, became murderers, and that these murderers were included among those that the President discharged from the Army 'without honor.'

"After passing the resolution declaring that the shooting was done by 'some' of the soldiers, the committee passed another resolution to the effect that the 'testimony failed to identify the particular soldier or soldiers' who participated therein. This resolution, the complement of the other, thus removes one of the principal grounds of objection to the President's order. It has been said that with a proper effort the actual participants could have been discovered. The Senate Committee, Senator Foraker leading the work, made a most diligent effort personally to identify them. It confesses its failure—in effect declaring that the President was right when he said that it was impossible to name the guilty. . . . . .

"It is conceivable that some of the soldiers do not know the names of their guilty comrades, but it is inconceivable that many were wanting in knowledge. Thus it is fairly established that there is a conspiracy of silence to which many of the discharged soldiers are parties. . . . . .

"As a matter of military discipline, feeling that great harm would be done if it could be truthfully said that a gang of murderers and sympathizers with murder wore the uniform, the President discharged the three companies. He acted on the approved military principle of holding the embracing organization responsible for the misdeeds of its members. . . . It may be shocking to the sense of justice of some that the possibly innocent under any circumstances should be involved in the punishment of the guilty, but in military organizations the doctrine of imputed blame has always prevailed, the growth of necessity and that larger good to which sometimes strict individualistic rights must yield. Thus in civil administration no compensation is paid to the indicted suspect even tho on trial he is acquitted. We must run the risk of being unjustly locked up in order that society may not be overrun with marauders."

As a political question, agree the Washington *Star* (Rep). and the New York *Sun* (Ind.), the dismissal of the negro soldiers is destined to figure even more prominently than heretofore. "The battle has just begun," asserts *The Star*, "and promises to wax hotter and hotter, certainly until the Chicago convention, and maybe until election day in November."

MR. JEROME'S HEAD ASKED FOR

THE New York papers treat the charges against District Attorney Jerome as a tragedy. Only three years ago these papers supported him enthusiastically in his single-handed fight against the Republican and Democratic nominees until one withdrew and the other was defeated; now there is scarcely one journal left to do him reverence. The very chairman of the committee that files the petition with Governor Hughes for his removal is William F. King, who was chairman of the "Jerome nominators" three years ago. The charges are, in brief, that the District Attorney failed to prosecute the magnates involved in the insurance, street-railway, ice-trust, and banking scandals, but has rather "assumed the attitude of their protector and advocate." Mr. Jerome's reply is that these men conducted their operations within the forms of law and he could not make cases against them. In some cases the grand jury refused to indict.

Mr. King avers that the District Attorney's inactivity is partly

responsible for the panic, and a new official would bring back prosperity. He says in a newspaper interview:

"I maintain that much of the blame for the present deplorable condition of affairs is due to the failure of District Attorney Jerome to prosecute the rich and influential grafters who have robbed our people and disgraced the name of our city, beginning with the Ice Trust, the infamous clique which filched the money of policy-holders from the great insurance companies, and, last in the list but first in open, shameless audacity and barefaced stealing, the men who looted and wrecked the Metropolitan Traction Company. . . . . .

"If the District Attorney is removed and a man appointed to the place who will do his duty and not allow himself to be influenced by the wealth or social prominence of the criminal it is his duty to prosecute, we will at once enter upon an era of prosperity."

The New York *World* (Dem.), which supported Jerome in 1905, makes this sad comment:

"Mr. Jerome is one of the tragedies of American politics. No man of his generation ever had more brilliant opportunities. No man of his training and talents ever rendered a sorrier account of his stewardship.

"Had Mr. Jerome kept faith with the people, had he redeemed his pledges, had he fulfilled his promises, had he followed the trail of the great insurance and traction criminals, had he been the fearless, single-minded prosecutor of lawbreakers that he pretended to be, no office within the gift of the people of New York, no office within the gift of the people of the United States, would have lain beyond the possibility of his attainment. To-day, with the record of the last two years against him, there is no office to which he could be nominated and none to which he could be elected.

"But Mr. Jerome's wasted political opportunities are a minor part of the tragedy. By the manner in which he has conducted his office he has given stability to the Socialist charge that there is one kind of justice for the poor and another kind for the rich. By his failure to keep his word he has discredited political independence and made it the more difficult for honest citizenship to fight against the Odells, the Murphys, and the McCarrens. He has set back the clock of political reform in New York, and for years to come every man of character, conscience, and conviction who seeks to battle against political corruption must meet the sneer that 'He's another Jerome!'"

A good word for him is spoken by the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which says:

"Many of those most clamorous in shouting against Mr. Jerome apparently forget that he would show himself a most despicable character if he should consent to insincere and unjust indictments in order to save himself from criticism. When facing ordinances Mr. Jerome has sometimes indulged in loose talk, has emitted the kind of rhetoric now coming from the King committee, but even in his most emotional and reckless moments he probably never meant to convey the impression that he would carry the spirit of Judge Lynch into his office and indict men to please the public in contempt of his belief concerning the law and the evidence. If it is to his discredit that he has been a sensationalist and a manufacturer of suspicion, it is to his credit that when addressing himself to his official duties he has upheld old and time-honored standards.

"It is conceivable that in some instances Mr. Jerome has not reached correct conclusions when dealing with criminal matters. He makes no claim to perfection as a lawyer. He is often eager and impulsive, is not perfectly stable in judgment, is sometimes mentally arrogant, and perhaps capable of contradictory action according as one or the other side of him is approached. But these faults he has never concealed—his conduct at all times has been singularly open, and never has created the impression of a man who had sold out or was deliberately playing a part. Mr. Jerome, oftentimes indulging veritable paroxysms of self-revelation, has moved in and out of this community for many years. Abundant have been the opportunities to study him, and despite the attack of the King committee, and despite the fact that he might not be elected if again a candidate, there is no falling away in the belief in his integrity. His has not been the demeanor of the scheming villain, and if he is not such a villain, if it is not assumed that he has been controlled by base motives, the King charges shrivel to nothingness."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

POPULIST National Convention April 2. Why so late in the month?—*Boston Transcript.*

"MY people," the President calls us all in his message to his brother executive, him of Peru. Well, ain't we?—*New York Evening Mail.*

A FRIEND has favored us with a copy of the Foraker *Tribune*, published at Foraker, Okla. On its front page, at the head of the first column, it carries: "Our Ticket: For President, Hon. William H. Taft." Speaking of the irony of fate, that looks like a whole foundry running overtime.—*Washington Post.*

SOME ONE has said that Taft is the only Presidential candidate with a sense of humor. Not so. Knox still talks about his boom.—*New York Commercial.*

JANUARY imports of $85,000,000; January exports of $206,000,000—the way this country can both hustle and economize when it has to is a caution.—*New York World.*

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"DON'T LOOK AT THE HOLE; KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE DOUGHNUT."

—Hamilton in *Judge.*

ENGLISH husbands are entitled to their wives' savings, by a recent decision. No wonder there are suffragettes.—*New York American.*

OVER 57,000 people own stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Isn't this verging on public ownership?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE California judge who decided that pedestrians need not dodge autos must have a friend or two in the undertaking business.—*Washington Post.*

THE rejection of the President's recommendation for a greater navy may make another message necessary. Did the House committee think of that?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT must discourage the anarchists to notice that it is never necessary to advertise for a capable man to tackle a king's job after they have created a vacancy.—*Washington Post.*

THOSE London suffragettes who attempted to invade the House of Commons in a furniture van may be regarded as having made a moving spectacle of themselves.—*Chicago Post.*

WE'RE in the midst of the Capitol probe, we've had spells of the Standard Oil probe, and now comes the naval probe. Who, then, dare deny the probity of our public men and financiers?—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE merchant tailors' dress expert accuses Roosevelt of wearing something that looks like ready-made clothing. Bryan's charge to the same effect was more specific, as it alleged where Roosevelt got the clothes.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPE'S REVENUE FROM AMERICAN TOURISTS

THE wealth of "Ormus or of Ind" is not nowadays to be compared with that of America, at least in European eyes. Fortunately for Europe, declares the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), Americans are a nation of travelers, and careful calculations have been made of the lavish manner in which their traveling expenses, or rather expenditures, contribute to the revenues of the lands they visit. As luxurious livers, fastidious travelers, and generous patrons of art the Americans are next door to idolized by "mine host," by railway and steamship companies, and by the picture-dealers of Europe. The *Antologia* begins its somewhat scientific discussion of this condition of things in the following terms:

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EXPORTS.

Germany exports her goods; Austria, her people.

—*Floh* (Vienna).

"On the basis of keen and scrupulous calculations it has been stated that the yearly sum of cash which pours into Europe from American tourists' pockets amounts to some 750,000,000 liras ($150,000,000). This of course includes the money spent in the acquisition of works of art. It is known, for instance, that J. Pierpont Morgan has spent in Europe 50,000,000 liras ($10,000,000) on his own great collection of art objects and pictures."

The grounds on which these results are arrived at are summarized in the following details:

"The number of Americans in Europe have varied during the past year (1907) from 125,000 to 150,000. The passengers who left New York for Europe between January and October of last year were 83,500 in the first-class and 85,000 in the second-class cabins. The expenses of each of those bound on a pleasure-trip might oscillate between $400 and $500. Those who took an automobile trip in Europe would spend between $2,500 and $3,000. This will give an idea of the enormous amount of wealth which day by day is distributed in Europe by citizens of the United States. It is calculated, for instance, that American tourists annually disburse in Switzerland alone what amounts to $10 for every inhabitant of that country."

The banks of Europe find their business enormously swelled by the American invasion. On this point we read:

"The European banks which have accounts, through letters of credit, with the wealthy American travelers declare such individual accounts usually involve drafts aggregating $3,000 each for a few months. In some instances the figure rises to $20,000, to $50,000, and, in rarer cases, to $100,000. Elisha Flagg, the London general agent of the American Express Company, states that American travelers carry to Europe each year credits amounting to $100,000,000, altho their drafts are not usually made to the full extent of their credits."

The writer in the *Nuova Antologia* quotes the statements of "a certain German" (whom he does not name) which involves even a higher estimate of American expenditure in Europe. Thus we read:

"Speaking of this American invasion of Europe the Berlin papers calculate at an even higher figure the aggregate profit accruing to the nations of Europe from transatlantic tourists. We are told that not less than 300,000 Americans cross the Atlantic every season, and each of them spends abroad about $700, which would amount to a total of $210,000,000. The German writer referred to bases upon careful statistics his further statement that American ladies leave about $7,000,000 in the tailor and millinery establishments of Paris; $1,400,000 in other shops, and that American men and women annually spend at Paris about $2,000,000 for souvenirs of various sorts."

The *Nuova Antologia* thinks that as a general thing American travel is of advantage to the countries visited. The question is discust as follows:

"It has often been asked whether a country is really benefited by the revenue it obtains from foreign visitors. It is reasonable to presume that when travelers merely make their tour a pretext for idle and unrestrained vagabondage they do no good to the land they visit. If, on the other hand, their tour serves the purpose of promoting mutual culture, of spreading refinement and civilization, of drawing different nations into a closer brotherhood, and making them better acquainted one with another, in teaching each people that something is always to be learned from a foreigner, then, decidedly, travel is a good thing, and quite worth the extravagant expenditure of money and of energy which we have recorded."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORT ARTHUR AT ITS SURRENDER—What Dr. Morrison, the London *Times* correspondent, styles "the most spectacular incident" in the Russo-Japanese war, namely, the surrender of Port Arthur, has a sort of secret history, and the recent condemnation of General Stoessel has caused the European press to reprint the revelations of this famous correspondent. It is widely reported that his account of the surrender compelled the Russian Government to place on trial the surrendering officer. He is quoted as saying that the Russians fought most valorously against the investing army of Japan, until mid-November of 1904. Then, he declares in the columns of the paper he represented, "something seemed to go wrong." He is quoted as saying in substance:

"By the sacrifice of thousands of lives the Japs took 203-Meter Hill and began mounting heavy guns on it. On December 18 the Keekwan Fort was taken, and General Kondrachenko, the soul of the defense, killed. From the points of vantage secured the inner forts and harbor were shelled, but the garrison was still in fighting fettle, when on January 7, 1905, Stoessel surrendered. No more discreditable surrender has been recorded in history. It was found that when Port Arthur was surrendered the Japs captured 25,000 able-bodied soldiers, 528 guns of position, 36,598 serviceable rifles, over five million rounds of small-arm ammunition, and 206,000 rounds of shell for the big guns. The supplies included 7,000 tons of flour, 58,000 pounds of canned beef, 33,000 pounds of sugar, and large quantities of other foodstuffs. There were 15,307 sick and wounded men in the city and forts, but apart from the problems caused by their presence Port Arthur garrison had no difficulties that forced surrender."

MUST JAPAN ATTACK CHINA AGAIN?

IT was the huge Chinese indemnity of 1895, amounting to 200,000,000 taels (about $165,000,000), that lined the Japanese war-chest for the struggle with Russia, according to current belief. That chest is now empty, says expert financial opinion, and the country is so deeply in debt that the people are groaning under an intolerable burden of taxes that go merely to pay the interest on it. Nobody will lend Japan money, and in such a predicament war is unthinkable. In this pinch a suggestion comes from Japan's ally that China is still lying, rich and helpless, within easy reach, and can be tapped for another war-fund. Mr. F. A. McKenzie is the writer who advances this sinister idea in the London *Daily Mail*. Japan, he says, is on the brink of bankruptcy; her manufacturers are being underbid in the market by those of China. She is the most heavily taxed country in the world in proportion to her wealth, and this burden is alike ruinous to labor and capital. Capital suffers from the raised wages necessitated by strikes as the outcome of the cost of living, and in spite of raised wages the laboring class are in the depths of bitter discontent. Mr. McKenzie remarks that everything, even a railway ticket, is taxed in Japan. This has led to strikes, he declares, and, in his own words:

"The financial problem has led in turn to the labor problem. The inevitable result of high taxation has been to raise the cost of living. It is probably an understatement that the cost of living in Japan has doubled in a few years. One outcome of this rise has been a series of formidable strikes, particularly among the miners—strikes often accompanied by violence and loss of life. . . . The men have generally obtained large increases of wages, in some cases as much as 45 per cent. The strike movement is not yet over; it may be said barely to have begun."

But an increased wage is, of course, a blow to capital. To quote further:

"This rapid increase in wages is hitting the new Japanese manufactures in their most vital point. An attempt was made to obtain cheap labor last year by importing a number of Chinese coolies. The Government quickly intervened and had the coolies expelled, with the accompaniment of considerable indignity and suffering. Japan has no hesitation in protecting herself from cheaper labor, altho she objects to America having similar protection for her people."

Of the present position and prospects of Japanese finance we read:

"The financial outlook for 1908 is far from favorable. The military and naval leaders have reluctantly consented to a slight reduction in their estimates, but the outlay on defense is still double what it was before the war. Eminent financiers like Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Soyeda have in the most emphatic manner warned the Government and the nation of the danger facing them. To meet the coming outlay bonds are to be floated in the home market, and there is to be considerable new taxation. Kerosene, sake, tobacco, and sugar are all to bear heavier burdens."

Nor will foreign exchanges take any more Japanese bonds, and those already issued are terribly depreciated. To quote further:

"Up to recently the home deficiency could be made up by floating foreign loans. This is no longer so. European money-markets have become uneasy owing to the threatening militarism revealed in the budgets of the past two years. Chinese five-per-cents. stand to-day at about 103; Japanese five-per-cents. stand at 97. The most optimistic financier would not dare just now to propose a new foreign loan. The Manchurian Railway issue was an open failure, altho only half of the money really needed was asked for. The Japanese Finance Commissioners who were in Europe last year returned home disappointed. 'You can rest assured,' one of them was told by a leading financial authority, 'that Europe has not another sovereign to lend Japan for increased armaments.'"

Things indeed have come to such a pass, we are told, that Japan must either invade China, her wealthier neighbor, or give up business as a first-class fighting country or as an exploiter of Manchuria. To quote:

"The monetary difficulties have been increased by the disastrous results of commercial speculation in the summer of 1907, when large numbers of banks and institutions failed. The situation is such to-day that the Government will soon be faced by one of two alternatives. It must either reduce expenditure, and thus limit some of its cherished schemes, or it must find excuse for an aggressive campaign against its wealthy neighbor, China. It is this which may explain the Japanese breaches of the open-door policy. The Government, no doubt, feels that it can not afford to miss anything that would expand its commerce and improve its national income."

WHY RUSSIAN COLLEGES ARE HOTBEDS OF REVOLUTION

THE universities of St. Petersburg and other large Russian cities are nurseries of rebellion, declares a writer in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*. And why? Because of the wretched poverty and misery in which the students live. "The general destitution of Russian college boys is a well-known fact," he assures us. "The Russian student is in most cases a beggar student. People have become familiar with this state of things and pass it by as an ordinary matter." More than a thousand students are dropt from the University of St. Petersburg annually, because they are unable to pay their fees.

The writer gives a pitiful picture of student life in Russia and declares that the cries for help or employment which are constantly heard among this half-starved and helpless class are a disgrace to Russian civilization. Male and female students are equally destitute. Thus he remarks:

"A heartrending indication of the depth of hunger and despair into which these people are plunged may be seen from the newspaper advertisements and the notices that are stuck up in the college corridors. Thus we read such notices as these: 'A student desires employment, at anything, and at any distance from the city'; 'An educated Jewish girl, who is in the direst need, seeks clerical work, or a place as a companion, servant on a farm, or chambermaid to a single man'; 'A starving scholar asks for employment of any sort'; 'A student in utter destitution asks for work, even of the most menial character.' These advertisements are very significant, and behind each of them a tragedy is going on."

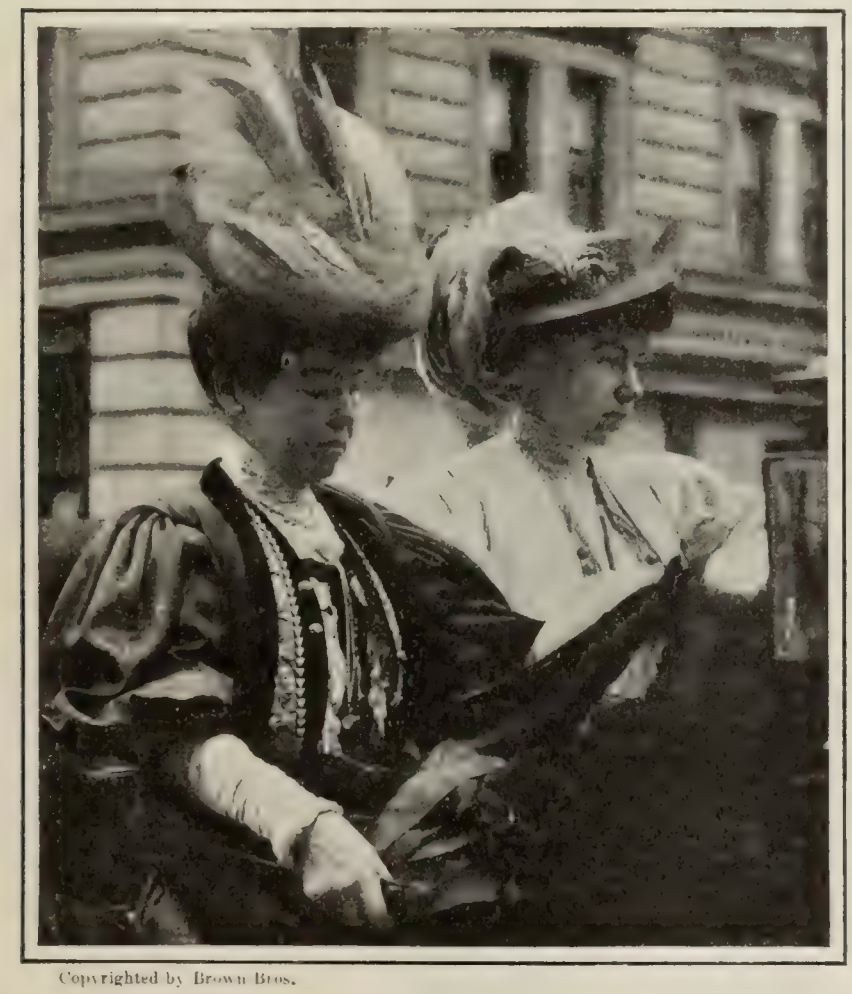
The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says that by a strange irony the extreme liberal student has been known to sacrifice his political views for the sake of bread, and he quotes Mr. Alexandrovitch, one of the editors of the *Novoye Vremya*, as telling with a certain feeling of disgust the story of a student "who had taken part in the Socialistic agitation and had been put up as party candidate for a starosty, or headship over a ward. He had, however, fallen into such destitution and despair as to seek the headquarters of his political opponents and offer to become a renegade, on condition of receiving employment." Such a defection, declares the editor of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, is surprizing, and created a sensation at the time.

These "beggar students," however, swell the number of the "intelligent proletariat" and of those who eye with bitter envy and hatred the comfort and cold selfishness of the "fat bourgeoisie." "This is, indeed," the writer concludes, "the material out of which revolutionaries are formed." This dangerous element in Russian society is growing more formidable every day. The cleverest, brightest, and most ambitious sons of the country, the genuine "young Russia," which is burning to make a "new Russia," can be given their social rights only when the system of education is so improved that "practical and genuine assistance is distributed by the city and the state, at any rate to such an extent as to lighten the lot of poverty to which those who aim at a university training are at present exposed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAX NORDAU ON INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES

THE American heiress is an aristocrat by instinct; she is all for "the throne and the altar"; she hates republics and laughs at the idea of equality, declares Max Nordau in the *Pester-Lloyd*. The most pessimistic of social philosophers, this learned Hungarian Jew, apropos, it is presumable, of the marriage of an American heiress with a Hungarian nobleman, has given a pretty full statement of his views of the American heiresses who have for many years, as he says, taken Europe by storm, through their beauty as well as through their wealth and social ambition. He tells us that Hungary's turn has come at last. She has at length received "her share of American beauty, elegance, and gold." He traces in glowing language the triumphant march of the American women through the courts and drawing-rooms of Europe. They begin with England, he declares, and he goes on to say:

"The American heiress thinks of America as flat and barren prose, of Europe as an ethereal fairyland of poetry. She next



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MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AND HER DAUGHTER, THE COUNTESS SZECHENYI.

turns her longings toward England. That country is nearest to her heart. She is bound to England by ties of blood. She and the English have the same language, the same manners, the same habits. Popular legend turns her attention to that old island home in the East from which the Pilgrims brought, in the *Mayflower*, some of that snobbishness which appears in the excellent Anglo-Saxons, in the ideal character of Washington, and in the democratic independence of the present-day American. The daughters of successful political 'bosses,' of town-builders, of Wall-Street free-booters, of railroad manipulators, long for the coronet and ermine of the peerage; Miss would like to be called Lady, and off they start, like Argonauts in quest of the Golden Fleece of a title and a coat of arms."

He declares that the circle of the British "upper ten" was for a long time closed against American heiresses. "It was not before the sixties that you could even count upon your fingers the wealthy American women who had been received as members of the British aristocracy." From England they advanced to Italy. As he says:

"After England, Italy became their favorite hunting-ground. Italy was poor; the members of its aristocracy were numberless, the golden butterflies of America were attracted by the beauty and artistic taste of Italians. In Rome, Florence, Naples, and Venice there were American drawing-rooms which eventually turned out to be successful marriage-markets."

MAX NORDAU,

Who thinks that American women are the aristocrats of the world.

Paris, of course, came into brisk competition with Rome and Naples, and under the Empire the officers of Napoleon won many an American "coquet of the waltz." "Under the Republic French society lost much of its prestige in the eyes of the American woman. She considered a union with a Frenchman under that régime as a descent to the canaille."

"It was understood in Newport how doubtful a meaning was attached to the title of a man who was marquis or count merely in his own circle."

Many years elapsed before the Hungarian aristocracy became recognized by the ladies of the western hemisphere. Nor did Hungarian nobles aspire to American brides. As Mr. Nordau says:

"The globe-trotter is a creature who appears but seldom in Hungarian aristocratic circles. Moreover, the Hungarian aristocracy is very rich, very powerful, and therefore very proud and inaccessible. A Hungarian nobleman has no need to be a fortune hunter. . . . The American belle also finds in Hungary many competitors. The Hungarian aristocrat finds in his own countrywomen the fairest, the sweetest, the most fascinating of creatures, among whom the world-renowned American beauty is doomed to eclipse. It is very much more probable that an American multi-millionaire should seek for a bride in Budapest than that a Hungarian should seek his life-companion in Newport."

COUNT SZECHENYI.

While gently satirizing the American who astonishes her European husband by her strict etiquette, her love of pomp and ceremony, her hatred of democracy, he declares that there is another type of American woman, the only genuine type. "The American man," he declares, "will laugh at my portrait," for, he goes on to say:

"The American man knows another kind of American woman—

earnest, industrious, compliant without abjectness, independent without arrogance, warm hearted without being weak, worthy daughter of the New-England wives, those patient heroines who stood by and helped the valiant pioneers of the country."

He concludes that the American woman who seeks a husband among the aristocrats of Europe is "no American woman, but a hothouse flower of Manhattan Island; an artificial product of Fifth Avenue. She stands quite apart from the movement of progress in her nation. She brings to Europe her dollars, but with them she does not bear the spirit of Americanism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONQUEST BY "INFILTRATION"

A GERMAN professor has a scheme for Germanizing France, Italy, and Spain that is so stupendous, yet so simple, that it is astonishing no one ever thought of it before. It is, in brief, that German colonists gradually settle in these countries until they have made German the popular language, and German manners the prevailing custom. In time the Germans will outnumber the native population, and then, by a swift *coup de main*, they will seize the towns, run up the German colors, and a mighty "Hoch der Kaiser!" will assail the heavens from half of Europe. Marianne will bleach her hair to a flaxen hue, and the sons of Italy will discard the juice of the grape for the favorite beverage of Munich. Skat will replace bull-fighting in Madrid. This scheme would certainly carry out the "internationalist" idea of Messrs. Jaurès and Hervé, and at the same time realize the age-old dream of Pan-Germanism.

Dr. Waentig, a learned and well-known professor in the University of Halle, is the author of this plan, and the lecture in which he enunciated his views was delivered at Magdeburg and reported in the *Bulletin* of that city. After remarking the fact that the teeming population of the Fatherland must find some outlet, he launched his idea thus:

"It is not worth while for the Germans to seek a field for national expansion in regions separated from the mother country by thousands of leagues. Let us take what is ready to our hand. The Latin races will probably continue to degenerate, as has happened especially in the case of Spain, and it is almost certain that France also will eventually occupy but a secondary place in the list of nations. We must not fail to take advantage of this fatal retrogression."

The best way to take this advantage, the speaker continued, is to send Germans into France, not at first with cavalry and artillery trains, but as settlers. To quote further:

"We must flood the countries of the Latin races with instalments of our own population. The result may be long in coming, but it will be inevitable, and I can quite fancy Paris and Brussels, even before France and Belgium are annexed, speaking German. Such is the process of infiltration, which we are getting our hand in by trying on Poland."

The professor at this point in his discourse comes to the conclusion that when the peaceful occupation of the adjacent territories has been completed by what he calls infiltration, Germany must show her mailed hand and conquer and subjugate these Latin peoples by force. In his own words:

"After the infiltration process has been going on for a long time we must take a farther step forward. What should prevent us from capturing by force of arms the territories we may need? Why not proceed to substitute our own style of government for that at present prevailing among our neighbors? Without setting about to provoke a war, we should seize every opportunity of overrunning the country of our hereditary foe."

The French papers do not seem to have taken much notice of what the professor so calmly propounds as a scheme to abolish the "Latin nations." As a matter of fact, they themselves are so given over to loose talk on international questions that a grave suggestion like that of Dr. Waentig's is merely regarded as an explosion of fireworks.

Such is the idea evidently entertained by the *Temps*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Figaro* of Paris. The international movement in Paris, coupled with the antimilitarism, which is at present such a feature of unrest in France, have, however, suggested to some French journalists that difficulties may be ahead. Socialists, antimilitarists, and internationalists threaten to deliver France into the hands of her foes, we are told, and the *Echo de Paris* comments thus on the infiltration idea:

"We will merely state that Dr. Waentig is one of the most prominent political writers in Central Germany. It is also significant that he made his remarks just at the moment when certain French Socialists, like Mr. Jaurès, are dreaming of an international understanding with Germany. Dr. Waentig's lecture is of little significance, however, excepting so far as it reveals the German hatred of France, the German idea of crushing our country and, if necessary, of wiping it off the map of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRAGMENT OF A FRIEZE JUST DISCOVERED BY "PUNCH."

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.
MICHEL—"Welcome back, friends! now you can help us pay the taxes."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SUCH IS UNIVERSAL SOCIAL DISCONTENT.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SPECTACULAR LIGHTING

THE use of electric lights for various kinds of display-advertising by night has changed the appearance of our principal streets. Spectacular lighting has become an art, and a very important one, including the study of all uses of artificial light that are intended primarily to attract public attention. In *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, February) E. L. Elliott treats interestingly the recent development of this kind of illumination. He says:

"Any kind of light is an attractive object at night, with the setting of darkness as a background. The two principal means of increasing this attractiveness are motion and color. The familiar orange-yellow color of flames and incandescent electric lamps is as familiar as the green color of foliage, and any variation of this prevailing tint will form an element of attractiveness. Colored lighting is most easily produced by the use of either colored electric-lamp bulbs, or lamps with colored globes over them. There are, however, some rather serious defects in the methods of producing such color effects. The range of color which can be given to the glass itself is very limited, a very distinct, or solid, red and green being the only practical colors. Blue is very easily produced, but absorbs the yellow of the lamp to such an extent as to make the resulting light very dim; and the solid red and green are rather garish for the higher artistic effects. Lamp-bulbs are readily given any desired tint by coating them with a colored varnish, but as the coloring-matter of these varnishes is anilin dye, they are all, without exception, more or less fugitive."

LOOKING DOWN "THE GREAT WHITE WAY."

The author suggests the use of prismatic reflectors with colored lamps, which he thinks has been neglected as a producer of brilliant effects. Such a plan, he says, offers surpassing possibilities in blending of color and brilliancy of effect. We read:

"If a colored lamp-bulb be placed in such a reflector, on looking straight into the reflector the surface will appear colored. If the lamp-bulb be colored in bands running either longitudinally or horizontally, these colors will be taken up by the reflector and blended into one another. By choosing a reflector of a flower-like shape, the effect of luminous blossoms having every conceivable tint or combination of tints may be produced. For example, the bulb may be given a yellow tint near the base, a band of red tint around the center, and green over the end. When the lamp is placed in the reflector the surface will be yellow in the deepest portion, blending into red, and that into green about the open end, while the green end of the lamp-bulb will represent the center of the flower. Or, the bands of color may be run lengthwise, which will give the effect of a flower having petals of different colors. Beautiful effects are obtained by dipping the end of the lamp in a 'frosting solution,' and then coloring the other portion, giving the effect of a flower with a white center. These are only indications of the method to be pursued; the possible variations are endless, and are worth experimenting with simply for one's own diversion. . . . . .

"By a similar method very beautiful results may be secured by the use of large holophane globes having colored lamps hung within, and connected with a flasher by which the different colors can be lighted up. The globe entirely hides the light source, showing only the color of the light within. Thus, the globe may be made to change its color entirely; or, what is much more effective, it may be made to take different variations. Thus, suppose red, green, yellow, and blue lamps are hung within it; if the blue and yellow lamps be lighted some of the facets of the prisms will show green, while others will show yellow; the effect will be indescribable and not only beautiful but mysterious, which is always a powerful element of interest. The red and green make a similar combination that is beautiful.

"The use of the mercury-vapor lamp with its distinct peacock-blue color has been taken very little advantage of in spectacular lighting. It furnishes a most striking contrast when used with the yellow light of incandescent lamps, and could be used very advantageously in many cases to break the monotony of the too-familiar lamp."

The powerful "flaming-arc" lamp has been much used for spectacular lighting, but while one at a time, or even a group, may attract attention, increase in the number of lamps diminishes their conspicuousness. The color of the light can hardly be distinguished at a distance from that of incandescents, but it would be a very simple matter, Mr. Elliott thinks, to make carbon which would give vivid and distinct colors. Red fire is an old standby in fireworks, and a carbon charged with strontium copper salts would produce astonishingly brilliant red and green flames. Here, he says, is a suggestion for those having some familiarity with chemistry to astonish the natives. To quote further:

"To produce the effect of motion by lighting up successive lamps is a trick that has been developed to a very considerable extent, and invariably proves attractive. The simulation of flowing water, as of a fountain, accomplished by this means is really wonderful, and the possibilities of these effects is limited only by the mechanical genius of the designers. We shall probably see this method developed to a much greater extent in the future.

"The electric light has thus far had the complete monopoly of

spectacular lighting; but this is by no means due to the fact that such effects are impossible with gas. . . . There is indeed an attractiveness in a flame which no fixt luminous surface can ever possess. It is not necessary to be limited in the use of flames to the ordinary gas-jet. By varying the size, shape, and direction of gas-flame the most fascinating spectacular results could easily be obtained, which would have the valuable additional quality of being novel. Gas-lighting does not need to confess its defeat by the electric light, even for spectacular lighting. As a single suggestion, imagine a street having suitably designed lamp-posts with gas-flames a foot or more in height issuing from a suitable burner at the top.

"Another field rich in possibilities in spectacular lighting is the illumination of escaping steam. . . . In the case of any buildings having power-plants, the exhaust-steam, or a portion of it, might be used for this purpose with very effective results. . . . . .

"The Moore vacuum-tube light should be included among the possibilities for novel effects of a spectacular nature. A continuous line of light of mild intrinsic brilliancy, having to the ordinary observer the appearance of a band of luminous smoke or steam, would make an exceedingly attractive and agreeable variation in outline lighting. The long tubular incandescent electric lamps having the filament stretched out in a line from end to end could be utilized in the same manner. As lamps of this type are now regularly on the market in this country, there is an opportunity for the ingenious sign-maker, or illuminating engineer, having such problems to handle, to evolve some striking and beautiful effects by the use of such lamps. They should be very attractive for large signs, and also for outlining. Used in connection with the ordinary type of lamp they would permit of effects that are impossible with the use of points of light alone. . . . Spectacular lighting is increasing in popularity and extent at a very rapid rate, and is a very fertile field for illuminating engineers having a talent for original conceptions and a quick appreciation of the adaptability of the various elements and effects that have already been produced."

WHAT NEW YORK EATS

OF a recent report of the Department of Health of New York City covering more than two hundred pages, and telling in detail, according to laboratory tests, what manner of things New-Yorkers are eating, the following *résumé* is printed in *Health Culture* (New York, February). Says this magazine:

"Judging by the cold figures, a butcher who would scorn to sell a customer bologna sausage with anything deleterious in it will turn over to the same customer a package of chopped meat well saturated with sulfurous acid. It may be said that sulfurous acid in itself is not at all deleterious, but to the average man it doubtless is unwelcome when it is put into the meat for the purpose of keeping the smell away.

"The doctors in Commissioner Darlington's laboratory sampled about everything that people buy of butchers, bakers, and grocers. The schedules show that coal-tar dyes are used in coloring-matter in twenty-four out of thirty samples of sausage collected by the scientists. Coal-tar dyes were found in a large percentage of samples of flavoring extracts.

"The bologna-eater may rejoice. Less than five per cent. of the samples collected—and about one hundred and fifty samples were taken—contained borax, preservative matter of any kind, or artificial coloring-matter. But there is a dark side to the sausage situation. Bolognas are bolognas in this town. Frankfurters do not belong to the same lodge. About one hundred and fifty samples of frankfurters made by local dealers were collected, and nearly thirty-three per cent. of the samples showed the presence of borax or sulfite.

"The chopped-meat analytical tests were the most discouraging of all. The inspectors collected twenty-six samples of chopped meat from large and small butchering establishments. The tests showed sulfurous acid in twenty of the twenty-six.

"Generally speaking, the bologna's cousin, the liverwurst, as made in New York, is a cheering and wholesome compound. Hardly any of the samples contained sulfite or coloring-matter.

"About one-half of the samples of maple-sugar tested showed the presence of cane-sugar. The other half was totally unadulterated.

"The blue ribbon was won by the tomato people. About one hundred brands were tested, the samples coming from different sections of the country. There was no adulteration in any of the samples.

"One tea compound tested by the health people contained sennal-eaves, sassafras-bark, marshmallows, fenne-lseeds, coriander-seeds, aniseeds, and lavender-flowers. The cheering information was tacked on the end of the analysis that the compound 'does not contain alkaloids.'"

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GEO. L. LILLEY,

The Congressman who favors a few large navy-yards, rather than many smaller ones.

FEWER NAVY-YARDS

THE proposal of Congressman Lilley, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to concentrate our navy-yards by abolishing the less important ones, thus securing greater efficiency and economy, has attracted much attention and, needless to say, has aroused the violent disapproval of those communities in which are situated the yards that it is proposed to give up. *The Iron Age* (New York, February 20) thinks the proposal, on the whole, a good one. It says:

"There can be little doubt that theoretically the plan of concentration would prove a saving of money. For instance, the yards at Boston and Portsmouth are close together on the North Atlantic seaboard. Their administration would be cheaper if they were consolidated, and other great items of overhead expense would be radically diminished if the one yard should be increased in size to afford facilities equal to the two as they now exist. If two manufacturing plants of size and importance corresponding to these yards and similarly located were privately owned it is very doubtful if both would be retained. Probably new construction would be confined to the one, with the purpose of eventually abandoning the other. The matter of fortifications enters into the question, for in time of war no possibility must exist of the capture or destruction by the enemy of a navy-yard and the ships at its piers and in its docks. The one perfectly protected yard would be of greater value probably than two, one of which was pregnable.

"In some of the navy-yards there is an atmosphere of partial decay. The older buildings are massive and imposing in a picturesque way, but they lack the elements which go to make up the home of a modern manufacturing establishment, and a navy-yard should be considered as nothing more than a group of workshops. There has been a great advance in equipment of recent years, and a more business-like administration has had its important effect for the better in many ways. Nevertheless, if the navy-yards were to pass into the hands of private enterprise, which was to operate them in caring for the ships of the navy, great changes would be made as the initial step, in order that they might earn satisfactory dividends for their owners. Concentration would doubtless be one of the first important changes. It may be argued that if this would be the best policy for the private owner it should likewise be the best for the national Government; providing, of course, that there exists no reason for retaining the less important yards as places of refuge for repairs and equipment in time of hostilities. This side of the question is one for the experts of the navy, who should decide it from the standpoint of efficiency of the fleets. Economy does not always consist in not spending money. Perhaps the solution of the question will be the establishment of entirely new yards, ideally located to meet the new conditions of naval affairs."

BOOMERANG-THROWING AS A SPORT

WHAT one race does in deadly earnest, another does for fun. This is especially true of weapons. Among civilized races the bow and arrow are in use only in sport, and the same use is now advocated for the Australian boomerang. This interesting instrument has long been known as an occasional toy or as a somewhat puzzling object of scientific study, but enthusiasts are now praising it as furnishing an unsurpassed form of physical exercise, together with opportunity for the acquirement of a high degree of skill. In *La Nature* (Paris, January 11) J. Deniker summarizes some recent writing on the subject. He says:

"Everybody knows what a boomerang is. It is a piece of wood with two arms meeting generally at a rounded angle, and having also, generally, rounded ends. One of the two sides of the instrument is flat, the other slightly convex. In throwing, the latter is always turned upward.

"The boomerang is used chiefly by the Australian natives. They make it always of one piece, . . . and use it in hunting or in war. Nevertheless it is untrue that they attach any great importance to its well-known property of returning to the thrower. They simply understand this property and make use of the weapon, on occasion, as a toy for their amusement. Intelligent Europeans have copied their brethren of the other continent and thus the theory and practise of boomerang-throwing have been adopted with us as a sport. To throw the boomerang, it should be held in the right hand, the convexity of the curve turned toward the thrower, and then cast forward forcibly, almost in a horizontal plane, at a slight elevation, as if it were aimed at the forehead of a man about sixty feet distant. The chief point is to give the instrument at the same time a rotatory motion about an axis either vertical or slightly inclined to the right.

"The boomerang, so thrown, goes about ninety feet, describing a curve approximating a semicircle, toward the right, and returns to the starting-point along another curve to the left. According to the greater or less skill of the thrower, it may describe two or even three graceful curves in the air before falling, and then behaves itself like a kite whose cord has been cut. No two boomerangs ever take exactly the same course; each executes its own characteristic flight, so to speak, which depends also on the strength and skill of the thrower."

THROWING THE BOOMERANG.
First position.

VARIOUS TYPES OF AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANGS.

THROWING THE BOOMERANG.
Second position.

Without taking account of gravity, what forces act on such an instrument after its propulsion into space? Says the writer:

"It is subjected (1) to the force of forward projection furnished by the muscles of the thrower, (2) to the force of rotation due to the special twisted form of the instrument, and (3) to the resistance of the air. The first force, which is uniformly retarded, is at its height during the first few seconds of the course, and tends to carry the boomerang forward; the second, or rotary force, acts in screw-fashion and tends to raise the boomerang (as with screw-propeller toys) and at the same time to return it to the starting-point, just as in the case of a hoop that is thrown forward after giving it a backward twist.

"As for the resistance of the air, it can act, of course, against only one side of the instrument—the convex side—and this is why the plane of rotation deviates decidedly toward the left.

"Max Buchner, in an interesting article [*Globus*, July 20–27, 1905] strongly advocates the adoption of boomerang-throwing as a European sport. He praises its advantages from the standpoint of physical culture, and recommends that every one should make his own instrument. A French writer, Descamps, also advises this.

"As early as 1869, in *Poggendorf's Annalen*, the theory of boomerangs made in Berlin was discust. G. T. Walker has made them for his personal use for the past fourteen years, and they may be found to-day in the chief toy-stores of Germany and France. In these establishments Buchner and Frey (his companion in the sport) obtained their first instruments, but they soon gave up buying them ready-made. The preparation takes a long time and generally the instrument is unduly curved, besides not being strong enough, so that it breaks at the first few trials or succumbs to the influences of heat and moisture. Messrs. Buchner and Frey thus concluded to make their own toys. They could make only two in one piece; the four others were of two pieces fastened together, and one of these (No. 6) took exactly 17 seconds to return in its flight, as measured by

the owner. Experience has now demonstrated that this latter method of manufacture is the better, being the only one that assures the inalterable solidity of the instrument; the two bits of wood are joined very simply by means of glue. The form, once imprest, keeps perfectly, and it is also easy to guard against the action of moisture, which might alter the structure of the wood.

"In explorations of Australia many forms of boomerang have been found, from the almost straight type, long and only slightly curved (Nos. 4 and 5), to right-angled types (Nos. 3 and 7). The Sandé tribes (Nyam-Nyams, some of the Masai, Fans, etc.) and their kin in Central Africa have modified their primitive knife and use it as a throwing-weapon. It is the *troumbache* (No. 1). In India the *suiga* (No. 2) (used by the Khond races in Orissa) also recalls the boomerang.

"The boomerang was known even in ancient Egypt, and specimens from this source may be seen in the Louvre Museum."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGEROUS MOVING-PICTURE MACHINES

SERIOUS fires caused by machines for the exhibition of moving pictures have not been uncommon. The films used in these machines are very combustible, and the persons in charge are often incompetent and sometimes too young to understand the dangers of their position. After a serious fire in New York, due to this cause, the municipal authorities determined to make a special study of the conditions under which the machines are operated and to impose restrictions upon them. Says a writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, February 15):

"First of all, every license which had been issued to operators or managers of moving-picture machines or places of amusement where these machines were operated was looked up, and the proprietor or manager was called into the offices of the department and put under a rigorous examination. It was discovered that of the one hundred and eighty places where these moving-picture machines were operated, over ninety per cent. were kept by foreigners and incompetent people, seventy-five per cent. of this ninety-five per cent. being apparently unable to read and comprehend the printed instructions which were issued at the time of issuing their licenses. In every case where it was discovered that the operator or manager could not read the instructions the license was taken away. It was a great surprize to the officials to discover how quickly these foreigners learned to read the instruction sheets. In many cases men who profest to be entirely ignorant of the language came back within a week able to understand all of the instructions which were given to them in printed form.

"It was discovered, also, that boys were being allowed to operate these machines, and it was decided to withhold all licenses from those who could not carry on an intelligent conversation with the inspectors of the various departments and who could not read the printed instructions issued for their guidance."

A register of names and addresses of operators of moving-picture machines has also been prepared giving a number to each and making a record of their years of service and their ability to operate the machines. Operators are also tested with a moving-picture machine of the kind usually found in operation throughout the city. We read:

"The operator is then told to go ahead and discover all the faults he can, which usually consist of paper and films being exposed and littered about the booth, places where smoke and flames could find exit from the booth, imperfect shutters intended to cut off the beam from the arc light upon a film which might be standing still and thus cause a fire, exposed connections, changes in the rheostats, and similar conditions which would create a hazard. If the operator can not discover the obvious dangers and apply the proper remedies, or ask for proper assistance, the license is not given out.

"The department has also called into consultation the manufacturers of these machines, and has secured the cooperation of these manufacturers to the extent that when the machines are delivered they are as safe as can be reasonably expected, and, at the same time, operate satisfactorily.

"Each machine is numbered permanently, this number corresponding to the certificate issued for its operation. If a man were discovered operating a substitute machine or violating any of the regulations which the department has laid down, his license would be revoked, and under no condition whatsoever could this person secure a license again to operate a moving-picture machine in New York City.

"If these plans are found not to prove effective, then the department will undoubtedly rearrange entirely the conditions governing the location of moving-picture exhibits. It is possible that it will not issue any more permits to have moving-picture entertainments in buildings located in the center of a block. These exhibits may be confined to corner stores where there are side exits and ample front exits; or, again, it is possible that where these exhibits are given the condition may be laid down that the entire moving-picture apparatus shall be constructed and contained within a metal-lined cabinet situated behind the screen, which will take the form of a ground-glass plate, the whole to be entirely surrounded by metal, the entire front of the place where the exhibit is held being capable of being thrown open into one wide doorway. In other words, if the restrictions which have been determined upon do not eliminate the danger to life by reason of fire and smoke, no more permits will be issued which will allow the moving-picture machine to be between the audience and the latter's place of exit. If these further restrictions do not eliminate the danger to life and property, the moving-picture exhibits will be closed up altogether."

MODERN TENDENCIES IN SHIP-BUILDING

UNDER this heading an article contributed by J. Foster King to the Glasgow *Herald* is quoted in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Ohio, February 13). Mr. King defines his use of the word "modern" as signifying "within the past fifteen years," and he notes that at the opening of this period, or about 1892, began a notable acceleration in the art of ship-building. In that year the methods of the ship-carpenter, which had been visible even in metal construction, began to be effaced; holds were freed of obstructions, and the rapid handling of cargoes began to be an end in view. The year 1892, the author notes, is also remarkable because of the building of the steamship *Turret*, the first of a well-known type distinguished by complete departure from former standards. He says:

"The upper part is rounded in and squeezed up until a cross-section looks like the profile of a wide-necked flat bottle—the neck being the turret. Turret-ships have no sheer, and the central-turret erection makes them 'self-trimmers,' while the disposition of the material therein provides great natural stiffness to resist both vertical and horizontal bending stresses, with a corresponding economy of material. They are usually built with no deck below the turret-deck, the ship being kept in shape at intervals of about 27 feet by an open framework, consisting of two vertical and two horizontal members, so that if the continuation from the rounded base of the turret to the round-over of the side-plating, usually called the harbor deck, be defined as part of the shell structure, they are essentially single-deck ships. Their internal structure has recently been developed in the direction of leaving the holds free from the obstruction of the cross-beams, and in evolving ingenious combinations which have been getting nearer to the principle that the most economical disposition of material in a box-shaped girder, such as a ship, should be that which places it on the external walls."

In general, decks are now discarded in this and all types of ships when they are obviously not needed, as in vessels intended to carry bulk cargoes. Material is more and more concentrated at the top of the structure, instead of at lower levels, on the theory that a ship's hull is a floating girder and subject to the laws of girder-design. Heavy keelsons and deep stringers on the side-framing in the holds are now disappearing. Says Mr. King:

"So complete is the change that four large vessels have already been built on the Clyde, and have done successful work, in which there are no side-stringers of any kind, and the weight of the

material thus saved has been used to give greater stiffness of side-framing and strength of shell-plating. These ships are being followed by others, and builders now regard it as a commonplace to utilize the weight of one or more of the modern small side-stringers more economically and effectually in the general structure of the hull. . . . . .

"A great change of opinion is also becoming apparent in connection with the important question of the subdivision of cargo-steamers by means of water-tight bulkheads. . . . The necessity for separating cargo-spaces from the machinery-space by iron bulkheads is obvious, and the rendering of them water-tight natural. The protective value of a collision bulkhead is so great that no owner would think of building a metal ship of any kind, and almost at any time, without adopting this protection to his property, [but] . . . the exhaustive report of the bulkhead committee of 1890 brought home to naval architects, and possibly to ship-owners, that to subdivide a hull to an extent which would enable it to have a reasonable chance of remaining afloat with any one compartment pierced means subdivision so minute as to be possible only in high-class passenger-steamers. . . . Ship-owners are no longer prepared to sacrifice the suitability of their steamers for special trades to the dubious safety to be obtained from bulkheads, and modifications to meet their requirements have been granted by the registries."

SCIENCE AND OCCULTISM

THAT some facts, whose existence is undeniable, are not capable of correlation with other known facts will be admitted by most people. Such facts may be termed "occult," altho in a recent work on "Occultism: Its Past and Present Significance," the author, Dr. J. Grasset, of the University of Montpellier, France, limits the term to such of them as are on the threshold of scientific investigation. To this category belong most of the phenomena that are under investigation by the Society for Psychical Research. Grasset denies that these belong properly to the domain of science, but he admits that they may at any time enter that domain. Says the Paris correspondent of *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, February), in a review of Dr. Grasset's book:

"The definition of occultism is of considerable importance. According to M. Grasset, it is a study of facts which do not yet belong to a positive science but are of such a character that they may do so one of these days. To put the matter succinctly: tho occult facts are to-day only in the vestibule of the palace of science, their clamoring may soon effect a crossing of the threshold into the sanctum of scientific facts. Therefore we can say with impunity that at no distant day occult facts will become scientific. And to further this, the object of savants ought to be the complete transformation of mysterious phenomena into facts worthy of a positive science.

"Just as astrology and alchemy are to-day replaced by astronomy and chemistry, certain phenomena which formerly belonged to sorcery, that is, to occultism, have definitely been incorporated in the study of the psychoses, hysteria, somnambulism, and hypnotism. From the other phenomena, altho they are still considered mysterious, the right of a scientific interpretation should not be withheld. Granted that there has always been some sort of recognition of occultism with phenomena which have varied from time to time, the recent work of M. Grasset illustrates the present appreciation of the hitherto mysterious agents.

"On account of the large number of persons interested in questions pertaining to occultism, it is difficult to arrive at convincing conclusions or a just estimate of the weight and value of their criticisms. The reason for this is that it is impossible to reproduce voluntarily occult phenomena similar to methods pursued in connection with laboratory experiments. On the contrary, to do this it is necessary to have a subject with the special aptitudes of a medium, and even then, when the most favorable conditions are apparently realized, failure sometimes results. The frauds perpetrated by mediums should not be lightly considered, for they occur only too often. But tho the fact of the frequency of these frauds is well established, it would be advisable to remember that not all mediums are frauds, or are always intentionally fraudulent, since it is known that certain mediums are not unaware, at times, of their own fraudulent practises. These frauds are, moreover, of two sorts: the sort done consciously and voluntarily, and the sort done unconsciously and involuntarily. We can readily see how errors may occur and how these errors complicate the problem.

"In spite of the difficulties which beset the question, the fact that certain phenomena but lately considered occult have really been adopted by positive science is sufficient to encourage researchers. But this should not be overlooked—that, following M. Grasset's advice, it is all-important to draw the line between the study of facts and the discussion of theories. As to spiritualism, it is only a theory which aims to explain the occult phenomena by the intervention of the mind of deceased persons, reincarnated momentarily. But nothing is less demonstrable than this systematic explanation, nothing is more untrue. In every case the spirits should give proof of the proposition which they advance.

"Less irrational is the theory of human radiation; and tho at present it is not more firmly established than the theory of spiritualism, we are hopeful that some day science will explain the externalization of sensations and movement. In awaiting the explanation of facts that are demonstrable, it is important to establish the reality of these facts and make an analysis of them. The study of phenomena should precede the criticism of hypotheses. So soon as the facts shall be demonstrated, the promulgation of a theory will not be difficult.

"The study of occultism should remain absolutely independent of all philosophical and religious doctrines. It is an illusion to believe that occult phenomena are dependent either on an apology for, or a refutation of, one of these doctrines. Researchers therefore need not take the aforementioned doctrines into consideration.

"This then should be the mental habit of him who wishes to study and prove the reality of obscure phenomena such as telepathy, premonition, messages from a distance, and materialization; also of those demonstrations which are nearer: mental suggestion, near-by displacements without contact, levitation, rapping, and clairvoyance. M. Grasset is of opinion that it is not rationally impossible and not unworthy of savants to engage in the study of these important questions. In fact he is bold to state that it is their duty to study them because before long many of these phenomena will cease to be occult."

TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUID AIR—The following rules for packing and transporting liquid air, given in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), are interesting as showing that this substance is becoming an article of commerce. The writer notes that the recent international convention to fix the conditions of transportation of various forms of merchandise has admitted liquid air as railway freight. It is well known that liquid air has to be kept in open receptacles with double sides having an exhausted space between them; its evaporation is then very slow. He continues:

"Liquid air is admitted as freight when contained in such bottles, surrounded with felt and closed with a felt stopper allowing escape of the gas without producing high pressure in the interior or letting the liquid run out. This felt stopper must be so fixt that the bottle will not be emptied if it upsets. Each bottle, or several bottles together, must be protected against shocks by a crate of iron wire or some other similar recipient.

"These crates must be carried either in metal chests open at the top or protected by a grated or perforated cover, or in wooden cases marked 'liquid air,' 'top,' 'bottom,' 'very fragile.' These receptacles should contain no easily inflammable packing, such as sawdust, excelsior, peat, straw, or bran. Chests or cases must be quite tight below, up to a height so great that, in case of breakage of the bottles, no liquid can run out. The cases must be placed in the cars in such a manner that they can not fall or be upset, and so that the bottles stand upright and can not be injured by other freight. No substance easily inflammable in small pieces or in the liquid state may be packed in the immediate neighborhood of the liquid air. Instead of glass double-walled bottles, covered with felt, other recipients may be employed, always on condition that they be so protected that they can become coated neither with dew nor with frost. If these receptacles are strong enough and can stand upright, they need not be surrounded by wire crates or be protected in any other way."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE NEGLECT OF CATHOLIC ITALIANS

THE large and increasing Italian population in this country presents a hard problem to the Roman Catholics. This church, according to *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), recognizes certain delinquencies in its treatment of these members of its own body, and is bestirring itself to rectify them. Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, has issued a strong public statement "protesting against the system of proselytizing resorted to by certain Protestant sects among the Italians of his episcopal city." He mentions the erection of two churches, a library, the organization of sewing classes, and the establishment of mission-houses with "two salaried ministers and several women missionaries." There are being made, he asserts, "sacrifices of time and money to win over to Protestantism the uninstructed and uncared-for rising generation, born of poor and heavily burdened Italians." Treating this instance cited by Bishop McFaul as one of a general condition, *The Catholic Universe* goes on:

"The condition of which Bishop McFaul complains forms a problem that must be faced in most large communities. And it must be faced fairly, without undue blame for the missionary efforts which Catholics justly and necessarily resent, and squarely, without evasion of the responsibility its consideration entails.

"It must be remembered, in the first place, that the circumstances of the Italian population in most of our large cities offer an inviting field for that passion for service which is at the same time the modern expression of religion and its substitute. The Italians are pouring into this country faster than religious facilities can be organized to take care of them, the number of Italian priests is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon them, they have few parochial schools, and they receive practically no attention from their fellow Catholics in the country of their adoption.

"It is hardly to be wondered at that others are only too eager to respond to the need that we neglect. There are many in the Protestant churches who are chafing for an outlet for unsatisfied spiritual energy and aspiration, and many outside the churches who find in philanthropic activity some easement for that religious hunger that gnaws forever at the souls of men. It is such as these who man the better class of Protestant mission churches and supply workers for the social settlements, in the one case conducting that campaign of active proselytism of which Bishop McFaul and others so rightly complain, and in the other promoting a kind of passive proselytism which is more dangerous in the measure that it is unconscious and unintentional."

The local settlement houses are for the most part, this journal thinks, in the class of passive proselyters. It adds:

"They make no direct or conscious effort to weaken the faith of Catholics who come under their influence, and they are directed for the most part by sincere and earnest men and women who share that common and curious evolution of the creed of the 'reformers' that makes faith a mere academic detail and works alone the means of salvation. This point of view may be all very well for Protestants, but for Catholics, to whom belief is as vital to conduct as the soul is to the body, its constant impression is a very real and serious peril. The very elimination of religious distinctions which must be the attitude of the broad-gaged social settlement constitutes its gravest peril for Catholics. To the neglected and uninstructed Catholic youth to whom the settlement chiefly appeals, the principle that one religion is as good as another, when it is enforced by personal interest, by material advantages, and by higher standards of living than they have ever known, must inevitably lead to that religious indifference of which it is the plausible formula."

Such *The Catholic Universe* regards as the most natural consequence of the work of the settlements among these Latin people, for "the Italian mind is too logical and its religious temper and instincts too long and closely inwoven with Catholic faith and practise to suggest any fear that the Italians will ever become Protestants." Indifference and infidelity is a wide-spread condition both here and in Italy, where, this paper asserts, "Protestant proselytism has failed ludicrously." The question of dealing with the condition here "forms one of the many distinctive and difficult problems of the Church in this country." The Catholics in certain cities are trying to offset this influence by establishing settlements of their own, and by working in cooperation with some of those already established.

EPISCOPALIAN PAPERS ON ANGLO-ROMAN UNION

THE Protestant Episcopal Church bids fair to have a vigorous question on its hands regarding the movement for Anglo-Roman union. The tendency of which this is a crystallized form has been frequently treated in her church organs, but the steps taken under the leadership of the Rev. Father Paul James Francis, General of the Society of the Atonement, have precipitated something like a crisis. His new organization (treated in our issue of February 22) aims "to promote the corporate union with the Apostolic See." It seems to have been mainly inspired as a protest against the action taken by the Episcopal Church at its general convention at Richmond last fall in adopting the canon of the open pulpit, allowing any one, whatever his denominational affiliations, to preach in the pulpits of the Episcopal Church if he first obtains the consent of the bishop of the diocese. The new union, then, is in its nature reactionary.

The Churchman (New York) in commenting upon Father Francis's movement assumes a favorable attitude, but criticizes the members of the Anglo-Roman union as bad "students of facts when they interpret to the public what can be done or what has been done by the Apostolic See of Rome under curial control inspired by traditions of absolutism, handed down and enforced through long years of incapacity and wilful aspirations for temporal control." But the importance of what the new movement aims at, *The Churchman* points out, "lies in the fact that churchmen on all sides, of all kinds and conditions, are beginning to recognize that reunion is a thing not to be talked about only, but to be worked for." This paper favors the project of the Anglican communion in trying to do away with its "isolation." Thus:

"While hosts of people are pressing for closer relations with historic Protestant bodies, there should be the same liberty in the Anglican Church for a movement toward closer relation with Roman Catholics. Disloyalty should not be charged in either direction. There is not only the same liberty in the one that there is in the other, but there is the same necessity. The wrong attitude or the wrong-doing of Romanism and Protestantism does not lessen our duty toward unity. No kind of separation can be looked upon as a finality. Such men as Archbishops Temple and Maclagan, when they addrest a letter to Pope Leo XIII. on Anglican Orders, spoke of him as their venerable brother. Does this term of address mean nothing? Is not Christian courtesy based, after all, on the reality found in Christ's teaching as to what brother means, as to what brotherhood implies?

"The Anglo-Roman union is not the sign of a revolution, but in a double sense it is a sign of the times, however insignificant its numbers. The desire for union of some sort is becoming universal among Christians, and publicity is a distinctive sign of the times. The members of the Anglo-Roman union in proclaiming their desires and their methods to the world, protect themselves from any charge of treachery or treason. In this respect, at least, they are to be congratulated in contrast with those who would Latinize and yet localize the American Church as a petty sect in opposition to the world-wide sectarianism of the Roman Communion. If it is right and praiseworthy that men should desire and work for union in Protestant directions, it must in all fairness be admitted that men should be allowed the same privilege to work for unity in the other direction."

The Church Standard (Philadelphia) brands the step taken at the New York meeting "an act of foolishness," and recommends the gentlemen concerned to read Charles Lamb's essay on roast pig, since "in order to get the succulent dish they desire, they can invent nothing more simple than burning down the cottage." The idea that "Uniat churches" would result from the going over to Rome *The Standard* calls "a mere pipe-dream." It adds:

"We wonder that these men do not reflect upon the peril in which they leave their immortal souls. They can not plead invincible ignorance, for they admit that Rome is right and Anglicanism is wrong. They can not plead their good intentions, for the Holy Father is perfectly well aware of the quixotic nature of their enterprise, and he would prefer to have them execute the much better intention of following out their logic. It is nothing to him that they admit his primacy and supremacy, for that is merely academic so long as they fail to do the logical and practical thing. Until they shall do that and make their submission, from his point of view they are contumacious rebels against his authority, all the more because they admit that authority with all its implications. We have no wish to see any of our clergy or communicants go to Rome; but, as a matter of elemental honesty and for the peace of the church, we should be really glad if those who thus proclaim themselves to be alien to our faith and polity were consistent and scrupulous. They should go out from us because they are not of us. It is painful to have a carbuncle lanced, but it is better for the body to let out the poisonous humor. These men are living in a realm of utter illusion. They grant all the premises of the Roman argument and flinch at the conclusion. The inference from their admissions is not the propriety of their staying where they are until they can convert the whole church; it is that they should make haste to save their own souls by acknowledging the vicar of Christ and shaking from their feet the dust of the doomed city. To refuse this act of obedience is an exercise of private judgment more groundless than any Prostestant's, and none would be more forward to tell them so than Archbishop Ryan or Cardinal Gibbons, or his Holiness, Pope Pius X."

The Living Church (Milwaukee) is the organ of the extreme high-church party of Episcopalianism, and has long striven toward achieving a "Catholic unity," but one which does not recognize the primacy of the Papal See. Concerning this movement it says:

"Gentlemen who are taking up with this latest novelty in religion must realize that they are seriously embarrassing us who would maintain the Catholic position among Anglicans. If they were strong enough to prove a serious factor in our church life, they would prove a most useful ally to ultra-Protestants, in assuring churchmen that the *terminus ad quem* of the Catholic movement is Rome. All of us, we trust, desire unity, and unity that left Roman Christendom out would be far from complete; yet it would be cowardly for us to surrender, for the sake of unity, the impregnable position with respect to Catholicity which we hold. This position is that the Catholic Church is complete wherever the valid ministry of the church, in its threefold orders, is teaching the Catholic faith and administering the Catholic sacraments with the living Presence of the Holy Spirit in her; that any primacy, whether of Rome or of any other see, depends upon the church, and not the church upon the primacy; that the faith can be finally defined only by the consensus of the whole church, exprest generally and corporately as such consensus, and not by any single bishop; and that unity will eventually come, in the good providence of God, if at all, by the recognition throughout the church of the equal authority of all bishops severally, and the appellate authority of all of them collectively.

"We can not do otherwise, then, than to condemn this movement which some have sought to exploit, through this most recent of ecclesiastical novelties. Whatever else may be said for or against it, we repudiate it as an expression of Catholic churchmanship."

The present seems to *The Living Church* untimely for efforts toward union, for "we do not discover in the Roman communion a willingness even to treat with Anglicans upon the ground of a 'technical state of schism' not involving invalidity of orders on our part; and we certainly do not discern among Anglicans a willingness to accept any such surrender of the Anglican position."

AGAINST PAID MUSIC IN CHURCHES

SPENDING money for special attractions, such as music particularly, seems a mistake in our church economy to Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kans. Money has been spent for singing and playing, he declares, which might better have been used for missionary purposes. In *The Congregationalist* (Boston) he gives these views of misdirected money power:

"I see no reason myself why the finest singer or player in the parish should receive compensation for service rendered any more than the best teachers in the parish should receive money for teaching in the Sunday-school. I have in my parish a man who is a graduate of one of the best colleges in this country, who spent very many years in acquiring his education, who is a thorough scholar and a splendid teacher. He has a Bible class in my Sunday-school. I do not think the thought of compensation for teaching that class ever entered his head. He is giving, however, out of the ripeness of his knowledge what it cost him many years and many hundreds of dollars to acquire. If he does not expect anything for his service to the church, which he gives as service, why should the man or woman who has spent years acquiring a musical education in learning to play or sing expect money compensation for it?

"I have always felt somewhat proud of the fact, I hope in a right way, that in our average church for eighteen years we have never paid a cent for the service of musicians, either for playing or singing, accepting what was offered as service, and very many times it has been of the very best that the parish afforded. I know of a church which has in its parish one of the finest lawyers in the State, and whenever that church wants a public address or an inspiring talk to its young men it calls upon this member of the church for service. He does not ask for pay, altho he can get the highest price in the lecture-field when he goes out to give a public lecture. I think the more we dignify the service in the church by drawing into it the finest talent we possess, and offer it as service, we increase the church's efficiency, and very often the money that is spent for musical service or for flowers or decorations could better be used, it seems to me, directly in doing missionary work or in adding to the real effectiveness of the church in ways where the money is more needed.

"I hope I shall not be misunderstood in all this. What I mean is that the church has a right to the finest service that can be rendered it by its members. There is no man or woman so talented or so gifted in the parish that he ought not to feel that the finest he has can and should be offered upon the altar of religion."

INSANITY AND RELIGION—It is often alleged that mental disorders proceed in many cases from the influence of religion. Unfriendly critics, says a writer in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, "and especially those of the materialistic school, . . . assert that religion arouses the fears, excites the sensibilities, and unsettles the reason." A late issue of *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) has an article by David Starr Jordan, of Columbus, who quotes statements made by Dr. A. B. Richardson, for many years in charge of institutions for the insane, the last being the United States Hospital at Washington. He replies thus to Dr. Jordan's inquiry about the amount of insanity in his institutions attributable to religion:

"You have asked me a very easy question. I have tested that matter thoroughly. There are only two patients in this hospital whose insanity has any relation to religion, and I think, from their predisposition to insanity, that they would probably have become insane on some other subject, if they had not on religion. Now, if you had asked me how many people in Ohio are kept by religion from insanity and out of these hospitals, you would have given me a question hard to answer, for they are a multitude. The good cheer, bright hopes, rich consolations, good tempers, regular habits, and glad songs of religion are such an antidote for the causes of insanity that thousands of people in Ohio are preserved from insanity by them. But for the beneficent influence of religion, Ohio would have to double the capacity of her hospitals in order to accommodate her insane patients."

A YEAR OF THE "NEW THEOLOGY"

THEOLOGICAL progress is not to be achieved by semi-apologetic whispers or diplomatic circumlocutions. So speaks editorially *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), in reviewing the first year's achievements of the New-Theology movement. This movement, it will be remembered, has the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of City Temple, London, as its chief spokesman; and the paper from which we quote is the special organ of the movement, and hence is sympathetic in its views. The positive lesson of the year, it goes on to assert, is that in striving for "theological progress" "a consecrated boldness, . . . in its very indifference to results, achieves results such as never wait upon timidity or the methods of the *via media*." The age, it declares, "is crying out for theological frankness; the age is sick of theological concealments; the age asks for light, not for half-lights—for truth, not for 'economies' of truth." Surveying the course of the stream of the past year, the editor writes:

"In the first half of 1907 . . . persecution and bigotry did their utmost to crush the New Theology, but found their exertions to be in vain; during the latter half, accordingly, these efforts relaxed, the clamor died down, and at the present moment the fury and turbulence of a year ago have become a memory. As a matter of fact, the sedulously fomented panic in the public mind has by this time subsided; wild excitement has been followed by a soberer mood; not a few in the orthodox camp are probably regretting the excesses to which they delivered themselves about twelve months ago; more still are in a frame of mind to discuss and reason the matter out quietly. Before the year had closed, so representative a journal as *The Christian World* (London) exprest itself to the effect that a force like the minister of the City Temple could not be permanently lost to the general body of Evangelical Christians in this country, and closed with the suggestion that Old and New Theologians should hold a Hague Conference and agree to reduce their armaments. But the New Theologians have nothing to withdraw; they have throughout the year been busy explaining their position, replying to criticisms, clearing up misunderstandings, but making no retractations whatsoever. And thanks to these efforts, a growing proportion of religious people is beginning to understand the essentially constructive character of the New Theology—that it seeks, not to overthrow, but to conserve, by reinterpreting, the great verities of the Christian religion, notably the Incarnation and the Atonement. The more that purpose is understood, the more will prejudice wane—nay, it is waning already. Without indulging in a shallow optimism—which would be the worst of mistakes to commit—we believe that we are at the present moment experiencing at least the first, premonitory symptoms of a turn of the tide. Those who live will see."

Some facts in the personal career of Dr. Campbell for the past year are given in an article by Albert Dawson, editor of *The Commonwealth*, as follows:

"Mr. Campbell has been cursed by *The British Weekly* (London), denounced by the religious press generally, banned by the Free Church Council, boycotted by the majority of his clerical brethren, misrepresented, vilified, insulted. With what result? That to-day he is about the only preacher, so far as I know, in whom the world generally takes any interest, or whose utterances the newspapers think it worth while to report with any fulness. It is curious and somewhat amusing, tho not without painful significance, that the man in the street and the man of the world—I mean your average, decent, fair-minded Britisher who rarely goes to church—seems to take it as a matter of course that the odds are in favor of 'Campbell being right,' simply because his own cloth and kidney are so down upon him! Dr. Nicoll's treatment of Mr. Campbell is piquantly interesting. For seven years (1899–1906) Mr. Campbell, at Dr. Nicoll's request, conducted a correspondence column in *The British Weekly*. Early in 1907 Dr. Nicoll began to criticize and attack Mr. Campbell's teaching in a series of lengthy articles in *The British Weekly*. The last of these ('The Basis of Christian Fellowship,' published on May 2) was meant to be the most deadly of all; for in it Dr. Nicoll advocated a sort of excommunication of the minister of the City Temple—without mentioning his name. The fact that Mr. Campbell took no notice of any of these attacks did not tend to lessen the acrimony of the writer. Dr. Nicoll's present tactics are to pretend to his readers that Mr. Campbell has ceased to exist, or is a negligible quantity; for his name has rarely been allowed to appear in his paper since. *The British Weekly* is the only journal of importance that has taken no notice of Mr. Campbell's new book, 'Christianity and the Social Order,' altho its disapproval did not extend to the length of refusing to accept an advertisement of it.

"It has indeed been an *annus mirabilis*. What of the future? If Mr. Campbell never uttered another word he has placed all lovers of intellectual freedom and spiritual truth under lasting obligation to him."

NECESSITY OF A FORMAL CREED

THE idea of free thought in religion is absurd. Each man, according to his temperament, his passions, and his interests, in accordance with his intellectual bias and education, would then be capable of making his own religion, says the Rev. P. T. Forsyth, principal of the Hackney Theological College, Hampstead, London. A church without a definite confession, he declares, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), is a dead church. Theology, a body of doctrine in Christianity, is absolutely necessary to preserve the intellectualists from treating the subject of religion and the writings of religion just as a scientific investigator treats an insect or a fossil. On this point Dr. Forsyth remarks:

"A church of free thought would be no church at all, but the most sectarian of sects, and the most scholastic of schools. There is something almost boyish in the aggressive use of a pulpit for a free-thought propaganda. . . . What is certain, if the history of Christianity prove anything, is that without the theology of an atoning cross criticism of Christ or laudation of him gets the better of worship or even reverence; Christian faith can not survive; and Christian ethic has no foundation in God. Subjective faith can not last without objective. Faith as a frame of mind can not endure without a faith in which to believe. The notion of faith can only live upon the content of faith. The *fides qua creditur* dies without the *fides quæ creditur*, however that may be recast. We must always have what our fathers had—the grace of God, its ground in Christ, and its grasp in faith. If the world's moral need were ever driven to choose between a rationalized sentimentalized Protestantism and Rome, it is to Rome it would fall, because of the objective and evangelical element which rationalism destroys but which Romanism only perverts."

If Protestantism is to live on, he argues, it can only do so by a maintenance of those dogmatic principles which are so strong an element in Roman-Catholic ascendency. A creedless church must, sooner or later, turn out a dead church. In the words of this writer:

"It has been said that the creeds represent extravagances and eccentricities imported into a simple Christianity. But to the historic eye it is rather the other way. They represent on the whole the growing corporate life which normally shed the raw gnostic extravagances of youth. Unfortunately they came to be canonized in perpetuity, and used as means of oppression and obscurantism by their *epigoni*. And it was to prevent such abuse that churches arose in which the form of faith was non-confessional, based on an honest evangelical understanding, which was declaratory at most, and not exclusive. It is wonderful how successful this has been, and how the evangelical genius of Christianity in these churches and their steady expansion has lived down the sports which from time to time appeared, and has absorbed the new truth. The record is one of unity and growth in the Gospel. But, of course, if such trustful freedom became an evangelical failure, there is a natural danger that many minds would for practical purposes turn from an internal to an external authority, and would return to the idea of a brief and revisable creed which should be of obligation, as the only means of saving the churches from dissolving into stardust and luminous mist."

LETTERS AND ART

DEBUSSY'S SHADOWY OPERA

MR. HAMMERSTEIN appeared as an operatic Santa Claus in his speech at the premier performance of "Pelléas and Mélisande" at the Manhattan. His only purpose, he declared, in producing this French novelty was "to endear himself to the city's people." Whether this bizarre gift from his operatic pack will be taken with the childlike joy its giver craves still remains to be proved. If it does, it may be asked whether such a demonstration will not go far to prove another part of Mr. Hammerstein's speech when he said that "by its appreciation New York has set itself down as the most highly cultivated city in the world." In saying this he gives New York a superior power of appreciating the products of French genius than Parisians themselves possess, for Mr. Krehbiel informs us in his *Tribune* review of the opera that "nowhere outside Paris has it gained a foothold, and its success in Paris is like that which any esthetic cult or pose may secure if diligently and ingeniously exploited." The critics of the New York performance treat it in the spirit of a nine-days' wonder, but at the same time acknowledge its interest and charm.

This five-year-old opera by the Frenchman Claude Debussy belongs to an entirely new order of musical art. "It may be said to be, for the opera-goer accustomed to all the wide gamut of musical expression from Gluck and Mozart to Wagner and even Strauss," observes Mr. Aldrich in the New York *Times*, "almost a complete negation of all that has been hitherto accepted as music." Its entire departure from traditional operatic art is shown by this critic in the following:

"Melody, even as melody has been recognized in the most recent of Debussy's predecessors, is here only dimly hinted at, and such melody as there is is but the slender scaffolding for a rich and ever-varying harmonic structure. It is by the shimmering and iridescent play and change of harmonic and orchestral color that this music has its most potent effect. The orchestra has the entire predominance. Of vocal melody there is nothing. The voices have not even the endless arioso of Wagner's style. Their declamation is little more than sustained speech in musical tones, sometimes falling into a suggestion of Gregorian chant. Around this flows an endless orchestral stream of marvelous and delicate beauty. It is saying too much to say that this music is built up of 'leading motives' in the sense that Wagner has made familiar. There are recognizable harmonic groups and melodic outlines, but their definite association with particular ideas, or emotions, or personages is by no means certain. Yet this orchestral part is poignantly and potently suggestive of the changing moods of the drama. Of musical characterization of the personages there can scarcely be said to be any. There is no place in this music for the sharp outlines, the strong coloring, that such characterization would imply. Suggestion, allusion, shifting colors, and interplay of light and shadow are what Debussy has aimed at and has achieved."

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HECTOR DUFRANNE

As *Golaud*.

He is the baritone who created this rôle in Paris, and is called "an actor of strong individuality and varied resources."

Debussy's opera is built upon the weird drama of the same name by Maurice Maeterlinck. Many readers of the Belgian mystic are familiar with it in the original or in the poetic version by the late Richard Hovey; a few playgoers have seen its representation upon the stage by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The story, briefly told by Mr. H. T. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, takes place in *Allemonde*. Nowhere in the play "is any suggestion of period or place." "Allemonde is a very old country and very far away." There is an old king's castle, full of great, bare chambers, with windows that look out to sea. In the forest close by is a still pool. "All is of the uncanny magic of remote, somber, ancient, and fantom place—a land of shadowy vision, where the air stirs oftenest with the low rustle of creeping fate." Mr. Parker proceeds:

MARY GARDEN.

As *Mélisande*

"She rises to a height of tragic power that ought to put her among the greatest of lyric actresses."

"By the pool *Golaud*, of the princes of the castle, finds *Mélisande*, come he knows not whence or how, weds her, and brings her to the king his grandsire; the princess, his mother, and to *Pelléas*, his brother. Where *Mélisande* is, there goes *Pelléas*—to the terrace that overlooks the sea, to the somber fountain, to the tower window, whence she may bend her head until her hair, falling, floods *Pelléas's* hands; to the fountain yet again. And the fate that haunts the place and broods upon their spirits draws, and draws, and draws them in a passion that is sad, low-voiced, very still, yet very haunting. Theirs is a wan and mute wooing, but *Golaud* sees, feels, suspects, watches, cries, and finally strikes; for he, as well, is haunted by fate—the fate of things he can not understand; the fate of questions he can not answer, of suspicion that chokes, of fear that galls. The wise old king counsels and none heed, and so *Pelléas* is slain by *Golaud's* sword at the fountain, and out of the window at sunset over the sea slips from her body the soul of *Mélisande*.

"A fantom tragedy in a land of fantoms, where fate rustles, not

strides; where passion is a still and tremulous mystery; where pleasure is sad, memory melancholy, and fear creeping. The speech of this passion runs in little words, simple, repeated, pale even, but each quivering faintly with the impulse beneath, each with its clear, still spark of suggestion. As the personages are fantoms in a fantom land, so is their tragedy of wistfulness and tremors and broodings, of the fate that is ever stealing upon them out of the darkness and the shadows. The tragedy touches to pity, haunts with insistent foreboding, fascinates with a dim and sober beauty. Out of mystery it comes; into mystery it goes; but in itself it is as tangible as a vivid dream."

The four principal performers, Misses Garden and Gerville-Réache and Messrs. Périer and Dufrane, created in Paris the rôles of *Mélisande*, *Geneviève*, *Pelléas*, and *Golaud*. To them, thoroughly familiar with the work from the first, and to Mr. Campanini, leader of the orchestra, high praise is given. Mr. Aldrich writes of Mary Garden:

"She made in it a new disclosure of her art and of the power of her dramatic personality. She is the dreamy, wistful maiden, wandering, uncertain, unhappy; and her denotement of the veiled and mysterious character is of much beauty and plastic grace. In places, as in the difficult scene with the wounded *Golaud*, and in the scene in which he does her violence, she rises to a height of tragic power that ought to put her among the greatest of lyric actresses. It was difficult to believe this statuesque medieval maiden was of the same stuff as *Thais*, as *Louise*. *Mélisande* adds many cubits to Miss Garden's artistic stature."

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JEAN PERIER
As *Pelléas*.

His treatment of "the kind of musical elocution called for by the book and score" is declared admirable.

TO FOSTER IDEALISM

UNLESS the colleges take a hand in fostering idealism, that quality, upon which literature is so dependent, seems in danger of disappearing from our national life. This fact was pointed out by Mr. William Seaver Woods in an address at the Washington-birthday banquet at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. "In contemplating the state of literature in America," he observed, "we have all been struck, I am sure, with the fact remarked by a recent writer that 'a great deal is being done in this line, but very little accomplished.'" The meager accomplishment is attributed by Mr. Woods to the fact that "the intellectual genius of the country is attracted to other than literary fields." While the enormous opportunities of acquiring great wealth are surrounding people of this land, "it is not in the heart of man to linger dreamily in the quiet but unremunerative walks of literature." Mr. Woods, whose words are printed in the Springfield *Republican*, thus proceeds:

"The sure and certain effect on a country where so many of its best minds turn to commercial pursuits is to lower its idealism, and we have had some sad evidences in the last few years of the ebb idealism has reached in many walks of life. Now in such an atmosphere literature, which is the expression of idealism, simply can not exist. Our first concern, then, is to raise the standard of idealism in America. When we have the idealism, then its expression is sure to come.

"Now there is just one place that seems to me able to turn the tide, one place where men's minds can be bent toward the ideal at the critical time of their lives, and that place is the American college. Here we come in contact with the best minds of all ages, and learn that even the great Mæcenas himself, with all his gold, would have been forgotten centuries ago if he had not had a curious fancy for a poor chap named Horace, who seldom knew where his next day's meals were coming from. I think that most of the men I know who are engaged in intellectual pursuits received their bent in that direction in college, and it seems to me that that is about the most important work the college can do. The number of students in the various colleges in America to-day are reckoned at about 150,000, and if our colleges can turn out an army of 150,000 every four years charged with the leaven of idealism I think that before long there will begin to be results.

"Over on the other side of the water, where literature seems to be in full flower, the national wealth is in the hands of a few great families, and the young man who is born poor is pretty sure to stay poor. It is easier for such a young man to turn to the consolations of literature and accept the assurance of the philosophers that wealth is a curse and never brings happiness. So while the magnates are winning great fortunes in the Far East, he writes stories and poems about it.

"In America the young man of ability can take his choice. He can either go into business and wish later that he had gone into literature, or he can go into literature and wish he had gone into business. That is, if he is unsuccessful. But as for the man who really has the divine fire, I never heard of one who was sorry for it. We can not have, and we do not want, a literature founded on the denial of opportunity to rising young men to make their own choice, but we can have a literature founded on the deliberate choice of the best minds to seek the best things, and I submit that when we have that, America is likely to have the best literature."

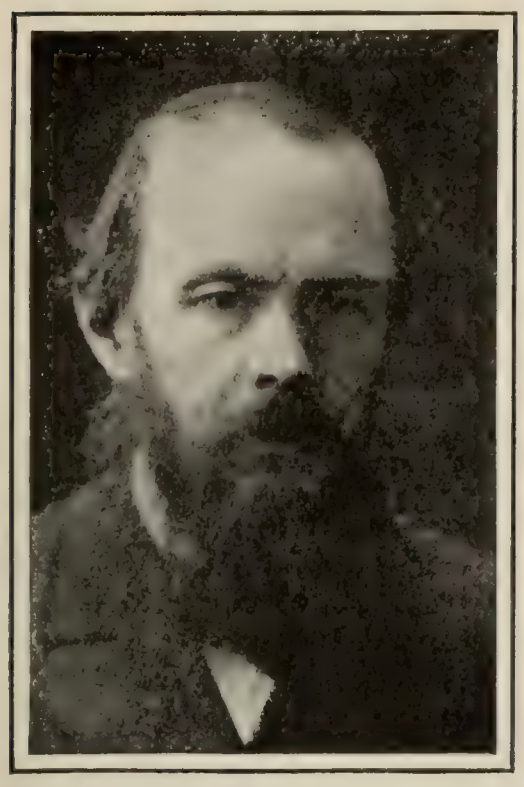
THE DOSTOYEFSKY PUZZLE

WHERE to place Dostoyefsky, the Russian novelist, in the literary arcana is one of the baffling problems of criticism. It is because he is so difficult to classify, says Mr. H. N. Brailsford, an English writer, that critics have fallen foul of him; and "the literary critic," this writer observes (in the London *Daily News*), "is still, for the most part, in a stage of mental development which corresponds to the Linnæan phase in botany—his happiness is to classify." Dostoyefsky, before the advent of Gorky, formed part of the great trinity of Russian novelists with Turgenef and Tolstoy. He is being presented by Mr. Sothern in a play adapted from his novel, "Crime and Punishment," called "The Fool Hath Said in His Heart, There Is No God." His reputation outside his own country is based mainly on the novel here named; and its varied characteristics, making him a hard critical nut to crack, are analyzed by Mr. Brailsford in these words:

"Now Dostoyefsky, from the standpoint of the pedant, seems to be a mule, a hybrid, a rebellious specimen, who straddles over several genera and species, and can not be neatly pinned on any particular board. What, they say, are you to make of a man who was by turns realist and romantic, who wrote on occasion like a wilder Dickens, only to turn the page and become a more somber Gorky? On the whole the critics, to do them justice, are agreed to place him among the romantics. His theme is the murder of a usurious old woman in a poor quarter of St. Petersburg. It is a theme for a realist, and any good realist would have shown how the average degraded thief came to do it from the usual sordid motives.

"Dostoyefsky takes for his thief a young student of law, of a sympathetic and sensitive character, and when he has given already half-a-dozen rather unconvincing reasons why he should have committed the theft he adds a seventh—that *Raskolnikoff* had anticipated Nietzsche, and held that the 'overman' is above morality, and rightly claims in view of his superiority the privilege of preying on his neighbors. His heroine, *Sonia*, is a courtesan, but tho she is a convincing and probable character, he had

to make her the exception in her class, a creature of exquisite and paradoxical purity, absolutely unsullied by the life she led. Even Hugo, arch-romantic tho he was, was less daring when he came to write of *Fantine*. He has invented such an examining magistrate as never was on land or sea, a *Sherlock Holmes* who had studied psychology, and knew as much about the human heart as that romantic hero did about cigar-ashes.



FEODOR DOSTOYEFKSY,

The Russian novelist whom the critics have called a lunatic because they have been unable to classify his books and assign them to one of their critical categories.

"Then there is that metaphysical nightmare, *Mr. Svidrigailoff* — the gentleman who hazarded the conjecture that eternity is very like a little bathroom, full of dust and spiders. But on the other side of the account the critics will say: What could be more 'realistic' than the exquisitely humorous yet faithful picture of *Sonia's* father, the drunken official? Is there in all literature drunken dialog more brilliant and yet more probable? The whole of the slum-life of St. Petersburg in which this family moves—the streets, the eating-houses, and, above all, the funeral—could Gorky himself have painted it more accurately and with less flinching? And so they conclude that this book, because it belongs to no one class, is the product of a disordered brain, and stands outside literature because it defies their classification."

MEREDITH AS A POET

NO poet of George Meredith's caliber has ever continued writing verse so long with so little public recognition. The truth of this observation by an English writer will doubtless be confirmed by many who will learn for the first time that he is a poet at all. His novels, gaining only a limited popularity after a lapse of many years, have quite obscured the poetry for all but devotees. Three-fourths of it "is extremely difficult to understand," explains the writer, Miss M. Sturge Henderson, who has lately published a notable study of Meredith's fiction. Even more than Browning, she continues, as if to say the worst of her hero at once and have done with it for good, "he writes as if the art of poetry consisted in throwing down before the reader a jumble of words to be disentangled at leisure." For the one who undertakes the mental exercise of disentangling, the rewards are such as this disciple (writing in the literary supplement of the London *Times*) sets forth in these words:

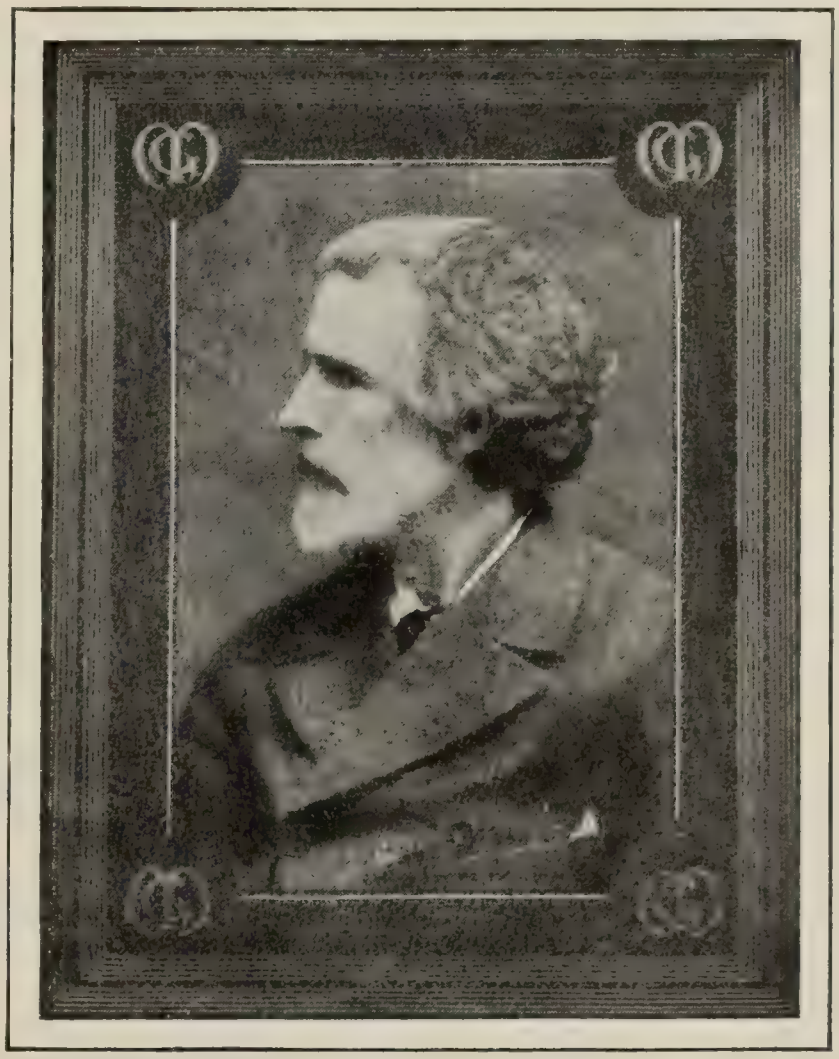
"Yet Mr. Meredith is a true and great poet. There is no living man who can be thought of as his rival in power of mind, in virile energy of conviction, in originality of insight into this wild-seeming, sound-hearted earth on whose soil we live. But this very strength brings its limitations. He is too strong to help the weak. He has a pagan disregard of those who fail, who are in moral or intellectual difficulties, who are unhapy. And so such people, always a large part of our poor humanity, will turn away from his exultant and irritating force to Arnold for sympathy, to Wordsworth for healing. The gift he brings is one of stimulus alone. Then, again, his atmosphere is always highly and subtly intellectualized; he knows little of the large primal simplicities of the human heart, by which Wordsworth makes so immediate and universal an appeal. In a kind of lyrical energy he more resembles Shelley, but the resolutely physical basis of his thought will always separate him from the most spiritual, almost unearthly, of poets. Yet, rare as the love of soul is, it is not so rare as the love of mind, and it is not only because he is a greater poet that Shelley will always have a larger audience than George Meredith."

His poetic strength lies "not in heart, but in head," she continues. It is "not in sympathy, but in will; not in the power to console, but in the power to compel." Further:

"It is a gospel of vitality that he proclaims, and he cares for little else. He has little of the special interest in morals which is a nearly unbroken tradition of English poetry; and if he is, as he is always, on the side of the moral laws, it is not so much for their own sake as because the other path is the path of weakness and failure. 'Quit yourselves like men; be strong,' is the text of all his sermons. Some who can feel that to be the greatest of all texts will say that few, indeed, are the sermons in verse that can rival 'The Empty Purse,' 'A Faith on Trial,' or the magnificent 'France, 1870.' And that is true, true for those that have ears to hear. In the last, above all, he has caught the great accent of the seers, and we seem to hear again the Hebrew prophet or the Æschylean chorus, as he cries with a solemn simplicity too seldom his:

> " 'Forgetful is green earth; the Gods alone
> Remember everlastingly; they strike
> Remorselessly and ever like for like.
> By their great memories the Gods are known.'

"But this is the great morality of the primal universal type, too large and general, too distantly august, to supply the place of the other for which we must not look to Mr. Meredith—the small morality, of whose reproof and strength and comfort most of us feel such bitter need on the every-day path of life.



From "The Sphere," London.

GEORGE MEREDITH,

Who celebrated his eightieth birthday on February 12, and received a memorial signed by some two hundred and fifty of his admirers, embracing the most distinguished names in the public life of England. They thanked him for the example "set to the world of lofty ideals embodied not only in books, but in life."

> " 'Not she gives the tear for the tear;
> Harsh wisdom gives Earth, no more;
> In one the spur and the curb;
> An answer to thoughts or deeds:
> To the Legends an alien look;
> To the Questions a figure of clay.
> Yet we have but to see and hear,

Crave we her medical herb.
For the road to her soul is the real.
The root of the growth of man:
And the senses must traverse it fresh
With a love that no scourge shall abate,
To reach the lone heights where we scan
In the mind's rarer vision this flesh:
In the charge of the Mother our fate:
Her law as the one common weal.'

"It may all be true, perhaps, and certainly no ignoble truth; but it is not, in any case, one we can always be brave enough to listen to: none of us very often, indeed, and some never; and then we have dreamt of something more human behind the visible veil, of a love which is yet to be the ultimate reading of the hard mysteries of life. But of mere earth, or mere brain—the only stuff Meredith would employ—no such figure can be woven. Thousands who have lived by Wordsworth's gift of faith, Arnold's of endurance, Tennyson's of wisdom, Browning's of joy, will turn away from this proffer of strength as one not receivable by human sorrow till other gifts have gone before it. The religions that have conquered the world are not those which have proclaimed strength, but those that have consoled weakness."

A NEW AMERICAN PLAYWRIGHT

A NEW recruit to "the too small band of intelligent American playwrights" is noted in the person of Eugene Walter. His play, "Paid in Full," produced at the Astor Theater, New York, by Wagenhals and Kemper, shows Mr. Walter, in Mr. W. P. Eaton's phrase, to have "decisively joined" the aforesaid band. Critics are at one in admitting the power of the new drama; Mr. Eaton, of the New York *Sun*, confesses to the "thrill of discovery" not aroused since "The Great Divide" came before the public two years ago. Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, calls it "a strong play, steadily interesting and destined to long-continued success." Alan Dale in *The American* speaks of it as "a 'find,' perhaps the best 'find' of the season." The sum and substance of all the criticisms may perhaps argue that there is more of promise than entirely successful performance in the work; but then it is pointed out that in this we have the second play of a young dramatist. A legal contest of managers over the rights to the production of the play has brought out the interesting fact that the author of what promises to be one of the distinct successes of the year has recently taken his meals in cheap dairy restaurants and slept in Bryant Park. Mr. Eaton thinks the author has "the priceless possession of the born dramatist," and gives the play's story in these words:

"'Paid in Full' opens in a Harlem flat, the home of *Joseph Brooks* and his wife *Emma*, young people worrying along on so small a salary that they have no maid. *Joe* is full of bitterness toward his employer, *Captain Williams*, president of the Latin-American Steamship Company, a veritable ex-seawolf from the Pacific, who applies to business his old methods on the sealer. That he is paid so poorly inspires in *Joe* a kind of half-baked socialism which vents itself in ugly harangues at his wife. *Joe* from the first is a poor lot, and one is little surprized when he begins to steal his employer's money.

"That he stole for his wife's sake, as he tells her, is quite true in a sense. But the audience accepts the statement as another exhibition of caddishness, and the author passes on to the further development of his story. One wishes to cry 'Hold!'—to get at *Joe's* extenuating psychology a bit. But Mr. Walter does not permit it.

"Instead, *Joe* bluntly makes the proposal to his wife that she shall go to *Williams's* flat and try to save him from jail. Of course such a proposal kills once and for all every vestige of sympathy for *Joe*, brands him utterly as a skunk, ruins the value of the play as a social study so far as *Joe* is concerned. That is the greatest weakness of 'Paid in Full.' But it also brings about a third act in *Williams's* flat tingling with dramatic life, pregnant with surprizes, if a bit tricky and improbable ones, and full of suspended interest.

"*Emma* goes to the old seawolf's flat not for love of her husband, but for the womanly reason that she doesn't wish him to go to jail blaming her. In the ensuing duel *Captain Williams* proves to his own complete satisfaction her womanliness, and then he executes an about-front, signs a paper forgiving *Joe* and sends her out with *James Smith*, an old lover of hers, who you know will eventually get her and who is such a charming fellow that you are sentimentally, almost tearily glad of it. When she is gone the seawolf lights his pipe and remarks: 'Damned if it ain't good to be decent!'

"Of course, when *Emma* goes home *Joe* suspects the worst, and she leaves him for mother, as a first stage, via Dakota, for *James Smith*."

It is noted that the play was interpreted without a star by a company that showed "nice feeling and excellent cooperation."

WHEN IRVING RESCUED BOOTH

EDWIN BOOTH, for many years the darling of American playgoers, is recalled, in the "Ellen Terry Memoirs," in a plight from which he was generously rescued by his English rival, Henry Irving. Booth was playing at the Princess Theatre in London in the late seventies and having a wretched season. The theater was "on the down-grade and under a thoroughly commercial management." The great American actor, says Miss Terry in the March *McClure's*, "through much domestic trouble and bereavement, had more or less 'given up' things," and his spirit could not "combat such treatment as he received at the Princess, where the pieces in which he appeared were 'thrown' on to the stage with every mark of assumption that he was not going to be a success." Miss Terry proceeds:

"Yet, altho he accepted with gratitude Henry Irving's suggestion that he should migrate from the Princess to the Lyceum, and appear there three times a week as *Othello*, with the Lyceum Company and its manager to support him, I can not be sure that Booth's pride was not more hurt by this magnificent hospitality that it ever could have been by disaster. It is always more difficult to *receive* than to *give*.

"Few people thought of this, I suppose. I did, because I could imagine Henry Irving in America in the same situation—accepting the hospitality of Booth. Would not he, too, have been melancholy, quiet, unassertive, *almost* uninteresting and uninterested, as Booth was?

"I saw him first at a benefit performance at Drury Lane. I came to the door of the room where Henry was dressing, and Booth was sitting there with his back to me.

"'Here's Miss Terry,' said Henry, as I came round the door.

"Booth looked up at me swiftly. I have never, in any face, in any country, seen such wonderful eyes. There was a mystery about his appearance and his manner—a sort of pride which seemed to say: 'Don't try to know me, for I am not what I have been.' He seemed broken, and devoid of ambition.

"At rehearsal he was very gentle and apathetic. Accustomed to playing *Othello* with stock companies, he had few suggestions to make about the stage-management. The part was to him more or less of a monolog.

"'I shall never make you black,' he said one morning. 'When I take your hand I shall have a corner of my drapery in my hand. That will protect you.

"I am bound to say I thought of that 'protection' with some yearning the next week, when I played *Desdemona* to Henry's *Othello*. Before he had done with me I was nearly as black as he. . . . . .

"Booth's *Othello* was very helpful to my *Desdemona*. It is difficult to preserve the simple, heroic blindness of *Desdemona* to the fact that her lord mistrusts her, if her lord is raving and stamping under her nose! Booth was gentle in the scenes with *Desdemona* until *the* scene where *Othello* overwhelms her with the foul word and destroys her fool's paradise."

Othello was played for six weeks. Each week Irving and Booth changed parts. And the change for each, Miss Terry thinks, was for the worse. After praising Booth's *Othello* she declares that his *Iago* seemed deadly commonplace. "He was always the snake in the grass; he showed the villain in all the scenes. He could not resist the temptation of making polished and ornate effects."

CURRENT POETRY

The Messenger.

By Richard Hovey.

Strong angel of the peace of God,
  Not wholly undivined thy mien;
Along the weary path I trod,
  Thou hast been with me, the unseen.

My hopes have been a mad turmoil,
  A clutch and conflict all my life,
The very craft I loved a toil.
  And love itself a seed of strife.

And sometimes in a sudden hour
  I have been great with Godlike calm,
As if thy tranquil world of power
  Flowed in about me like a psalm.

And peace has fallen on my face,
  And stillness on my struggling breath;
And, living, I have known a space
  The hush and mastery of Death.

Stretch out thy hand upon me, thou
  Who comest as the still night comes!
I have not flinched at buffets: now
  Let Strife go by, with all his drums.

—*The Papyrus* (February).

The Child.

By James Oppenheim.

You may be Christ or Shakespeare, little child,
  A savior or a sun to the lost world.
  There is no babe born but may carry furled
Strength to make bloom the world's disastrous wild.
Oh, what then must our labors be to mold you,
  To open the heart, to build with dream the brain,
  To strengthen the young soul in toil and pain,
Till our age-aching hands no longer hold you!

Vision far-dreamed! But soft! If your last goal
  Be low, if you are only common clay,
  What then? Toil lost? Were our toil trebled, nay!
You are a soul, you are a human soul,
  A greater than the skies ten-trillion starred—
  Shakespeare no greater, O you slip of God!

—*Cosmopolitan* (April).

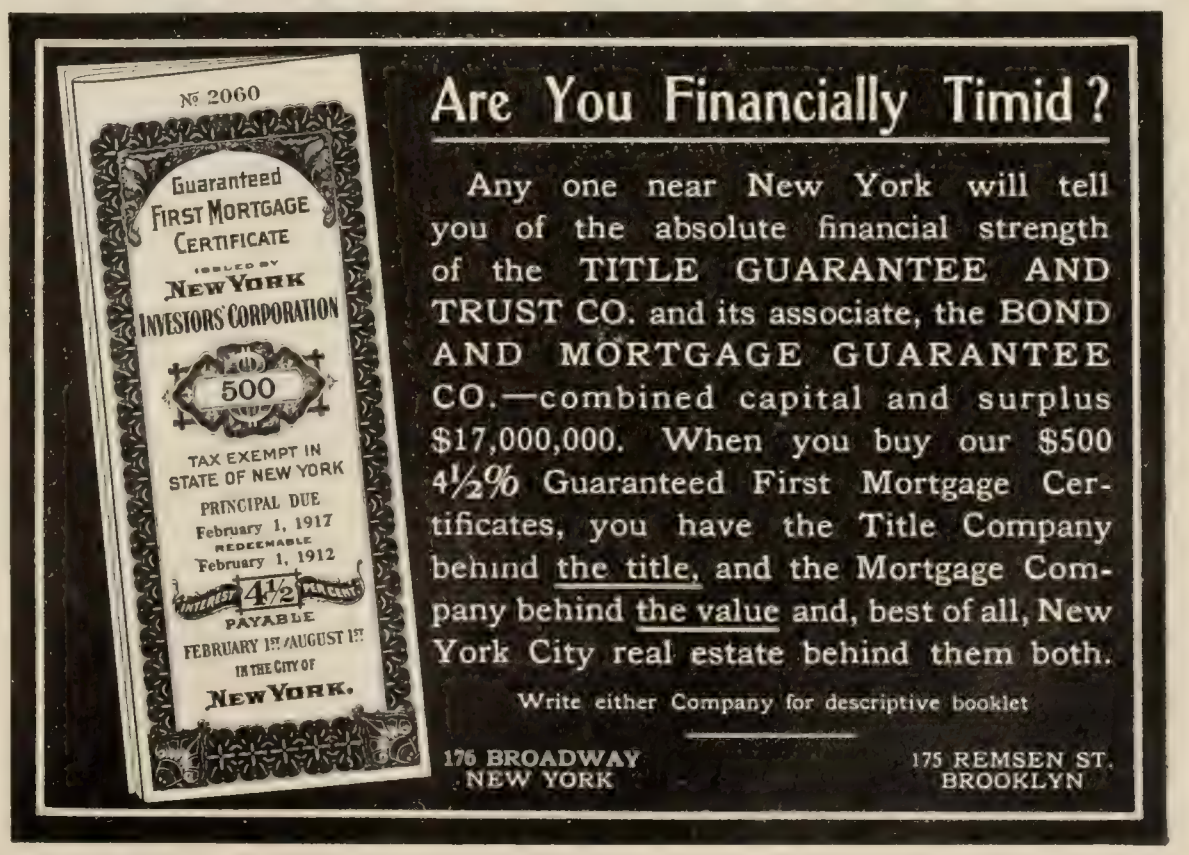
An Old Song.

By Brian Hooker.

When all the winds are mellow in the glad springtime
  And bank and fell and fallow blossom-laden,
When every breath's a song and every laugh like rime,
  Sing hey, the day for youth to meet a maiden!
    Then out amid the morning,
    Let wisdom waste her warning,
We'll laugh, Dear Heart, and sing, Dear Heart, through all the golden day!
    Red lips are such a treasure
    As only love can measure
When all the world is merry in the month of May!

When all the dark is hollow and the wind blows cold
  And down the west the tawny sun is sinking,
When every word is wise, and every heart grows old,
  Sing ho, the night's a noble time for drinking!
    Then drown the wizard sorrow!
    To-night from death we borrow,
We'll laugh, good friends, and quaff, good friends, until the dawn of day!
    Let song and wine remind us
    Of loves we left behind us
When all the world was merry in the month of May!

—*Harper's Magazine* (March).



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PERSONAL

Emerson and the Portrait Painter.—Some interesting and intimate sketches of the Concord poets have been brought to light in *The Craftsman* in the published notes of the late Wyatt Eaton, a portrait painter who at one time was selected by *The Century Magazine* to paint the portraits of the significant New England poets. His first subject was Emerson. The meeting was brought about by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, "who is now the last leaf upon the tree of that brilliant group of men who were Emerson's personal friends." We read

Mr. Sanborn took me over to Emerson's house in the evening. We waited for him in a large sitting-room. It was not quite dark and the lamps were not lighted. As he entered we came forward to greet him—it was indeed the real, the living Emerson. Where another man would hardly have been recognizable in the dim light, the quality of his personality was but accentuated—his tall, slightly drooping figure, his long neck and sloping shoulders, his strong features and well-formed head coming out with prominence in the quiet light. But it was not wholly his appearance that imprest me; it was rather his large and simple manner. I felt most truly in the presence of a great man.

But little time was spent in formalities. Turning to Mr. Sanborn, Emerson reminded him of a promise that he, Emerson, had made to read something from his notes written during a visit to Washington in the early part of Lincoln's Presidency; if we would like it he would be glad to read them to us now. This was evidently a long anticipated pleasure. Lights were brought in, and Emerson readily found his notebooks in the study adjoining, and seating himself by a large lamp had soon drawn us with him back again into Lincoln's Administration, those most perplexing times in Washington.

Thus I saw Emerson at his best and in a rare mood, for while reading of those scenes of long past conflict, he seemed again to be living them over, full of life and interest, surrounded by his oldest and dearest friends, men whom he admired and revered, of the same great aims as himself. I found in the course of the reading that during his visit at Washington Emerson was the guest of Charles Sumner, and it was evident from the frankness of Lincoln and those closely associated with him, in the presence of Emerson, that the integrity of the man was well understood. Never, however, in these notes did Emerson refer to his own relations or conversations with Lincoln or the other chiefs; he was always the listener.

This visit of mine was within two years of the time of Emerson's death, and the great man was at times a little forgetful and *distrait* in manner. The only faculty that seemed dimmed was his memory of names and places. It was this consciousness of a lack of freedom of expression that made him diffident before company. When alone with a few friends he would talk so interestingly and address them so directly that work was almost out of the question. Turning to me one morning, he asked: "Who is your favorite poet?" Fortunately, I was saved from answering, as he went on to say; "Of course, we must all except Shakespeare and Burns." Taking up Burns, he spoke of him as almost as great in some qualities as Shakespeare.

Mr. Sanborn was frequently with us while we were at work, and he knew well the subjects that would interest Emerson. Mr. Alcott would sometimes join us, and these rare morning talks became such a delight to me that I seemed to work without effort and almost without consciousness. Just at this time Dr. Jones, author of "Glimpses of Thoreau," had arrived in Concord for a visit, and a number of friends were invited one morning to Mr. Sanborn's to hear Dr. Jones take up again the discussion of Plato, which he had touched upon at a previous gathering. At the end of his talk he turned to Emerson and asked if he would say a few words on the subject. In very broken sentences Emerson replied that he no longer had thoughts upon these subjects, and

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Mrs. Emerson hastened to add "You mean to say that you no longer allow yourself to express your ideas in public," and Emerson pathetically answered, "Yes, that is what I meant to say."

One day Mrs. Emerson gave a tea, at which I imagine all the best friends in Concord were present. It was to be followed by a *conversazione*. Before the guests had left the dining-room I went upon some errand to the study. There I found Emerson alone, deeply absorbed in some papers. He had slipt away from the company unobserved, hoping to accomplish a little work before the evening. As I went into the room! he said to me: "You must get through this work as quickly as possible (meaning my portrait of him), for I am very old and I have but a little longer time to live and so much to do." And then he explained that it was not new work he wished to do, but the arrangement of all the work of past years.

At first it seemed strange to me to hear Carlyle spoken of in this home almost in terms of comradeship. Emerson told me that he had corresponded with Carlyle for forty years, I believe it was. In speaking of his own works, Emerson said; "I have always been a great writer. I have written all of these books," indicating some shelves under one of his study windows—closely packed note-books. "And now," he added sadly, "I shall write no more."

The President Not a Drunkard.—The story that President Roosevelt is a hard drinker, and writes his messages when his brain is fired with strong drink, is denied by his friend, Albert Shaw, in his *Review of Reviews*. He writes:

Those who live in distant parts of the country and have no direct means of finding out for themselves would be astonished if they could but know the state of mind that has now for some time prevailed in the financial district of New York City. President

HOT BISCUIT

Kind of Breakfast Passing Away

The old-time hot biscuit played a prominent role in the breakfast bill of fare, along with fried potatoes, ham and eggs, and coffee.

The whiter and lighter the buscuit the more pleased the cook, which was usually Mother, who did the best she could, with her understanding of the matter.

But most people have learned in recent years that white flour lacks the nourishing elements of the entire wheat berry, and many cases of imperfect nutrition follow its use.

In Grape-Nuts, all the food elements of wheat and barley are used, and this largely accounts for results similar to those given in the following letter:

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"Noticing an advertisement stating the benefits derived from eating Grape-Nuts, I was skeptical because I had tried so many so-called 'health-foods.' I thought it would be useless to try Grape-Nuts.

"But during the last six months I have been eating it, my stomach has been the best for years, my mind clear, my nerves quiet and a feeling of buoyancy pervades my whole being.

"This I attribute to Grape-Nuts, as I have left off using medicines. I now firmly believe in the brain-clearing, nerve-steadying and muscle-building properties of Grape-Nuts.

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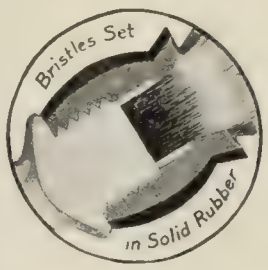

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Roosevelt is one of the most wholesome and normal personalities in public life. He is temperate and abstemious to a marked degree. With sound physical health and a clear conscience, he never worries, he always sleeps well, and he faces his day's work with a clear eye, an unexhausted fund of vitality, and a ready zest. Yet Wall Street has persuaded itself that Mr. Roosevelt, of all men, is an inebriate, and that his messages and public utterances are inspired by alcoholic potations. Furthermore, Wall Street has circulated this story all over the country. The small fry in the financial district of New York, being of limited mentality and easily gullible—and also being emotional and mercurial, as belongs to the speculative temperament—have been readily persuaded into believing that Mr. Roosevelt is a drunkard, an insane man, a victim of nervous prostration, and a malevolent demagog. The New York mood against Roosevelt is like nothing except the "Copperhead" bitterness against Lincoln in 1863 and 1864. There are many excellent men in New York business circles who would like to be fair, and who are much surprized to be informed that Mr. Roosevelt does not drink, is not nervous, and does not write his speeches and messages in a spirit of wrathful ebullition.

Secretary Taft as a Freshman.—Much has been written lately of Secretary Taft's college days. He was the best dancer, wrestler, and boxer in his class at Yale, and a serious student besides. That his athletic abilities were at first greatly undervalued by the sophomores is made painfully apparent by the following story from the New York *Globe* in which the Secretary and his classmate Pigott figured.

Pigott and Taft were both freshmen in those days. They had just formed a friendship, and one night were walking up Elm street talking earnestly over some matter of great immediate interest. In those days a freshman had only the bare right of existence conceded him by the sophomores. Certainly he had no right to walk on the clean sidewalks while there was mud in the streets. And as Pigott and Taft strolled beneath the elms a gang of half a dozen sophs rushed them. Under the sophs' rule, Taft and Pigott were due for a ducking in the mud. Pigott, who was a featherweight, stood aside. Taft said softly: "But I do not care to go out in the mud."

Now, can't you imagine with what unholy joy that soft-spoken declaration must have filled those sophs? They gave the war-cry and the view-halloo, and the other vocal outcries intended to express happiness, and charged.

When they got through charging, William H. Taft was slowly walking up Elm street, arm in arm with James P. Pigott. Out in the cold mud stood the half dozen sophs, beginning to realize that they had tried to butt a fair-sized locomotive off the track. As long as Taft remained at college, he had the freedom of the sidewalks. The whole sophomore class would have hollered for help before they would have tried to fuss with him again.

Not that he was belligerent. He was too peaceful, in fact, to suit his most warlike friends, who learned to respect the enormous physical strength that was bound up in those thick shoulders and those corded muscles. He liked a joke, and he didn't like it any worse because he happened to be the goat. But there were times when even his lamb-like disposition would get up and do stunts.

How It Feels To Fall Off a Precipice.—To fall over a precipice in the Alps, and then live to tell the tale, is the remarkable experience of Albert Heim, a German scientist. His fall could not have occupied more than a few seconds, but his train of thought was long and interesting. He has narrated his sensations in minute detail. To quote from the New York *Sun*:

"I clearly saw," he says, "the possibility of my fate. I said to myself: 'The rocky wall from which I am now being hurled prevents my seeing what is at its base. The snow may be melted there, or

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there may be none; if there is any my life may be saved. Otherwise death is inevitable.

" 'If I am conscious on reaching the earth I have by me a bottle of aromatics and my alpenstock. I will still grasp it, for it may serve me in good stead.' I thought, too, of removing my eye-glasses lest their splintering might cause injury.

"Other and gentler thoughts for those I was to leave behind came upon me. For myself I felt indifferent, caring really little whether I should be much injured or not; but from motives of consideration for others I felt impelled, as it were, to make light of the matter. I seemed to call aloud, 'I am not much hurt.

"I recollected that in five days more I was to have delivered an inaugural discourse, and thought of the grief my death would cause to those near and dear to me. Anon, lying as it were, on the limit of a far distant horizon, appeared distinct and diverse images and episodes in my past life. The whole mental picture stood out clear cut and illumined by divine and mysterious light.

"All things seemed lovely and of good report. There were no misgivings, no anxieties, no sorrow, pain, or terror.

"There were no sensations of contest or strife. All was merged in feelings of genial good will and kindly feeling. Such feelings predominated over all and formed what was truly a unique and lovely picture.

"Gradually a heaven of glorious blue, flecked with crimson clouds of gossamer lightness, surrounded me. In them I was wafted to and fro, borne up from below, but painlessly and pleasantly, while a vast and moving snowfield seemed to accompany me. Anon the perception of objects, subjective thoughts, a medley of various feelings, seemed to circle in concentric mazes around as a common center.

"Then came a dull thud, which I heard very distinctly, but did not feel—and my fall was ended. At that instant a dark veil passed before me.

"I called aloud three or four times, 'I am not

OLD SURGEON

Found Coffee Caused Hands to Tremble

The surgeon's duties require clear judgment and a steady hand. A slip or an unnecessary incision may do irreparable damage to the patient.

When he found that coffee drinking caused his hands to tremble, an Ills. surgeon conscientiously gave it up, and this is his story:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until my nervous system was nearly broken down, my hands trembled so I could hardly write, and insomnia tortured me at night.

"Besides, how could I safely perform operations with unsteady hands, using knives and instruments of precision? When I saw plainly the bad effects of coffee I decided to stop it, and three years ago I prepared some Postum, of which I had received a sample.

"The first cupful surprised me. It was mild, soothing, delicious. At this time I gave some Postum to a friend who was in a similar condition to mine from the use of coffee.

"A few days after, I met him and he was full of praise for Postum, declaring he would never return to coffee, but stick to Postum. We then ordered a full supply, and within a short time my nervousness and consequent trembling, as well as insomnia, disappeared, blood circulation became normal, no dizziness nor heat flashes.

"My friend became a Postum enthusiast, his whole family using it exclusively.

"It would be the fault of the one who brewed the Postum if it did not taste good when served.

"The best food may be spoiled if not properly made. Postum should be boiled according to directions on the pkg. Then it is all right; any one can rely on it. It ought to become the national drink." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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when Rubinstein evoked divine harmonies from its strings.
when Wagner acknowledged his indebtedness to the inspiring beauty of its tone,

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much hurt,' grasped my glasses, which lay near me, and touched my limbs to make sure they were not broken.

"Then I saw my companions slowly approaching. They told me a good half hour had elapsed after my fall before I spoke.

"I had lost consciousness, and that explains the dark veil. Later the power of thinking returned. I was conscious only so long as I was falling of the perception of beautiful images. At the moment of contact with earth they disappeared."

On another occasion Dr. Heim was injured in a carriage accident. He said that he distinctly heard and counted the bone fractures—seven in all—which he received. He quotes the evidence of an Italian who had a similar experience.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Watch the Professor.—Lecture upon the rhinoceros.

PROFESSOR—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal, unless you keep your eyes fixt on me."—*The Christian Instructor.*

The Flatterer.—"So he praised my singing, did he?" "Yes, he said it was heavenly." "Did he really say that?" "Well, not exactly; but he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly."—*Melbourne Weekly Times.*

Graft.—JANICE—"Do you know, Horatio, dat every boy hez a chance ter be de President?"

HORATIO (thoughtfully)—"Well, I'll sell my chance for ten cents."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Delphic Response.—"It's hard," said the sentimental landlady at the dinner table, "to think that this poor little lamb should be destroyed in its youth, just to cater to our appetites."

"Yes," replied the smart boarder, struggling with his portion, "it is tough."—*The Congregationalist.*

Quite So.—"I've just been reading about Montaigne."

"What of him?"

"He said that whenever he saw a good thing he annexed it."

"Well," declared the saturnine jokesmith, "he had the right idea for running a humorous column."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Home of Depository.—"Yes," said the dry-goods salesman, "the recent money flurry hit all parts of the country, even the farmers. Set them to hoarding money. You doubtless noticed it."

"You bet I did," replied Mr. Yardcloth, the enterprising general merchant at Corncob Corners. "But there was lots of money in this section, after all. I had bigger sales in the larger sizes of stockings than I ever had before."—*Puck.*

The Big Stick. MOTHER (surprized)—"Why, Johnny, how did you happen to get the merit-card for good behavior at school this week?"

SMALL JOHNNY—"It was like this, mama. Harry Jones won it, and I told him if he didn't give it to me I'd punch him."—*The Hebrew Standard.*

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Heroic.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tells a story of his father:

"Father tells many stories. Sometimes he tells a new one. Not long ago he related one to me that concerned a man who had imbibed rather too freely. The man, in this condition, fell into a watering trough. To the officer who came to help him out as he wallowed in the water, he said:

"'Offizer, I ken save self. You save women an' shildern.' "—*New York Observer.*

Not That Brand.—"Are you studying Esperanto, Mr. Idiot?" asked the linguist.

"I am not," said the idiot. "I can talk too much in English if I want to."

"It is a very fine language," said the linguist—"condensed, concise, and easily acquired."

"No doubt," said the idiot. "But I don't care for potted tongue."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

Needed Practise.—"Little girls should be seen and not heard, Ethel."

"I know, mama; but if I'm going to be a lady when I grow up, I've got to begin practising talking some time, you know."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Bit of Tact.—"Do you say you paid a compliment to that hideous and spiteful baroness? I didn't think you could be so insincere."

"I merely told her that her face was as beautiful as her heart."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Use for Him.—FATHER—"I wish you'd invite that young man of yours up here to-morrow night."

DAUGHTER (surprized at the request)—"Why, father, I thought you said you had no use for him?"

FATHER—"So I did, last summer. But to-morrow I'm going to put up the stove."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Save Time.—THE PARSON—"I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick at you."

THE PATIENT—"Mebbe yer riv'rence 'ud be saving toime if ye'd just wait till Oi git well, and then pray for Casey."—*The Universalist Leader.*

Famished.—STUDENT—"Something is preying on my mind."

PROFESSOR W.—"It must be very hungry."—*Yale Record.*

No Doubt About It.—A public-school magazine contains this courteous announcement: "The editor will be very pleased to hear of the deaths of any of the old boys."

No doubt the old boys will oblige the editor from time to time.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

So Sweet of Him.—MRS. GALLOUPE—"Be sure and come, Mr. Gibble. I promise you you shall meet, oh, quite a number of pretty women."

GIBBLE—"How can I refuse you, my dear madam? It will not be for the pretty women, however, but for you that I shall come."—*Town and Country.*

Important Thing to Know.—PROFESSOR (examining medical student)—"If you are called out to a patient what is the first question you would ask?"

MEDICAL STUDENT—"Where he lives!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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For the GARDEN

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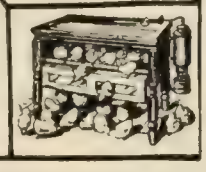

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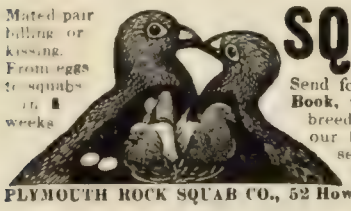

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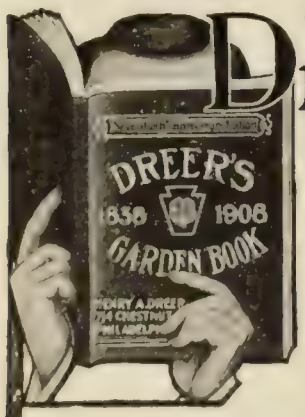

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Knew the Size.—"I want some collars for my husband," said a lady in a department store, "but I am afraid I have forgotten the size."

"Thirteenth and a half, ma'am?" suggested the clerk.

"That's it. How on earth did you know?"

"Gentlemen who let their wives buy their collars for 'em are almost always about that size, ma'am," explained the observant clerk.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

They Knew.—"Ruth," said the mother of a little miss who was entertaining a couple of small playmates, "why don't you play something instead of sitting and looking miserable?"

RUTH—"We're playing we're grown-up women making a call."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Reformer. MINISTER—"You say you are going to marry a man to reform him. That is noble. May I ask who he is?"

MISS BEAUTI—"It's young Mr. Bondclipper."

MINISTER—"Indeed! I did not know he had any bad habits."

MISS BEAUTI—"Yes, his friends say that he is becoming quite miserly."—*New York Weekly.*

Extravagance.—I heard a story lately of a Highlander who had been persuaded to buy a ticket for a raffle. He won the first prize, a bicycle, but on being told of his good fortune, instead of hugging himself with delight he said: "Weel, that's just ma luck, buying two tickets whan yin wad 'a' done. It's jist a saxpence wasted."—*Dundee People's Journal.*

A Good Substitute.—Jimmy had his weak points as an example of the result of modern educational methods, but his brain was of excellent quality.

When the teacher looked at him and inquired, coldly, "What is a synonym, James?" he was ready with his answer.

"It's a word that you can use when you don't know how to spell the one you thought of first," he replied, cheerfully.—*The Monitor.*

The Court Crier.—When an Irish county court was about to open its session recently, the discovery was made that the court crier was absent. A substitute was provided, and the court had barely taken up a case when a breathless messenger boy dashed in with a telegram signed by the absent crier. The missive was handed to the judge, who read:

"Wife's mother died last night. Will not be able to cry to-day."—*Home Herald.*

Longfellow's Parody.—In the first number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Ralph Waldo Emerson's poem, "Brahma," puzzled both critics and common readers. The first verse runs as follows:

"If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again."

That winter it happened that a relative of the poet Longfellow, living in another State, bought a sleigh; and in a family letter to the cousins in Cambridge there was a wail lest the January thaw, which had followed the purchase, should keep them from enjoying the gay cutter that season. When the letter was answered, Longfellow contributed this verse:

TO — — ON THE PURCHASE OF A SLEIGH.

"If the red sleigher think he sleighs,
Or if the sleighin' think it is sleighin',
They know not well the subtle ways
Of snow, that comes—and goes again."

It is delightful to find Longfellow parodying his friend Emerson.—*Independent.*

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An Inspiration.—"Hurrah!" exclaimed the inventor of predigested hay, "a man has lived four days in a mine on nothing but oil and wood."

"Well, what's that to shout about?"

"Plenty. You're stupid. It gives me a new idea for a breakfast food."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

To the Point.—Elderly Aunt—"I suppose you wondered, dear little Hans, why I left you so abruptly in the lane. I saw a man, and oh, how I ran!"

Hans—"Did you get him?"—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

A Bad Bargain.—A story is told of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, that one day when coming back from shooting, with an empty bag, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, while near-by a man was leaning on a fence watching them, Sheridan asked:

"What will you take for a shot at the ducks?"

"Well," said the man thoughtfully, "I'll take half a sovereign."

"Done," said Sheridan, and he fired into the middle of the flock, killing a dozen or more. "I'm afraid you made a bad bargain," said Sheridan, laughing.

"I don't know about that," the man replied. "They're not my ducks."—*The Christian Advocate.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 22.—Employees of all the railways in Uruguay strike.

A gale which sweeps over the northwest of England and the north of Ireland causes the loss of eight lives in the Mersey, and injuries to many persons on shore; a train is blown off the rails in Ireland.

February 23.—The Australian Government invites the American battle-ship fleet to visit their principal seaport; the Premier issues a statement saying that the welcomes given in South America would be eclipsed in Australia.

February 24.—The combined British army and navy estimates show an increase of $3,000,000; the naval plans provide for an expenditure of $4,500,000 more than last year's figures.

February 27.—The report of the Royal Commission shows that the collapse of the Quebec Bridge was due to faults of design and not to defective material.

Domestic.

General.

February 23.—A Catholic priest in Denver is shot and killed by an Italian anarchist, to whom he had just administered the sacrament.

February 25.—The McAdoo tunnel under the Hudson River is opened.

February 26.—The Senate at Albany, by a vote of 30 to 19, refuses to remove Otto Kelsey from his post as Superintendent of Insurance.

Upon application of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, a receiver is appointed for the International & Great Northern Railroad, a Gould line.

February 27.—A committee of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway ask the Governor to remove District Attorney Jerome, presenting formal charges.

Washington.

February 24.—The United States Supreme Court decides that Section 1 of the Elkins Act has not been repealed by the Hepburn Railroad-Rate Law, and that fines were legally imposed on the Great Northern Railroad for granting rebates in violation of that section.

Secretary Cortelyou issues a call on national bank depositaries for about $35,000,000 of the public funds held by them.

February 25.—Speaker Cannon addresses the convention of the National Education Association in Washington.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, appointed by the Senate, begins an investigation of the Reuterdahl charges.

February 26.—In an address to educators in Washington, President Roosevelt urges the importance of character-training and the inculcation of the dignity of labor.

February 26.—The President submits to Congress the report of the Inland Waterways Commission, with a message commending the recommendations.

How to Avoid Paint Waste—

Two-thirds of the cost of painting is in the *labor*.

It costs *more* to *put-on* a *poor* paint than a *good* one—

Because *poor* paint won't *work* so well under the Painter's brush—won't *spread* so easily or evenly.

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The *poor* paint won't cover as many square feet to the gallon as "High Standard" Paint—the *good* paint—will cover—

And won't *last* anything like as long.

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Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"W. P. H.," South Berwick, Me.—"Where can the proverb 'Cleanliness is next unto godliness' be found?"

Francis Bacon (1561–1626), in his "Advancement of Learning," book ii, wrote "Cleanness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to God." Bartlett states that according to Rabbi A. S. Bettelheim the proverb is found in the Hebrew Fathers, and he quotes Phinehas ben Yair as follows. "The doctrines of religion are resolved into carefulness; carefulness into vigorousness, . . . abstemiousness into cleanliness; *cleanliness into godliness.*" The proverb was used also by John Wesley (1703–1791) in his sermon on Dress—"Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. 'Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness.'" But Wesley quotes it evidently to show that he borrowed it from another.

"H. C. M.," Washington, D. C.—In the sentence you cite, doubt only and not futurity being indicated, the verb *was* should be used.

"M. M. A.," El Paso, Tex.—"Where can I find reference to the following statement recently published: 'Five words cost Zachariah forty weeks of silence'?"

The personage referred to is undoubtedly Zacharias, a priest of the days of Herod, and the father of John the Baptist, of whom an account is given in the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, of which verse 18 reads: "And Zacharias said unto the angel, *Whereby shall I know this?*" The italicized words are evidently the five words referred to. In verse 20 the angel declares: "Behold, thou shalt be dumb and not able to speak until the day these things shall be performed, because thou believest not my words." Verse 64 tells us that "his mouth was opened immediately, and his tongue loosed, and he spake, and praised God."

"W. P. R.," Medina, O.—(1) The reason that a comma is not used to separate the figures of a modern date when that date extends to the thousands is undoubtedly because, in common practise, dates are read by the hundreds rather than by the thousands, excepting such of them as date before Christ. Thus, for 1908 we read "nineteen hundred and eight." The comma is commonly used to separate four or more digits to facilitate their reading, and there is no more sense in omitting the comma when writing one thousand than there would be in omitting it when writing ten thousand, one hundred thousand, or one million. If it were not used to set off these larger numbers in the respective groups of thousands, millions, etc., much inconvenience would be caused to the reader. (2) As regards the split infinitive THE LEXICOGRAPHER explained that this form of expression is a violation of the accepted canons of the English language and added it may be permitted, because it has received the sanction of literary usage. The fact that "not a grammar in existence sanctions a split infinitive" is not proof that this form of expression has no right in the language. Mason in the twenty-first edition of his "English Grammar" says: "The preposition *to* is not an essential part of the infinitive mood, nor an invariable sign of it." "W. P. R." should remember that the lan-

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

ARE THE SCHOOL CHILDREN SAFE?

"DOORS that opened inward," "architectural errors," "combustible construction"—these are but a few of the suggested explanations for the loss of one hundred and seventy children in the fire that on March 4 destroyed the Lake View Public School in North Collinwood, Ohio. After endeavoring to determine the specific cause of the dreadful disaster and uttering appropriate words of censure and warning, the papers of the various cities ask, "How is it within our own gates? Are our schools safe?"

THE BURNING SCHOOLHOUSE.

A GROUP OF BEREAVED PARENTS.

THE COLLINWOOD DISASTER.

Thus the Cleveland *Leader* puts the question to its readers:

"How many schoolhouses in Cleveland have hall doors which are big enough, both front and rear, for emergency use? How many of these doors open inward? How many are kept so locked or otherwise fastened that they could not be opened instantly in case of fire? How many schoolhouses are well equipped with fire-escapes? In how many are attic rooms, without proper means of exit, used as classrooms?

"Every one of these questions may involve the safety or destruction of many children. Every one must be answered. If the answer is not what it should be, then every defect so revealed must be remedied. It is not a matter for parleying or delay. The horrible Collinwood lesson brings home to every man and woman in Cleveland the imperative need of adopting all of the safeguards in schoolhouses which common sense and experience demand.

"Far better one-story relief buildings, with all their defects, than fire-traps of whatever architectural appearance. Better no school than a slaughter-house.

"And how frequent and thorough are fire-drills? How nearly automatic has the marching out of the children become when the fire-gong rings? How completely in hand do the teachers feel that their little charges are, and how well prepared for emergencies?"

The Buffalo *Evening News* recalls the great school fire on Greenwich Avenue, New York, fifty years ago, in which two hundred children, packed in a hallway at the foot of the main stairs against doors that opened inward, were burned to death. It adds:

"One of the doors in the Cleveland school was locked, it is said, tho the janitor, whose duty it is to see that they are opened, says both main exits were open. The same thing is said of Buffalo schools, but there will be an uneasy feeling in many families in this city until it is explicitly known not only that it is a general policy to have those doors swing outward, but that in every case they are so constructed and kept open."

Thoroughly fire-proof construction for schoolbuildings and fire-

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escapes outside the walls are demanded by the press in some cities. Fire-drills, as the Boston *Evening Transcript* points out, are necessary, but can not be relied upon when panic reigns.

"The fire-drill was employed, but of what use is a fire-drill when children feel the fire behind them and find the way of escape cut off in front? The laws of our own State provide that the doors of all school buildings and others where many people congregate shall open outward. That is a provision that makes largely for safety, but even that is not enough. The buildings, so far as possible, should be of uninflammable construction; the smaller children should be on the lower floors, and exits should be broad and sufficient in number."

In New York, *The Evening Journal* insists that steam-heating plants should be separate from the school buildings that they serve. The Brooklyn *Standard Union* questions whether the city schools are properly provided with outside fire-escapes. *The Sun* observes:

"Better, and more likely to produce good results, than any inquiry that may be made into the North Collinwood disaster, however, is the action of the authorities of Illinois, who have closed every school in the State not known to be properly equipped with emergency exits, fire-escapes, doors hung to swing outward, and similar devices for the prompt dispersal of their inmates. The declared policy of the Illinois authorities is to keep each of these public and private schools closed until its construction and facilities for dismissing the pupils quickly have been approved by men competent to pass on such matters.

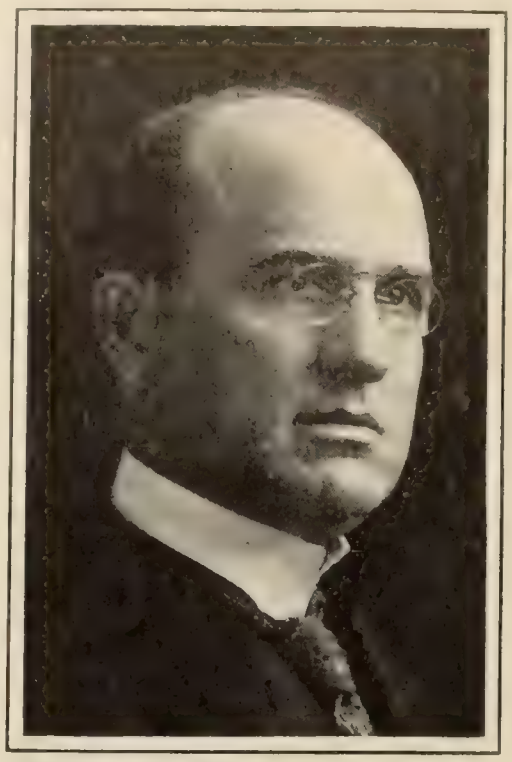
"It is to such foresight as this that the pupils in the immense public schools of New York owe the considerable degree of safety in which they work. The school designers have been alive to the fire hazard and have built in preparation for it. The pupils are drilled in expectation of fire. The schools are conducted on the theory that fire in the building is an extreme probability, not a remote possibility. To this the city has been indebted for numerous fortunate escapes from threatened horrors."

As tho in special corroboration of this claim for the efficiency of the fire-drill in the New York schools, on March 6 when a fire broke out on the top floor of Public School 165, 2,500 children marched out of the building singing, and without panic, in less than two minutes. A few days before 1,200 children were safely withdrawn by the same means from a burning school building in Grand Rapids, Mich.

That no precautions should be spared, that no expense is too great to make our schools as safe as human power can make them, is universally agreed. To quote the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Fire-escapes and fire-drills are wise precautions, with which the children are protected, so far as they go, but the Cleveland calamity proves the wisdom of the present Philadelphia rule, to make al new schoolhouses fire-proof. A fire-proof schoolhouse need cost no more than a combustible one, while it is stronger, will last longer, and would make impossible the awful sacrifice of children, reported from Cleveland.

"Unhappily the construction of fire-proof school buildings is a new rule. The buildings now in use, with one exception, are not fire-proof. Some of these have been condemned as highly dangerous. To tear down these unsafe school buildings wherever they exist and replace them by fire-proof structures would be a proper and humane expenditure that can not be made too soon."



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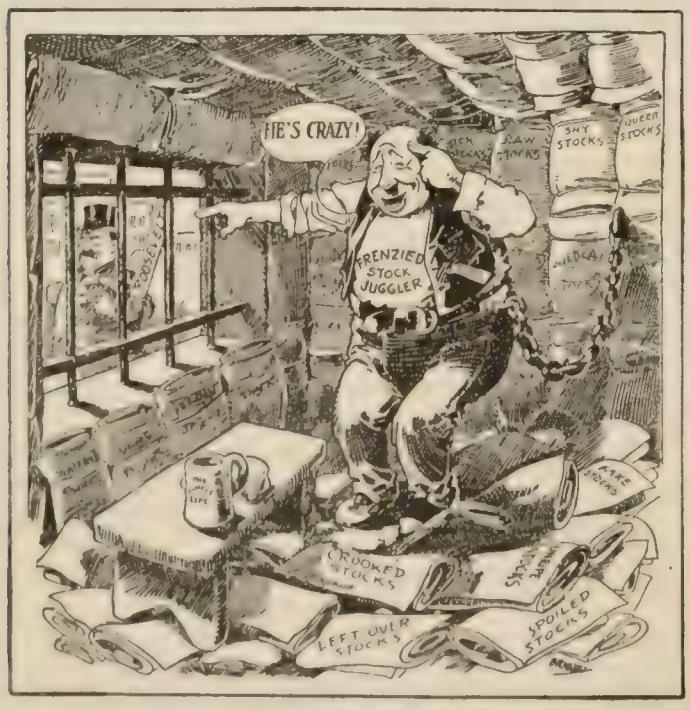
JUDGE WILFLEY,
Who enforced the law too rigorously to please the criminals.

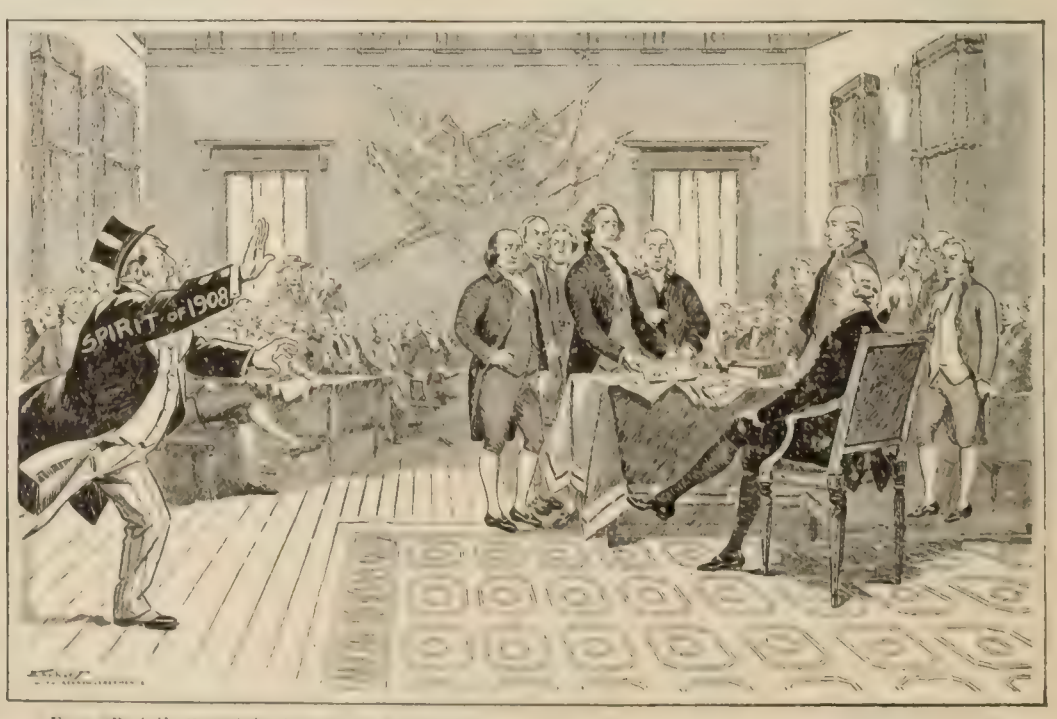
JUDGE WILFLEY EXONERATED—Whatever interests may have inspired the charges against Judge Lebbeus R. Wilfley, of the United States Court at Shanghai, they have been silent since the publication of Secretary Root's report recommending the dismissal of the charges and the President's stinging comment:

"It is not too much to say that this assault on Judge Wilfley in the interest of the vicious and criminal classes is a public scandal."

The report of the Secretary of State shows that before the advent of Judge Wilfley so lax was the administration of justice in the American quarter that vicious characters of all classes flourished there under the protection of alleged American citizenship. Judge Wilfley's energy in enforcing the law won him the enmity of these whose selfish interests had been furthered by the protection of vice.



A VOICE FROM THE PADDED CELL
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



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"DON'T SIGN THAT DECLARATION, GENTLEMEN! YOU'LL HURT BUSINESS!"
Where would we be now if modern counsel had prevailed in '76?
—Ehrhart in *Puck*.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Editorial opinion on the case is summarized in this statement of the Washington *Herald:*

"We recognize in Judge Wilfley a high-minded, courageous American who is a credit to his country and to the nation he represents. The sum total of his offending seems to be that he refused shelter and protection under the Stars and Stripes to outcasts from our own shores who for years have made the name of the American colony at Shanghai a byword and reproach. And thus he subjected himself to impeachment proceedings at Washington!

"If we want China's good will and respect; if we would promote our material interests in the Orient and take advantage of the opportunities presented by the present awakening, we should keep the American flag clean at all hazards."

Late cable dispatches from Shanghai say that the American community in that city is greatly pleased that Judge Wilfley's conduct of the court has been sustained.

THE NAVAL TURMOIL

IN the midst of all the recriminations and rancor exhibited in the inquiry by the Senate Naval Committee in Washington the press seem to have overlooked a little bill introduced by Senator Knox that may have been framed with a view to present needs. It provides for more chaplains for the Navy.

The remark that has aroused the most acrimony is the statement of Commander William S. Sims to the committee that our gunnery in the naval fight at Santiago was "the most disgraceful exhibition that ever took place on the face of the globe." The percentage of hits, he claimed, was less than four, and "the Spaniards were in a woful condition or they would have escaped entirely." Representative Hobson, who sank the *Merrimac* and is now in Congress, says in a New York *World* interview:

"Commander Sims is one of the most accomplished and has been one of the most useful officers in the Navy. It is largely due to his energy and persistent effort that the gunnery of our Navy has improved in such a remarkable degree in the last four or five years, standing as it doubtless does, at the present moment, first among the navies of the world.

"It is not surprizing that Commander Sims should look upon the gunnery of the Navy in 1898 as inefficient, but he must certainly have measured it by the standards of to-day, whereas the proper standard to use is that of ten years ago. . . . . .

"The true measure was its effectiveness, which attained a maximum both at Manila Bay and at Santiago, encompassing the total destruction of the enemy without any loss to the victor, a record that never has been equaled in the history of the world and never can be surpassed as long as time lasts. . . . . .

"We have been so criticized for winning the battle of Santiago that I dread to think what would have happened to us had we won another important sea-fight. Probably we would have been hanged."

The Washington *Star* says similarly:

"Commander Sims can not expect to elicit the respectful attention due to an expert witness when he indulges in such extravagances. He challenges not merely the pride but the common sense of the public when he thus grossly exaggerates the faults of the Navy and ridicules its performances. There may be deficiencies to correct. Possibly there have been serious mistakes in construction. Maybe there are to-day dangerous deficiencies in both equipment and *personnel.* But these faults will not be best corrected through the medium of partizanship or rancor or professional jealousy."

Our Navy, "ship for ship, is unsurpassed by any in the world," declares *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York); and so thinks the Washington *Post*, which says:

"Any passer-by can pick flaws in the construction of a palace. It is another thing to build the palace itself, with regard to cost, size, adornment, and equipment. It is so easy to criticize that the habit is quickly acquired, especially when any casual critic's say-so is taken up and magnified as something important. Does any one imagine that the magazine-writer who stirred up the naval-construction gossip is not flattered by his success? Will he not be tempted to turn out something still more sensational, in order to reap still greater notoriety?"

Mr. Reuterdahl, who started the broil by his article in *McClure's*, has left the fleet and is coming home to take a hand in the fray. Before he started he said to a representative of the Hearst papers:

"I will give complete proof of all my charges, and I am ready to demonstrate that two-thirds of all the active line officers uphold my assertions regarding our ships of war.

"The Navy is bedridden by a lot of old fogies, who hold their jobs just because they blindly follow ancient traditions.

"I am single-hearted in my purpose. I am striking not at men, but at the 'system,' and I believe that I am an avenger who is welcomed by the majority of the officers of the Navy."

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COMMANDER SIMS,

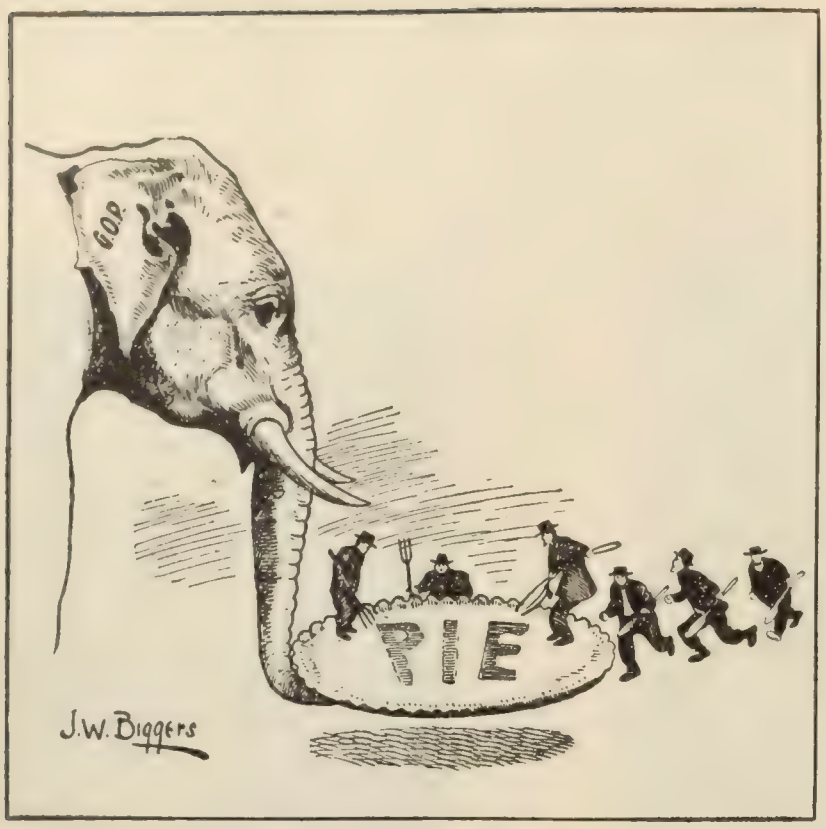
Who introduced modern methods of gunfire into our Navy. He declares our gunnery at Santiago was "disgraceful."

The Navy (Washington), the new service journal whose aim seems to be to point out the weak spots in our Navy, with a view to strengthening them, condemns the regulation that forbids anybody in the service to make public criticisms. It observes:

"The protection afforded by this regulation to official mistakes, unbusinesslike and wasteful use of the public money, and serious weaknesses in our war-fleet, is nearly perfect. A little scrutiny of its provisions will show that it is as iron-bound as the rules of the bureaucracy of Russia. It is a violation of this regulation for an officer of a ship to make any comment on the condition of the ship to any one outside of the Navy Department. It is a violation of the rule for a gunnery officer to say to any one that the guns of his turret are ill mounted or that the ammunition-hoist is faulty. It is a violation of the rule for an officer to express any opinion upon the character of the bureau system of naval administration. In short, the regulation enjoins on all officers of the Navy and on every other person employed under the Department a silence that would seem to be humanly impossible.

"The rule, it may be said in defense, was issued many years ago, under war conditions which justified the extreme rigor of its provisions.

"No justification exists now. On the contrary, the rule serves now only to furnish the Department with a most effective screen for its own blunders and defects. It is being used now to cover up mistakes in judgment, waste of money, and grave defects in our war-ships. No oficer may inform the people of the country of the facts, without laying himself open to court-martial. If he is not tried by court-martial, the bureaus know of other ways to punish him. He tells the truth at his peril. On the other hand, when the Department wants to defend its mistakes, it may authorize an officer to prepare and make public any sort of whitewashing statement that may be deemed to suit the exigencies of the occasion. The result is that the whole service is under a constant pressure to justify and excuse the existing order of things. Defend the bureaus, and you get preferment and the good will of the powers that be. Tell any truth that does not please these powers, and you may expect something unpleasant. Thus the regulation brings to bear on the whole service the cohesive power of self-interest. The rule does not keep our military secrets from foreign nations. It keeps the truth from those who have a right to know the truth—the people of the United States."



PARTY PLATFORM OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.
—Biggers in the Nashville *American*.

"AROUND, AROUND, AROUND."
Tariff revision à la G. O. P.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.

THE PIE AND THE PUDDING.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY

"THAT is the best Democratic vote I ever cast," exclaimed Representative Lillard (Dem.), of the Kentucky legislature, as he voted for William O'Connell Bradley (Rep.) for United States senator, and some of the Democratic papers agree with him. The election of a Republican senator "will not be a misfortune for the Democratic party if it means the ending of the Goebel-Hargis-Beckham régime in the politics of that State," remarks the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which goes on to refer to the Democratic leaders in Kentucky as "anarchists," and adds that "it is high time for the Kentuckians to get rid of mob leaders and the mob spirit, if they desire to save their State from relapsing into the condition of Morocco or the Kongo region." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) agrees that ex-Governor Beckham, the defeated senatorial candidate, "has made Kentucky one of the worst-governed States in the Union," and deserves all that has come in his direction.

Senator Bradley was elected by the aid of four Democratic votes, after a long deadlock in which Mr. Beckham persisted in his candidacy long after it was evident that his election was impossible. The defection of the four legislators is attributed to disgust with Beckham and his methods. Mr. Watterson draws this character-sketch of him in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.):

"When Mr. Beckham, who had never been thought of for the chief magistracy, succeeded to that responsibility through the assassination of Goebel, . . . he had hardly taken his oath of office before he began to betray that he had either no conception of, or no respect for, its real obligations. Sprung from machine politics, he soon showed that his political horizon did not extend beyond that of his origin, and, blind to the disasters which machine politics had already brought upon his party, he at once, as his chief and continuing duty, set about constructing, not even a party machine, but a Beckham machine. . . . . .

"It was in the prosecution of this petty scheme of selfish advancement and selfish revenge that he overreached himself. Proposing to make assurance doubly sure, he invented the unheard-of device of having his machine order a primary nearly two years before the senatorial election, a device which, as it was to be under the control of his own machine, seemed sure to accomplish the end intended, and which did finally accomplish it; for while his opponent, tho forced to meet him on such unequal terms, defeated him at the polls, his machine still had the counting of the returns, and counted with the fidelity and precision of a carefully constructed a piece of mechanism.

"Here was really the downfall of Beckham. The unfairness, the effrontery, the cold-blooded freebooting of the proceeding were so unmistakable that reaction and revolt, even among those who had hitherto supported him, followed; and, alarmed at this, he plunged into the campaign of desperate double-dealing and ruthless sacrifice of Democratic principle which carried down to defeat the whole State ticket of his party last November, with the return of a General Assembly which has now consigned him to the general ruin he wrought."

Mr. Bryan, however, calls the result "a great misfortune," and brands the four Democratic insurgents as "embezzlers of power," a term which the Houston *Post* (Dem.) heartily indorses. Other papers accuse them of opposing Beckham because he favors prohibition. The Charleston *Post* (Dem.) thinks they should have stuck to their party; and the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says:

"They have weakened the Democratic forces in the Senate at a time when it was hoped they would soon be strengthened. They have dealt a blow to the Democracy of the nation. They have betrayed the trust reposed in them by their constituents.

"Differences arise between factions or classes of every political party, and every party man who hopes to survive in politics accepts the verdict of the majority in good faith. With the differences among the Democrats of Kentucky the Democrats of other States have no concern. They could easily have been settled without party injury.

"But there are few Democrats in the United States who will not bitterly condemn the revolt against party law and the treachery to party interests which in Kentucky have sacrificed a Senatorship to a feud."

The new Senator was the first Republican governor of Kentucky (1895–99) and has been four times a candidate for the Senate in previous campaigns. In 1888 he received 106 votes for Vice-President in the Republican National Convention. He favors Fairbanks for the Presidential nomination this year, and thinks Taft could not carry the country. He says:

"The Republican Federal office-holders of the State (Kentucky), with few exceptions, are banded, organized, and earnestly laboring to carry the State for Mr. Taft. Should they succeed they will lead the party to another defeat."

THE GOVERNOR AND THE GAMBLER

EVEN those New York papers that, during the racing season, devote much space to the publication of information for the layers of odds applaud Governor Hughes for his able efforts in behalf of the Agnew-Hart bills to suppress race-track gambling. In fact, *The Evening Journal* calls upon the Governor to put an end to the evil without tarrying for special legislative action, under the authority of the general prohibition of all forms of gambling already embodied in the State constitution.

In the rather dramatic ending of the preliminary fight for the bills in the committee stage, signalized by the speech of ex-Governor Black in opposition to the corrective measures, and by the reply of Governor Hughes in his address at a public dinner in New York, the honors are considered to rest with the Governor, and it seems to be generally expected that the Codes Committee of the Assembly will report the bills favorably.

The Governor's skilful appeal to popular sentiment by giving out for publication letters received from wives and mothers whose husbands and sons were ruined by race-track gambling, furnished the press with new ammunition against the betting evil. In one of these letters the writer says:

"I write this letter for the reason that I have suffered for the last five years. At times I had not the most necessary things of life, all through the race-track. My husband earns a pretty nice salary, and we could live comfortably were it not for the race-track. During the seven months of racing my husband draws his wages and goes to the track, and after losing one-half or three-quarters of same he brings the rest home, which is not much. I have a little crippled child whom I take to the hospital twice a week, but during the racing season I can not do same, as I have not car-fare at times. I trust that you will understand the rest, and may God help you in your undertaking."

Another phase of the evil is presented in a letter from a victim of the gambling mania:

"I am a young man twenty-four years of age. For seven years I worked hard, and saved up during that time $550. Last year I lost every penny of it at this game, and to-day find myself out of work. Governor, if you don't stop this game it will surely kill me."

According to a letter from the principal of a Brooklyn public school, even the children are directly affected:

"I have had pupils, many of them less than ten years old, gambling—led on by the tracks close to my school. I have seen burglary committed by a boy less than sixteen years old to get money to go to the race-tracks. Surely boys are worth more than well-bred horses, tho so many think otherwise."

The following letter came from a lieutenant of police in New York City:

"Permit me to thank you for the manly stand you have taken to abolish race-track gambling. If it can be accomplished, you will do more good for the youth and homes in this State than any act of legislation that has been attempted in a generation. Race track gambling, as conducted to-day by a gang of notorious crooks from all over this country and Europe, is a disgrace to the fair name of the glorious State of New York."

The New York *Evening Mail* points out that New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and New Hampshire have put down race-track gambling, and that New York is the only State where the question has been raised that still tolerates this iniquity. The Washington *Post* argues against the contention that the abolition of the betting-ring would destroy the sport of racing with its healthful, beneficial features, claiming that the men who race horses do so for pleasure and love of sport, and will continue to do so as long as love of sport endures.

"Empty Rhetoric" is the characterization of ex-Governor Black's speech by the New York *Times*. "Mr. Black Is Funny" is the heading of an editorial in which *The Evening Mail* deals with the ex-Governor's contention that consistency would require making a girl's wager of a box of candy on a college boat-race or the taking of a chance at a church fair equally criminal with book-making. *The Evening Post* thus favors the ex-Governor with its choicest brand of sarcasm:

"Former Governor Black attained the very loftiest plane of argument in his impassioned plea for race-track betting. We can think of no momentous event in our national annals, not the signing of the Declaration of Independence, not the framing of the Constitution, not even the Proclamation of Emancipation, in which higher issues were invoked. Gambling is inherent in our nature, argued ex-Governor Black, and it can not be wrong, else God would not have implanted this passion in us. This is a shifting of responsibility with a noble generosity. Similarly, divine initiative implanted in us the desire to master our fellow men, and the

A CONFESSION OF FAILURE.
"Unhealthy, seeming prosperity."—T. ROOSEVELT.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.

MORE WORK SUSPENDED.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

DEMOCRATIC SKETCHES OF REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

extinction of slavery was consequently one of our great national mistakes. The longing for the roll of the sea and the clash of steel on steel is one of the most elemental appetites which the suppression of piracy has wrongly stifled. The feeling of reverence expresses itself never more powerfully than in the act of the savage who immolates his aged grandmother to Mumbo Jumbo, and Dr. Livingstone's activity in Africa is consequently one of the darkest stains on the page of civilization. Of course, gambling is under divine protection; for has it not been written that the devil takes the hindmost; and does that not mean that Providence always bets on at least winner or second place? We think an endowed race-track, with a ten-per-cent. rake off for foreign missions, would just about suit Mr. Black."

In his own reply Governor Hughes treated the remarks of his predecessor in office from a more serious standpoint. After quoting the clause of the State constitution that forbids "pool-selling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling," and directs the legislature to "pass appropriate laws" to prevent such offenses, he went on to say:

"Does the Constitution mean anything? Does the oath of office mean anything? Have we reached a point where we are to debate

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME."
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

the fundamental principles of government? Do the opponents of the anti-gambling bills now before the legislature mean that the Constitution is a good thing when it doesn't interfere with their pleasures or their money-making desires, but that it may be disregarded when it hurts their pocket-books or opposes their philosophy? Those who give that doctrine to the people will one day reap a terrible harvest. We either have constitutional government or we do not have it. Do not be deceived! The people are not mocked. If it is an easy thing to override the Constitution in order to protect gamblers, some day it will be an easy thing to override the Constitution in its protection of property.

"My friends, important as are the evils flowing from public gambling, there is still a deeper question, and every patriotic citizen must feel the deepest sorrow in his heart when he sees any effort that would result in confusing the popular judgment with regard to such a fundamental matter, or in leading the representatives of the people to ignore their explicit oaths of office."

While the contest is strictly a State affair, interest in the matter at issue and the persons involved have made it of national importance, and should the Governor's efforts in behalf of the bills be crowned with the success that the press seems inclined to anticipate, it is believed by more than one paper that the complete individual victory will greatly strengthen his chances for obtaining the Republican Presidential nomination.

HOME VIEWS OF THE NIGHT-RIDERS

THE seeming inability of the civil authorities to cope with the tobacco war in Kentucky, and the probability that the present State legislature will adjourn without providing drastic measures for the correction of the "reign of terror" in the tobacco-growing territory of the State, are bringing down a storm of protest from the Kentucky press. It is estimated that up to the present time the night-riders have destroyed property in the State to the amount of $50,000,000. So far, say the press dispatches, no arrests have been made, and the disregard for personal rights and property borders upon a state of anarchy. "Steadily," the Louisville *Post* remarks, "these raiders are sinking Kentucky to the level of Colorado or of Portugal, where all laws are silent and the rifle is the one guardian of the domestic hearth." And the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, after explaining that "this unrestrained madness has reached such a stage in Kentucky that further protests or appeals by the press seem useless," adds with a warning finger that if worse comes to worse the people "will have to take the protection of themselves and their property into their own hands." Further:

"The independent planter whose business is interfered with has just as clear a right to burn the barn of an entirely innocent, God-fearing, and upright member of the American Society of Equity, or the Burley Tobacco Society of Montgomery County, as a night-riders has to scrape his plant-beds. That is to say, he has no right at all, and should be promptly sent to the penitentiary, there to repent his sins and reflect upon the unwisdom of violating laws in a State enjoying a democratic form of government."

Still more pessimistic is the view taken by the Springfield (Kentucky) *Sun*. It fears that the capture and punishment of the lawless bands are among "the impossible things." It bases this outlook upon the fact that the night-riders "are well organized; they are determined; their friends protect them; their enemies are afraid to prosecute them, and there you have it. They are a free set, and are farther to-day from the grasp of the law than ever before—unbridled and galloping asses bent upon destruction." It continues:

"Soldiers have availed naught; Gatling guns sit upon their wheels in innocent indifference, while the marching armies of night-riders continue their raids, applying the torch, unmolested, undisturbed, and with as much preciseness of method as is employed in the Pension Department of the United States Government."

The Danville (Kentucky) *Advocate*, jumping the fence of all conservative Southern tradition in its desperation, believes it high time to call in aid from the Federal Government. "If," it affirms, "Governor Willson is doing his best, and is incapable of preserving order, then he had better admit it and call on the President for Federal aid (as humiliating and obnoxious as that would be), for we must have peace."

A portion of the State press, however, while deriding the unlawful methods the night-riders have selected to further their ends, still champion the cause. "There comes a time," says the Clinton (Kentucky) *Gazette*, "when the only way to fight the devil successfully is with fire."

Commenting upon the acute situation in Kentucky, the New York *World* sees a ray of hope in the cure Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, applied to a similar situation in his State. To quote in part:

"When the much-abused Governor Vardaman took office he was confronted by similar conditions in Mississippi. In certain sections of the State whitecap bands of armed men, some of them persons of local prominence, were carrying on night meetings and ridings with the ostensible purpose of controlling negro labor in the interest of the farmers. 'The Farmers' League' undertook by force and intimidation to prevent negroes from working for merchants and non-resident land-owners, or even owning property of their own.

"Governor Vardaman had pledged himself to break up the whitecap bands, and he did it. Detectives were brought in from the outside. Lists were secured of the members of every whitecap band. One member of the Mississippi legislature was indicted for manslaughter and several less prominent men arrested for whitecap murders. A plot, it was said, was discovered to assassinate a district attorney engaged in running down the criminals. But finally the League went to pieces, partly because of the desertion of the better class of farmers, but chiefly owing to the energy of the officers of the law.

"Governor Willson can accomplish the same thing if he has the right stuff in him. No secret bands with as many members as the 'night-riders' can long hold together if the law pursues them as fearlessly as it would individual criminals. Once Kentucky jails or hangs a few of these barn-burners and assassins the tobacco-growing districts will resume their normal quiet and prosperity."

TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY

DESPITE denials by Miss Emma Goldman, and the lack of absolutely confirmatory evidence, the papers of the United States are nearly unanimous in holding Anarchist conspirators responsible for the attempt, on March 2, to assassinate George M. Shippy, superintendent of the Chicago police, in which the would-be murderer was shot and killed by his intended victim. Further, the Chicago crime is associated editorially with the riotous demonstration under the red flag in Philadelphia, the murder of Father Leo Heinrichs in Denver, and various alleged threats and conspiracies; consequently the order of Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, instructing the immigration authorities to cooperate with the police in locating and deporting alien Anarchists and criminals, is hailed as the first movement toward the eradication of a notorious evil.

In reference to the proposed joint action the order directs:

"You should call to the attention of the Chief of Police or Chief of the Secret Service the definition of 'Anarchist' contained in sections 2 and 38 of the Act of February 20, 1907, and the provisions of section 2, placing within the excluded classes 'persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude,' pointing out that if any such person is found within the United States within three years after landing or entry therein he is amenable to deportation under the provisions of section 21 of said act."

"Anarchists" are defined in the act cited in the Secretary's order thus:

"Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials."

The Chicago press, while calling for a thorough investigation of revolutionary activities, urges calmness and judicial moderation. Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"Our course must not be dictated by a bitter and reckless desire for revenge. To murderous lawlessness we must oppose the law and only the law. The hysteria of the Haymarket times must not come over us again.

"Indiscriminate 'raids' and confiscations can do little good; unfounded 'theories' of secret plots and bloodthirsty conspiracies will do positive harm. And violent repression but invites reprisals from all the irresponsible enemies of society.

"Anarchy can not be conquered by anarchy. The law strictly applied is our surest and deadliest weapon."

The Chicago *Daily News* suggests that the attack on Superintendent Shippy may have been plotted in retaliation for the prevention, by the police, of a great parade of the unemployed a few weeks before. As for the responsibility for the crime, this paper says:

"Averbuch, a young and ignorant tool of shrewder persons, knew nothing about American government and American institutions. He did not speak the language of the country. Is there any justice in throwing upon this youth the full burden of the crime which he, armed to the teeth, deliberately prepared to commit and which he tried with all his power to commit until he died fighting? The crime had its inspiration in the words, the plottings, and the doctrines of the men and women who welcomed young Averbuch into their counsels of darkness on his arrival in the United States. It was their crime, because the young man either had reason to think

CHIEF OF POLICE SHIPPY, OF CHICAGO,
Who shot and killed his anarchist assailant.

that he was doing their will or actually was doing their will when he sought to kill Chief Shippy in the chief's own home.

"The lesson of the Haymarket riot seems to have grown dim. That riot is commemorated annually to this day by throngs of Anarchists in certain foreign cities. But for years its outcome sufficed to induce Anarchists in this country to put bridles on their tongues and to be prudent in their plottings. They have grown very bold and very venomous of late. Those of them who are aliens and are here in defiance of Federal law should be deported. The rest must be dealt with by law according to their deserts. This is the people's government. Its agents are the people's agents. Those who strike at their lives strike at the free government of the American people."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* seizes the occasion to caution well-meaning Socialists against the use of the red flag, as that emblem is copyrighted by Anarchy and has become the signal for riot and murder. It adds:

"The Anarchist prates rather glibly of the brotherhood of man and suits the action to the word by translating his brother to the other world. Whatever its preachings, anarchy in world-wide practise has meant murder. It is not to be defended as an expression of human desire for freedom, because the Anarchist exhibits his murderous propensities under whatever form of government he may find himself. His gospel is the gospel of hate. His idea of liberty is license to slay when the lust is upon him. His only argument is assassination. There is no placating him and there

can be no compromise with him. His hand is raised against every man and every man's hand must be raised against him."

The difficulty of shutting out the criminal element is thus touched on by the Boston *Evening Transcript:*

"We have tried hard to weed out this class from the immigrants permitted to remain upon our shores, but by what sign shall we know them? The brand of Cain is not an external mark and science has not yet reached the point where it can make in each case an accurate psychological analysis. There is one thing that can and should be done. We should establish for ourselves the right to deport within a reasonable time, or perhaps at any time, all those found manifesting those impulses or harboring those purposes that would have debarred them from asylum here had they been known or strongly suspected at the time of landing."

The New York *Evening Post* directs attention to the Bennet bill requiring the deportation of all aliens convicted of felony, "the sole policy on which all members of the Immigration Commission are said to agree." Mr. Bennet recently moved, in the House of Representatives, that the rules be suspended in order to pass his measure, but failed to secure the necessary two-thirds' majority, opposition developing on the ground that the proposed law might work hardship and injustice in certain cases. On this point *The Post* argues:

"The penal system which leaves the innocent unscathed has yet to be invented. The Bennet bill, which has the support of the National Liberal Immigration League, embodies a principle which this country has long applied to those aliens who become public charges. 'The hardships' are the same in one case as the other. If we are harsh to either class, it should be to the criminal rather than the pauper; yet the present practise is exactly the reverse. Let Giuseppi run a stiletto into his neighbor, or Abraham explode a bomb in the street, and, after a term in prison, they are free to go back to their old haunts, and possibly their old practises. But let either of them ask for too many nights' lodging at the public shelter, and, unless they have been in the country for more than three years, back they go to the places from whence they came. Secretary Straus yesterday announced his purpose to 'rid the country of alien Anarchists and criminals falling within the law relating to deportation.' Could there be a fitter time for making that law include all criminals, instead of the small minority who come under its scope at present?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE CZAR appeals to the peasants to be loyal. They might ask him for a like favor.—*Cleveland Leader.*

PITY the poor horses thrown out of work by the burning of 740 New-York street-cars!—*Boston Transcript.*

NAVAL experts are almost unanimous in the opinion that Reuterdahl is a good artist.—*New York American.*

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES declares that "women should receive men's wages." The married women do.—*Beloit News.*

A FRENCH naturalist has discovered that snails snore. Dr. Long, drop to second place in the class.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WE will all be glad to see the motto back on the coins, and we will also be glad to see more of the coins.—*Washington Post.*

HETTY GREEN's daughter is to wed a man without a title. Hetty always was lucky in financial matters.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THAT speech which Nicholas made to the members of the Douma is said to reflect considerable credit on the man who wrote it.—*Chicago News.*

EDITOR WATTERSON has solved the riddle: "Abe Lincoln split rails to build his fences: Roosevelt merely rails to build his."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE farmers of Ohio and Indiana are doing most of the work in the New-York-to-Paris automobile endurance contest.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

WE have a few nickels to bet that on Election night this year the winner will not declare that he will refuse to be a candidate for another term.—*Washington Post.*

VESUVIUS continues active, but attracts little attention. As a rule, people would rather read the news from Washington.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

CONDITIONS are surely a bit topsy-turvy when Kentucky elects a Republican senator because the Democratic leaders were in favor of prohibition.—*New York Commercial.*

YOUNG MAXIM has invented a "silent firearm." First they took away the smoke of battle, then the gay uniforms, and now the noise. War itself will have to go next.—*Chicago Post.*

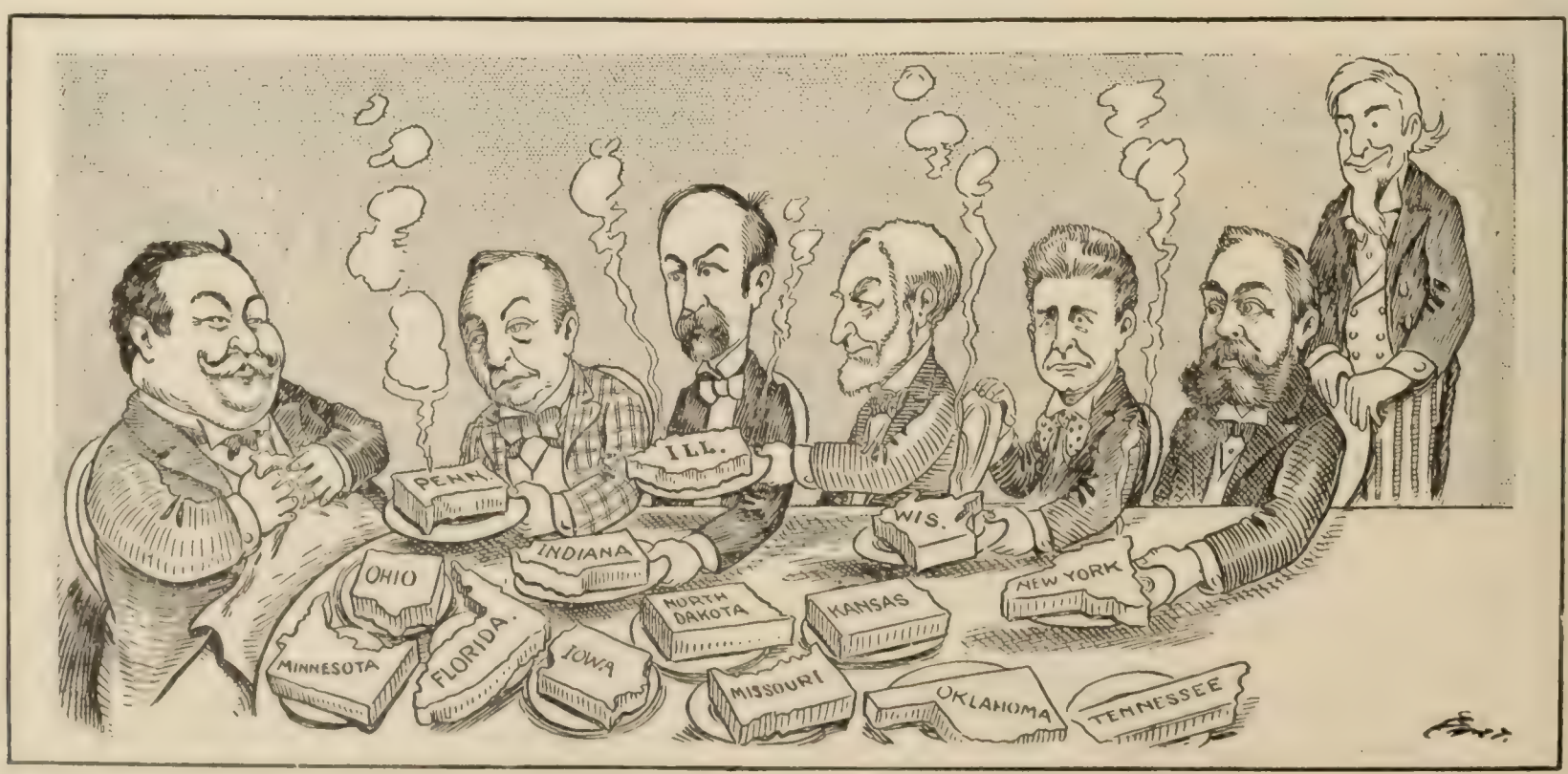
A KENTUCKY woman is asking for a divorce so that she can mary the ghost of Bob Ingersoll. And Bob always profest to believe that the dead were forever at rest.—*Washington Post.*

IF General Stoessel will look up the record of Senator Foraker in the Brownsville matter, he will learn how easy it is to hold out long after defeat has become inevitable.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

A CHINESE editor says America is the only country on earth with a conscience. It is also the only country on earth that has so many able men who think the public conscience is in their charge.—*Washington Post.*

A CORRESPONDENT asks if Governor Hughes is married. It may throw a little light on the subject to state that the Governor told the woman-suffragists that women ultimately would have their way.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

THE Balkan war-cloud is reported to be spreading and growing blacker. Still, things might be worse than they are. Haiti and Kentucky have been comparatively free from revolutions during the past week.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



THE FAVORITE SONS.

They are expected each to take a whiff of his piece of cake and pass it up to Willie Taft.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE STORM IN THE BALKANS

THE politicians must walk as "over ashes covering hot coals" when they touch the Balkans. A strange spectacle is now presented in Europe from the excitement of the Powers created by the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron von Aehrenthal, to prolong the Hungarian railway from the Austrian frontier town Uvac to Mitrowitza, from which latter city runs the Turkish line to Salonica. The difficulty is that it will run through a Turkish territory, Novi Bazar, which wedges in between two non-Turkish provinces. It invades Turkey, and the Sultan has authorized its construction only on condition that he also may build a line with an outlet on the Albanian coast. Russia is indignant because Austria is by treaty forbidden to lay hands on Salonica on condition that Russia leave Constantinople alone. England frowns because it is hinted that a new road for German access to the Mediterranean will be opened up, while Germany, we are told, is behind Austria in the matter.

Grave consequences are anticipated if the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister persists in what he styles a "merely economic project." *The Daily Mail* (London) thinks this innocent scheme is likely to "smash the concert of Europe" and even to bring on war. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* remarks that "the best diplomatic and political opinion here inclines strongly to the belief that Baron von Aehrenthal's Novi Bazar railway policy will exercise an untoward influence upon the European situation," and in the course of a long editorial the same paper remarks that the Triple Alliance is endangered by the scheme. To quote:

"The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is either curiously insensible to the effect which his action has produced, or he has made up his mind to persevere with his policy without paying much regard to the feelings which it occasions. . . . The announcement here again is somewhat perplexing and difficult to reconcile with the accepted views of the relations between the signatories of the Triple Alliance. It is unnecessary to say more than that complications in the waters referred to might not im-

THE RUSH FOR THE SEASIDE

RUSSIAN BEAR (to Sultan of Turkey)—"Look here, my friend, I object to your letting that double-faced bird go down for a dip. But if he goes, I go too!" —*Punch* (London).

probably involve the very Powers as a precaution against whom the Alliance was primarily formed."

The plea of economic convenience is nonsense, declares the London *Standard*. Baron von Aehrenthal is breaking the compact with Russia by his plain design on the possession of Salonica. In the words of the editorial:

"What Baron von Aerenthal is aiming at, in this latest acceptance of a lead from Berlin, is the command of Salonica. Foreign critics have no delicacy in defining the views of Austria-Hungary, or in pointing to the consequences. For more than one generation

THE RAILWAY THAT MAY "SMASH THE CONCERT OF EUROPE."

there has been an implied compact between Vienna and St. Petersburg that the one would keep its hands off Salonica if the other would stop short of Constantinople. The forbearance of the one Power has been the price of the other's acquiescence in the *status quo*. That understanding will at once be violated if by means of an advancing railway Austria-Hungary holds the approach to the great Ægean port."

Of Austrian papers the *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Politische Correspondenz*, both of Vienna, agree that "the railway question will open a new and weighty chapter in the history of Austro-Russian relations," and the *Zeit* (Vienna) looks upon the excitement over the matter as "much ado about nothing." "Let us go quietly on our own way," it says; "we know whither and in whose company we are traveling." The company with whom Austria is at present traveling is said to be Germany. According to the Paris *Temps*, there is "a rustling behind the curtain." The scheme implies "a military menace." It is "a penetrating road of combined Austrian and German influence which is intended utterly to separate two nations, the Servians and the people of Montenegro." The Paris *Soleil* clinches this statement by declaring of the project that "it has the support of William II."

The German press are chary of comment on the matter and satisfy themselves with reporting Baron von Aehrenthal's speech as if waiting developments, but the organ of Prince von Buelow, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), may be supposed to express the views of the German Government when it remarks:

"The situation has been much simplified by Russia's direct acknowledgment of Austria-Hungary's right to prolong the road from Mitrowitza to the Austrian frontier. The best basis for the successful treatment of the Balkan question is to be found in the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary. The present improvement in those relations is therefore subject for congratulation, quite apart from general political considerations. There is no guiding principle so definitely recognized in German policy as that of maintaining the concert of the Powers. The ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople may sometimes differ as to the course their governments ought to take as to reform, but there is no difference in their views as to the conditions which need reforming, and in the present instance there is no ground for pessimism or alarm."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROBLEM OF MAKING THE BLACK MAN WORK

THE effort to induce the African to do work engages the attention of two writers in the current magazines, who seem to have noticed simultaneously that in this particular he shows a tendency to hang back. This diffidence has been met in several notable instances by making him work, a plan, however, that has grown unpopular of late years. The British Parliament is evincing a disposition to criticize King Leopold's method of gathering rubber in the Kongo "Free State," and the treatment of Africans in general is arousing discussion. The admission by Colonial Secretary Dernburg, in the German Reichstag last week, that the seizure of supplies by German troops in Southwest Africa resulted in the death of 75,000 natives by starvation, was telegraphed all over the world and aroused some pretty caustic comment.

BERNHARD DERNBURG,
German Colonial Minister, who declared in the Reichstag that 75,000 natives were starved to death by the German army in Africa.

Dr. Rohrbach, writing in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, of Berlin, about the black man as a worker, declares that the African race is indolent and "doubtless inferior, yet with this inferiority is combined a strong physique, capable of hard work, even under climatic conditions which are highly injurious, if not fatal, to the higher race." He concludes that the black is necessary to the white man in Africa and must be induced to work. Yet the unwillingness of the black man to work steadily has been one of the greatest problems to the civilizers of Africa, especially when any effort is made by the white man to respect the rights of the black one. Dr. Rohrbach calls for government measures to secure these rights. To quote his words:

"If proper assistance from the blacks is to be secured by the whites in our tropical colonies, so as to develop them on a sound basis, we must provide by suitable measures of legislation that the white planter guarantee to the native worker a proper and full return for his labor. Moreover, it is equally necessary that the black man be taught to do more work than is absolutely necessary for his immediate needs. While in the life of us whites the interval which separates the satisfaction of the bare needs of life and the attainment of wealth and prosperity is almost infinite, with the black man the momentary supply of needs is prosperity itself. The only adversity he knows is to go hungry."

The negro, in short, is to be taught the reality of such a thing as wealth, the joy of possession, and the dignity of independence.

In an article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) on "How to Make the Negro Work" H. H. Johnson handles the problem from a practical point of view. He admits the laziness of the black, but adds that for "at least three thousand years the black man, where he has come into contact with the white one, has grown accustomed to be defrauded." "The falling off in native labor occurred [in South Africa] by the persistent defrauding of the laborers over their wages and the constant attempts to evade paying them in cash." This writer believes that under proper treatment the native of Africa "is as willing to work for wages as the European or the Asiatic."

He quotes in illustration of this the testimony of Mr. Louis Goffin, a Belgian who had been employed in the construction of the Kongo Railway, and published his experiences in his "Kongo." Concerning the labor problem Mr. Goffin writes that every measure of prudence was taken to make the laborers healthy and comfortable in the "terrible Cataract region," where "in 1892, out of 2,000, . . . 150 a month died." He thus describes his subsequent experience:

"Under the most elaborately careful conditions of life and comfort, these negro workmen suffered no longer in health or *morale*. *But* they produced precious little. We said to ourselves, like a recent Commission of Inquiry has declared, 'It is the born indolence of the negro.' We sought for a method of conquering this natural disinclination to work. We might, it is true, use something like force to compel them to work without ceasing during the hours allotted to work; but this was an expensive and disagreeable proceeding, and would have ended by provoking mutinies. . . . We were therefore in this *impasse*, when all at once the idea occurred to us to generalize a plan which had been adopted for certain special tasks with picked men. In other words, we adopted *piecework*, *travail à la tâche ou à prime*. We sought to interest these negro workers directly in the amount of work they put forth.

"The immediate results were extraordinary. The work at once was doubled from one day to another. In one year ninety kilometers were constructed as against thirty-five the year before, and subsequently the increase, the vigor, and the rapidity of the work went on doubling. The aspect of the workshops was completely transformed. Men volunteered for overtime work in order to insure the completion of their tasks within the fixt period. They themselves did justice on any sluggard, and dragged him if necessary to his task."

SPANISH POVERTY AND EMIGRATION

WHEN a country is as poor as Spain, should the Government encourage the poor to emigrate to some richer land, or should it try to keep its people at home? That is the problem Spain is confronting now, we learn from an article in the *España Moderna* (Madrid), by Mr. Mariano Marfil, and he tells us that some of the leading Spaniards are urging the Government to restrict emigration. They quote the statement of a French economist of the eighteenth century that the departure of a thousand emigrants, with their savings, equals the loss of a thousand men on the field of battle, with their arms and baggage. Mr. Marfil holds, however, that when the labor market is so overcrowded as to force wages to the low level they have touched in Spain, it will be better for all concerned if part of the laborers go where there is more demand for labor, and wages are higher. The opponents of emigration, he says, would "build a kind of Chinese wall around the coasts of Spain," and he accuses these "greedy politicians" of raising an outcry over "depopulation" merely to gain "popularity and preferment."

Spanish emigration is at present inconsiderable. The Spanish immigrants to this country last year amounted to merely 5,784, while Italy sent 285,731, Germany 37,807, and even France 9,731. It appears from the most recent statistics available that about 55,000 Spaniards emigrate annually, chiefly to South America. Mr. Marfil contends that more emigration is absolutely needed for Spain, and, altho he gives no figures, his article gives every evidence of a complete acquaintance with the subject he is treating.

In the first place he points out that the laboring class are desperately poor and oppresst in Spain and would easily find a better living elsewhere. He observes:

"My own opinion, founded on a long study of the question, is that a chief and fundamental reason why Spaniards should emigrate is the wide-spread and abject poverty of the people. The black horrors of poverty, hunger, ill housing, poor clothing, and scarcity of employment should suggest the fact that such a lot would find alleviation in another country."

He then gives a list of the various causes from which this misery springs, and declares:

"To state it shortly, these causes are the unpractical education given to Spanish young men and women, the illiteracy of the laboring classes, and the small number of labor-unions and clubs and centres of instruction or recreation for laborers. Added to these are the bad conditions in which operatives live, their long hours of daily labor, and their low wages. Mothers and children are compelled to work; . . . the abusive sweat system and the truck system are universal."

Struggles, abortive as far as labor is concerned, are common between labor and capital, and strikes do not tend to secure the rights of the workers. It is certainly the duty of the State to attempt a remedy for these things, the writer urges, and what better way is there than by promoting emigration? He denies that emigration either depopulates or impoverishes a country, pointing to the example of England, Germany, and even Catalonia, the fountain of Spanish emigration, but far more populous than Castile or Andalusia. Yet, he repeats, the Spanish people are constantly having it dinned into their ears that "the State must interpose to prevent emigration."

The State, he replies, must, on the contrary, decline to interfere with the people's desire to emigrate. The State must promote and encourage emigration. In his own words:

"The liberty to emigrate is incontrovertible, but shall the State calmly fold its arms as its sons pass up the gangplank? I do not believe that the State has completed its duties when it has suffered its children to depart. The State should follow them to the point of debarkation. This it can do by appointing proper consuls wherever needed, or by the foundation abroad of institutions for the protection and aid of Spaniards. . . . They should be put in formal relations with and receive recognition from those on the spot.

"The State should see how they are treated, examine the contracts they make, and correct abuses to which they may be exposed. Yes, the State should encourage emigration, and especially to America."

He closes his article by pointing to America, and especially South America, as the place where misery is to vanish. "There lies a vast territory, thinly populated, where our language is spoken, our customs prevail, our masters of literature are read, our men of science honored, and our glories revered—a land rich, happy, and highly civilized."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN GERMANY

THREE main questions are to be asked in calculating the progress of any country in prosperity. Is the staple of its manufactures being produced in a greater and greater quantity? Are its people emigrating or can they make a living at home by earning reasonable wages? Are wages rising or falling? A writer in the London *Daily Mail*, in answering these questions, observes that "Germany's modern progress" is such that "there is no more striking object-lesson in fiscal or industrial economics." Of the German agriculture he tells us that German soil has been vastly improved by scientific cultivation, drainage, and the clearing away of forests. Thus we read:

"Altho Germany has become the second iron country, while we have been relegated to the third position in that respect, and altho she has become the second country in textile manufacturing, the second in shipping, the third in ship-building, and the first in chemicals and kindred industries, she has not sacrificed her agriculture. While in her mining, manufacturing, and transit trades she employs between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 wage-earners, she has more than 8,000,000 workers engaged in agriculture — four times as many as are employed in agriculture in the United Kingdom, where the population is only one-third less. In Germany to-day there are more than 5,500,000 agricultural holdings maintaining more than 18,000,000 persons — cultivators and their dependents. Arable land and vineyards occupy 65,000,000 acres in Germany; pastures and meadows cover 21,000,000 acres; and there are 33,000,000 acres of forest."

The Germans are so well satisfied with their country that emigration has almost ceased, continues this writer:

"So real and so substantial has been the industrial growth of Germany that the emigration from that country has, despite increase of population, been reduced from 200,000 a year to fewer than 30,000 a year within a generation. The labor market in Germany has been so healthy in recent years—the conditions of the people have been so satisfactory—that in the five years 1901–5, in proportion to population, for every *nine* native-born persons who emigrated from the United Kingom, only *one* emigrated from Germany."

In this glowing eulogy of German industrialism *The Daily Mail* reaches the climax in enlarging on the increase of wages in that country. It remarks:

"Between 1887 and 1900 the wages of German work-people

HIS FATHER'S SPIRIT—"That is all very fine, little man, but you'll soon wish me back again." *Rire* (Paris).

THEY ALL HEAR THE SHOT IN LISBON. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

LISBON ECHOES

covered by the Imperial insurance scheme increased, on the average, by more than 26 per cent. Since 1900 wages have been still more rapidly increased, and much more substantially than in this country. Between 1880 and 1900 the wages of ship-builders in Germany increased by 22 per cent., of fitters and machinists, etc., by 35 per cent., of general laborers by 50 per cent., and of miners by 50 per cent. The largest private employers of labor in Germany are Messrs. Krupp. In 1904 this firm employed 46,600 work-people. The average daily wages paid per worker were 52 per cent. higher than in 1880, and 61 per cent. higher than in 1871.

"In the last twenty years the all-round increase of industrial and agricultural wages has been considerably greater, the reduction in working hours has been larger, and the benefits effected through labor legislation have been more solid in the interests of the workers in Germany than in Great Britain."

WHEN ASIA RISES

THE movement of new national life in Asia, as we witness it in India, China, and Japan, suggests many predictions as to the future of the peoples who have long been considered inferior by the white races. The white man refuses to accept as an equal the Hindu or the yellow man, however far they may advance in

THE PACIFIC CRUISE.

JAPANESE LYNX.—"I think I feel some one pinching my tail"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

civilization and culture—how is Asia to retaliate? asks a writer who signs himself "Viator" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). The probabilities are, he answers, that the non-white races of Asia will eventually unite and claim that continent for their own. To quote the language of this bold and ingenious speculator:

"Is not the color conflict tending to create an even more tremendous unity than that of the Indian peoples, who, however much they may be divided among each other, may be united by the sense of a common separation [from the whites]? Does not the prevention of Asiatic settlement in other countries tend to bring about what no other factor now conceivable could compass—the solidarity of Asia as a whole?"

Of course, he continues, it is not likely that white civilization will expire in Europe and America, but how about its permanence in Asia? His words run as follows:

"In Western Europe and North America, at the very least affording permanent room for a thousand millions of men, white civilization will survive and triumph as long as the moral fiber of men of European race remains unrelaxed. Nothing, of course, can save any society from the consequences of self-decay. But if Europe and North America were ever conquered by the flat-footed Mongolian, as nightmare visions have suggested, that could be only a result of white suicide. It never could be the independent result of the Asiatic awakening. Nay, more. For generations yet the white race, by combining in emergency, can hold the sea and can hold, if all Aryan civilization should ever appear to be in peril, all the continents in which they now claim to monopolize dominion."

But what of Asia? he asks. Can the white man maintain his footing there? This is his reply:

"The millions of Asia, already forming half the population of the earth, and growing much more rapidly than the whites, will continue to claim, and will in the end secure, as has justly been said, either equality in the white sphere or monopoly in their own. If brown and yellow men are to be excluded from the four continents either occupied or controlled by the white peoples, then white enterprise and rule will be driven in the long run from the yellow continent. There would be inevitable justice in that consummation. First of all, an economic grievance would provoke economic retaliation of a more and more systematic kind. The sentiment of *swadeshi* would spread to China with the fixed purpose of punishing the white races by excluding their goods from all Asiatic markets. Whether high tariffs were thrown round those markets or not, their industrial development might lead to an increase of population, of financial power, and of offensive strength at sea far greater than the utmost possibilities hitherto considered in these speculations. Consider the astonishing growth of the population of Great Britain or Germany since these countries came to rest largely upon an industrial basis. Then remember that nearly all Asia is still upon a purely agricultural basis, yet even now contains eight hundred millions of people. Let the sense of the common grievance rise steadily and dominate; let it be asserted that there shall be white men's countries in every other continent, but that brown men and yellow men, no matter how much they increase or how far they progress, shall never have any countries but their own; let the conception of *Asia contra mundum* gradually arouse all its races for a colossal crusade; let Japan be invoked by China as a leader and by India as a liberator; and let the black races feel that the white man is like to be swept back at last; and then indeed the strangest dreams of the eclipse and extinction of Western civilization might come true."

ANTICIPATING A NORTH-SEA DUEL.—Several of the European papers are quite sure that the next scene of naval conflict in the eastern hemisphere will be in the North Sea, sometimes called the German Ocean, a title, we are told, which Kaiser William is quite determined to make expressive of a reality. The *A Travers le Monde*, a very brilliant and beautifully illustrated Parisian weekly devoted to foreign travel and politics, dwells upon the above idea almost as if challenges had already passed in a covert and tacit way between England and Germany. England was first to throw down the glove, declares Mr. J. Arren in the periodical referred to, and has apparently clinched the resolution by recently projecting a new naval base on the Firth of Forth. Germany, perhaps, set her an example on this point, thinks this writer, who remarks:

"It has been proved recently by many circumstances that Germany is set upon increasing as rapidly as possible her equipment as a naval power, and especially by concentrating her naval forces in the North Sea. The series of circumstances referred to have developed themselves as follows: Germany has lately resolved on the fortification of the island of Borkum at the mouth of the Prussian river Ems. She has elaborately fortified Cuxhaven by a system of submarine mines. She has transferred to Wilhelmshaven the fleet of which Kiel has hitherto served as headquarters. She has floated large loans to raise funds for strengthening the already powerful defenses of Heligoland, and has constructed a dry dock at Brunsbuttel near the mouth of the Elbe."

All these great projects, declares Mr. Arren, have been dictated merely by the desire to meet what is interpreted as a hostile movement of England's.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PRACTICAL COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHY

IT may be said that we now have what is to all intents and purposes photography in colors that is within the reach of all persons of ordinary photographic skill. The new Lumière process is not, to be sure, color-photography in the strictest sense; that is, the process does not create the colors on the plate as ordinary photography does the lights and shades that constitute the picture. The colors are placed on the plate artificially before the exposure; the process merely brings them out in the proper arrangement by blocking them off here and revealing them there. But without quarreling about the name, the results are certainly striking, and, what is more to the point, within easy reach of the amateur. The first published descriptions of the process were not quite clear in some points. In *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, March) Mr. C. H. Claudy makes it perfectly plain. He first describes the manufacture of the plates, which is somewhat difficult. It is understood of course that these plates are now to be purchased in the market, and that the photographer is not required to prepare them. Says Mr. Claudy:

"A piece of glass of the required size is secured, and glass which is as nearly colorless as possible. It is coated with some adhesive which is as nearly colorless as possible. It is then coated with a mixture of microscopic starch grains, each about $\frac{1}{2000}$ to $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in size. These starch grains have been dyed with spectroscopically tested dyes—one lot green, one lot violet, and one lot red—and then mixt. It is this mixture which is dusted over the tacky surfaced glass plate. The process is so managed that the colored grains lie only one deep upon the plate. After they have been put on the plate, the plate is rolled with a roller, which flattens out the grains so that there are no spaces between them. . . . . The plate is next coated with a panchromatic plate emulsion—that is, a sensitive emulsion which is sensitive to all the colors, including red. The film is extremely thin, for a reason which will appear presently, and because of that thinness has but little latitude and is, comparatively speaking, very slow in its responsiveness to light.

"The plate is put in the plate-holder of the camera with the glass side to the lens, the sensitive side being inside the plate-holder. It is backed up with a piece of black cardboard which serves the double function of cutting down reflections from the plate-holder, if any, and of protecting the emulsion from abrasion from the spring of the plate-holder.

"The process of exposure is exactly similar to the ordinary, except that a specially prepared yellow screen is used over the lens, and that a greatly increased exposure is necessary over the usual rapid dry plate. Allowance must also be made, in focusing, for the difference in focus caused by the sensitive surface of the plate being the width of the glass plate away from the point of focus of the ground glass. . . . . .

"Now for the process of development, which will be described before the action of the plate is explained. This backward method of making plain the action of the whole is necessary, as will be understood shortly. The plate is developed in absolute darkness, for a period of two and one-half minutes, in a pyro-ammonia developer. . . . Immediately on the completion of the development the plate is rinsed and placed in a solution of permanganate of potassium and sulfuric acid, and can then be taken out into the light."

At this stage, we are told, the plate looks like an ordinary photographic plate. The permanganate dissolves away the silver reduced by the development.

The film is now rinsed, hardened for a few minutes in alum, and then redeveloped—this time in strong light, using a non-alkaline organic developer. The original image does not now develop, being all dissolved away in the permanganate, and only the silver in the film which was unaffected by light in the *first* exposure is now developed in this *second* developing bath. The result is to convert the negative into a positive. To quote further:

"On raising the plate from the bath the colors are seen as in nature and in almost their full beauty. . There yet remains, however, a clearing operation, then an intensification, then another clearing and fixing, and finally a washing, followed by varnishing before the result is finished.

"Now as to the way in which this wonderful thing happens. Let us suppose that a single woodland violet is being taken against a background of black. The exposure is made and developed, and we have what appears to be a negative of a violet. The violet on the negative is black, and the black background, not having affected the emulsion, appears the creamy white of the emulsion itself. The permanganate bath dissolves away the black silver which represents the violet image. Now it must be understood that the violet light which made the picture of the violet struck the silver emulsion only through the violet starch grains. The red and green grains would not pass the violet light. Now, with the image reduced to nothing, the plate shows a violet image formed of the violet starch grains, from in front of which the reduced silver has been removed by the permanganate. The plate is then redeveloped and all the silver of the black background, which was not affected at all by the first exposure, is now blackened in the strong light and the redeveloper. This reduced silver blocks out all the other starch grains and leaves transparent only the violet grains, in the form of a woodland violet!

"The process, of course, is the same for all the other colors. The various shades and degrees of color are obtained by various degrees and shading and quantity of starch grains. White, for instance, is a mixture of all colors of light. White in these autochrome pictures is, therefore, formed by light passing through all the starch grains. If the violet light be extracted from white light, a yellow light remains. So the yellow of this plate is formed by the light passing through all the starch grains except the violet ones."

Only one photograph results from each exposure, and that is a glass transparency. No way of making prints on paper, nor of duplicating the pictures, has yet been devised.

INJURIOUS KINDS OF LIGHT

THE question of the injuriousness of incandescent electric lights came up incidentally for discussion at a recent meeting of the Chicago section of the Illuminating Engineering Society, reported in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 22). Dr. E. J. Gardiner stated that the spectrum of the ordinary incandescent light is practically the same as that of the kerosene-lamp, which is universally acknowledged to be as good for the eye as any other artificial light. Why, then, he asked, is the incandescent light regarded as injurious? He went on to say, as abstracted in the above-named paper:

"It is more a question of quantity than of quality of the light. Americans in general are inclined to exaggerate in quantity. For lighting of large interiors the problem has already been largely solved by illuminating engineers through the adoption of cove and other indirect lighting. Successful illumination for close work is difficult, however, and perhaps unsolvable. The bare incandescent lamp exposed to direct vision is most harmful and disintegrating to the eye, especially for desk-work, around sewing-machines, etc. This is due to the high intrinsic brilliancy of the filament. If this were cut off by ground glass or otherwise so as to diffuse the light, and if the impingement of direct rays is prevented, the incandescent lamp becomes the equal of the kerosene and Argand burners, which have a large surface of low intensity."

The discussion that immediately followed is thus reported in brief:

"Dr. George F. Suker declared that school children were most in need of attention to correct visual troubles. He would not permit children to study by the ordinary incandescent lamp. A large light surface is necessary. Therefore he favored the use of frosted or ground glass that was thick enough to cut off the heat-rays as

well as to diffuse the light. These heat-rays are not immediately injurious, but their effects show up in the course of time. He has a student-lamp with an amber shade and the source of light so high up that it can not be seen; this gives excellent results. Reflected diffused light is most desirable; also tinted glass, regardless of the color, is better than clear glass.

"Usually we have too much light and exhaust the eye by overstimulation. The great prevalence of cataract in India is due to the large number of sun-worshipers. Steady observation of arc-lamps may produce the same results. The use of lenses often neutralizes troubles from overstimulation of the eye. The younger folks suffer most from poor lights. It is best in our homes to have large areas illuminated so as to have a uniform lighting of each room, as it is desirable to avoid the strain of looking from bright to dark portions. Uniformity of illumination is desirable everywhere and engineers should strive to bring it about by removing the source of light to some distance above and diffusing it.

"Dr. H. Gradle stated that while daylight (not direct sunlight) was the most perfect light, it nevertheless varied according to the time of day and year from one to perhaps ten times that intensity that was needed for good observation. The normal eye rapidly adjusts itself to this wide range of illumination, however. With artificial lighting we can not hope to get the same uniformity and intensity as with daylight. We nearly aways have small sources of high brilliancy which should be avoided. . . . . .

"Probably the best lighting would be by powerful sources that were entirely screened from view. In rooms where little close work is done, diffused soft light is desirable. In rooms for close work that have additional sources for general illumination the near lights should have opaque reflectors to throw most of their light on the work. If only a single light is used in the room, translucent milk reflectors are needed to throw some light for general diffused illumination. In reading-rooms and in our houses the lights should be placed high up out of the range of vision. All artificial lights produce heat-rays more or less, which are more injurious even than the ultraviolet rays produced so largely in the arc-lamp, since these lamps are seldom placed in the direct line of vision.

"Dr. Gardiner spoke of a school in Indiana where a large study-room had formerly been equipped with bare incandescent drop-lights without shades or other protection near the students' eyes. The result was that nearly every pupil suffered from eye-troubles that were quite a source of revenue to the oculists until these lights were replaced at his suggestion by a system of indirect cove lighting supplemented by about six ceiling hemispheres with ground-glass globes. Since then the eye-troubles have disappeared.

"Dr. Suker cited a case where a stenographer, using an ordinary desk-lamp giving, as she said, ample light, was greatly troubled from fatigue of the eyes and headaches that were entirely relieved by placing the lamp behind and above her so as to cut off all the direct light."

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN COUSINS—Altho much work has been published on resemblances between relatives in direct line, few data are available about collaterals higher than the first degree. *The British Medical Journal* (London, February 15) refers to the recent work of Miss Ethel Elderton and Professor Pearson, who have investigated the intensity of resemblance between first cousins in respect of health, intelligence, success, temper, and certain measurable characters (width of hand, width of wrist, etc.). Says this paper:

"In all cases, positive significant values were obtained. Thus, in the former group, mental characters, the average degree of resemblance corresponded to a value of the coefficient of correlation ranging between about 0.25 and 0.30. These values approximate to those found to obtain for the resemblance between aunts and nieces or uncles and nephews for eye-color, and are only slightly less than the coefficients of grandparental inheritance at present determined. Positive results were also found, with one doubtful exception, for the occurrence of insanity and tuberculosis in cousins. The following conclusions appear justified: 'The grandparent, the uncle or aunt, and the cousin are practically on the same footing with regard to relationship or intensity of kinship as measured by degree of likeness of character; and it seems probable that any scientific marriage enactments would equally allow or equally forbid marriage between grandparent and grandchild, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, and between first cousins.' It would also seem that in taking family histories for medical purposes, details regarding the first cousins are just as important as information respecting the patient's uncles and aunts."

AN AMERICAN ROAD-TRAIN

THE ingenious road train for hauling heavy loads on ordinary highways, invented in France by Colonel Renard, has already been described in these columns. A similar train has now been devised in this country by Alden Sampson, of Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Sampson's train embodies, it is claimed, a number of improvements, chief of which is the use of electricity instead of naphtha as a motive power. The current is generated by a dynamo connected to a four-cylinder gasoline-motor and located on the head machine. Another improvement is the use of six-wheeled trucks with two large driving-wheels in the center and the four smaller wheels pivoted for steering. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, February 15):

MR. ALDEN SAMPSON,
Who has devised an ingenious train for hauling heavy loads on ordinary highways.

"The power-plant used is illustrated in one of the photographs reproduced herewith. The engine is a powerful four-cylinder motor capable of developing 40 horse-power, and it drives the dynamo, as shown, through a Morse silent chain. The voltage can be varied, in order that the engine will not be overloaded when all the motors are drawing their maximum current. The series-parallel control system is used, the controller being interlocked with the starting rheostat. By means of switches and extra cables, any trailer can be made to move by itself forward or backward while the other trailers are disconnected.

"As can be seen from the photograph of the train making the sharp turn, both the front and the rear pairs of wheels of each machine turn when the vehicle is rounding a corner. This arrangement makes it possible to turn in a very short radius. The steering-lever arms of the front and the rear pairs of wheels are connected together by universally jointed connecting-rods running across diagonally beneath each vehicle. On account of this double steering arrangement it is possible to turn the whole train, which is 60 feet in length, in a circle having a radius of about 20 feet."

The cars are coupled by drawbars, which preserve the distances and equalize traction. They do not take any strain, as each car is self-propelled by a pair of electric motors, each one of which is geared to one of the large driving-wheels. The provision of an independent motor for each wheel makes unnecessary the jointed driving-shafts and the bevel-gears used on the complicated Renard train for transmitting the power mechanically from the head car to the trailers. We read further:

"The first experimental train, shown in the photograph, has hauled a load of twenty tons at a speed of six miles an hour on level macadam roads, and has ascended a ten-per-cent. grade at the rate of two miles an hour. On level dirt roads the train will travel at about five miles an hour. The tractor has a capacity of two or three tons dead weight, and each trailer will carry six to

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

MAKING AN EXTREMELY SHARP TURN.

The front and rear pairs of wheels of the tractor are shown turned in opposite directions.

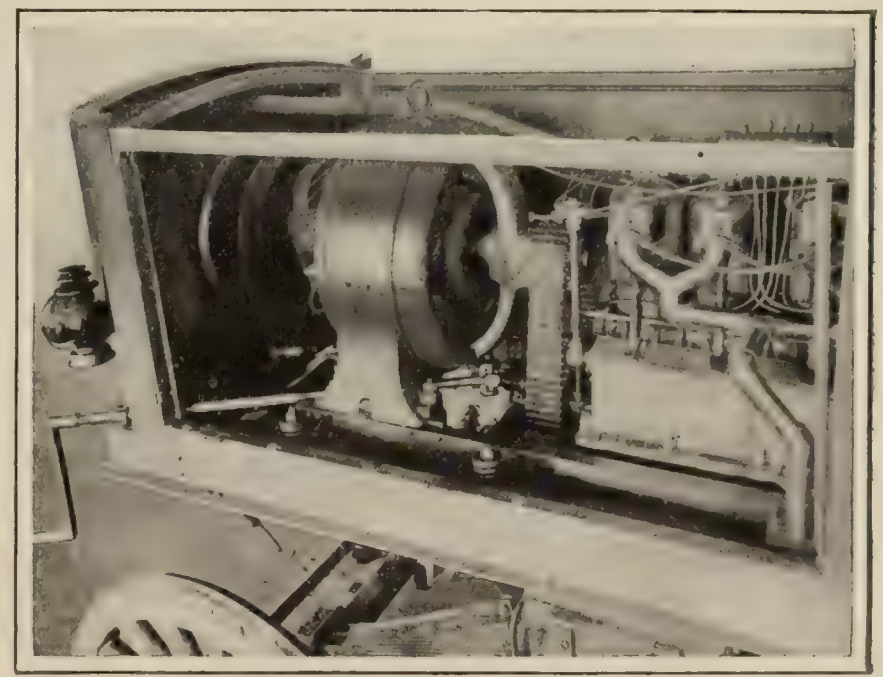
eight tons. As each machine is entirely self-propelled without the transmission of power mechanically from the tractor, and also on account of the design of these machines with six wheels each, the train can travel up and down hill over comparatively rough roads without difficulty. An electric brake is provided, and each machine also has powerful expanding brakes in hub drums on the driving-wheels."

BACKWARDNESS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AN interesting comparison of the backwardness of pupils in the public schools of various American cities is contributed to *The Psychological Clinic* (Philadelphia, February 15) by Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, District Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia. Dr. Cornman presents comparative statistics of the number and percentages of children who are over age for their grade in five cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, and Camden, N. J. In all, 755,928 children are involved, approximately 5 per cent. of all the children in the elementary schools of the United States. Says the writer:

"That different classes, schools, and school systems vary considerably in the percentages of children promoted, is shown by even the most cursory examination of promotion statistics. The records even for the same school, or for the schools of the same city, sometimes show great variation in these percentages from year to year. Thus the annual report for one large city shows that several schools promoted 60 per cent. or less of their pupils, while other schools promoted 90 per cent. or over. In another city the percentage of variation ranged from 42 per cent. to 92 per cent. These facts have served to direct attention to an excessive amount of retardation present in special instances, and have aroused discussion which has led to improvement in the methods of gradation and promotion in many schools; but they have not been fruitful in furnishing us with a satisfactory measure of the amount and general extent of retardation. The determination of a common and comparable measure of retardation for the schools of a single city and for different cities is a real problem, calling for solution to-day by the administrative officers of our school systems."

The age limit for the first-grade child is stated by Dr. Cornman to be, theoretically, seven years. Children older than this in the first grade are therefore, he says, beyond the age limit of that grade. Similarly, all children over eight years in the second grade, nine in the third grade, and so on throughout the eight grades in the school system, are over age. Dr. Cornman shows that in Boston 21.5 per cent. are one year or more beyond this limit; in New York 30 per cent., in Philadelphia 37.1 per cent., in Camden 47.5 per cent., and in Kansas City 49.6 per cent. The difference between these cities increases with the number of years of retardation in grade. Of the children who are two years or more over age for their grade, Boston has 7.3 per cent., New York 12.2 per cent., Philadelphia 17.5 per cent., and Camden and Kansas City 26.3 per cent. Of children who are three years or more over age, Boston has 2.1 per cent., New York has 4.1 per cent., Philadelphia 7.0 per cent., Kansas City 12.3 per cent., and Camden 12.7 per cent. Of children who are four years or more over age, Boston has 0.5 per cent., New York 1.1 per cent., Philadelphia 2.4 per cent., Camden 4.8 per cent., and Kansas City 5.1 per cent. This great advantage in favor of Boston can not be altogether attributed, Dr. Cornman thinks, to a difference in the school population. He believes that in some of the cities there is a damming of the stream of progress of children through the grades taking place in the lower grades. When many children take two years to do the work of a single grade, the result is overcrowding and half time in lower grades, and empty benches in the upper grades. Boston is one of the few cities that can boast a seat for every child ready for public-school instruction. She probably is able to take this enviable position because the children are advanced more efficiently from grade to grade in that city than elsewhere. Dr. Cornman points out that the economic loss due to retardation in the grades is enormous. The child that takes ten years to complete an eight-year course costs the State 25 per



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE POWER-PLANT ON THE ROAD-TRAIN.

A dynamo in front is chain-driven from a 40-horse power, four-cylinder engine.

cent. more than one who goes through on time. He says in conclusion:

"To discover, to devise, and to apply remedies for the excessive retardation that is found in our schools is much more difficult than to enumerate the causes. The late entrance to school is due on the one hand to the thriftlessness of the ignorant parent, too often of American birth, and on the other to the large numbers of immigrant children. Dr. Maxwell has recommended that the age for compulsory attendance be reduced to seven, at least for the large cities of New York State. Seven is the compulsory age in some States; for example, in New Jersey. If the issue were not so obscured by the complexity of causes at work, the efficiency of the compulsory law might be tested by comparing retardation results in these places with the records of those having a higher local age limit. The late entrance to school of the immigrant child is beyond our control. In some cities these over-age children are grouped in classes and given intensive work in language to hasten the time when they may take their place in regular classes with others of their own age. For other cities the plan is advocated of so placing these children from the start that they may pick up the language in the course of the regular instruction. We need to study the results of these two methods before we shall be able to pronounce an opinion as to their relative value. Perhaps the ultimate solution will be found in the combination of the two methods. Special classes and special courses of study for the over-age children who may be expected to leave school early in life, and for the physically and mentally defective, need to be multiplied rapidly if the solution of the problem of retardation is to be satisfactorily attempted. There should be a careful development of a system for the periodical examination by teachers and by a medical or psychological expert, of all children two years or more beyond the theoretic limit for their age. This is necessary in order to provide for the segregation of pupils in special classes, which should be undertaken only on a scientific basis, in order that experience may enable us to discover and diminish or remove the causes of retardation."

VEGETABLE CATERPILLARS.

"VEGETABLE CATERPILLARS"—The so-called "vegetable caterpillars" shown in the accompanying photograph, which is taken from an article in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, February) by G. A. Laing, were brought from the neighborhood of the Pink Terraces, New Zealand. Says this writer:

"Vegetable caterpillars are, or rather were, once real caterpillars, hatched from the eggs of a real butterfly, and lived their hungry caterpillar life devouring, among their fellows, the food-plant chosen for them. When they dropt down to earth, on their road to bury themselves for their next change, they came across some new delicious food scattered over the ground, and eagerly snatched one last feast before they passed on their way. The new food was fungus spores, and every caterpillar that ate of them crept into its burrow with the seed of death within it. Slowly, but by sure degrees, the poison spreads through the whole sleeping creature till it becomes hard and dry, and filled full of fungus—no longer an animal, but the root of a plant; a veritable caterpillar of wood. The change takes place so gently that the insect shape is quite unaltered. The rings of its body, its feet, its eyes, are all there perfect as in life, but never now will it transform into a chrysalis, and never now will out of it emerge a brilliant butterfly. For the fungus seed has been nourished on the body of its devourer, and out of the dead caterpillar's head shoots a long slender stem some 8 to 10 inches high, which by and by is crowned with fungus spores which ripen and fall ready to repeat once more the story with the next unwary caterpillar."

SUBWAY HYGIENE

THE sanitary conditions of underground transit roads in cities, together with the possibilities of improvement, are discust in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 25) by Dr. G. H. Niewenglowski, who bases his conclusions largely on a recent study of the Paris Metropolitan road by Dr. Lucien Graux. The conclusions cited seem to be of general interest. Says the writer:

"On entering a station of the underground road for the first time, one feels a disagreeable sensation which has been very well described by M. Jolibois, of the Municipal Council.

"'The modern subway,' he says, 'is a badly ventilated cellar, sometimes recalling a trunk sewer. One's gorge rises, as soon as he has descended the stairs, at a series of indescribable odors, of irrespirable emanations, a mixture of tar, carbonic gas, metallic dust, etc.—all of a heavy warmth like that of a thunder-storm.

"'And when, having entered a car amid the general confusion, one finds, by chance, a seat—which is a rare occurrence—he is deafened, astounded by the infernal racket of the moving train, due to vibration, the rolling of the wheels, and echoes from floor or walls, multiplied by the sonorousness of the tube; it is consequently impossible to talk or to listen.

"'And we must not forget the dangers of the tunnel. Without mentioning risk of fire or of derailment, which is by no means chimerical, we may reflect upon the sanitary condition of the underground road, traversed daily by more than 300,000 persons, many of them not in the best of health . . . in this hole where there is no ventilation, where sanitation by water has been made impossible, where cleaning consists merely in displacing morbific dust by pushing it a little farther along, while the succeeding train casts out new micro-organisms and dust.'"

These criticisms, which, altho they relate specifically to the Paris Metropolitan road, sound not altogether unfamiliar to Americans, are considered in order by the writer. The ventilation of the Paris subway is bad, he admits; probably it can never be perfect in any underground passageway traversed by hundreds of thousands of human beings. Some people, he says, can not stand the "stuffiness" of it; they are nauseated or even faint. There have been cases of sudden death in the Paris subway. Yet the proportion of carbonic-acid gas in the air of the Metropolitan is but little higher than in numerous other places, being similar to that found in the communal schools of Paris or in the magistrates' court in the Palace of Justice. Nevertheless, the writer goes on to say, this atmosphere is injurious to those who breathe it, tho perhaps not dangerous. He says further:

"One of the most interesting phenomena presented by subway air is the elevation of its temperature. . . . This is higher after the trains begin to run than before the establishment of the service. The European subways are growing warmer year by year.

"From the hygienic point of view, this elevation of temperature is not only very disagreeable but injurious, because of the change from the warm to the cold air, or the reverse, at the stations. It must therefore be remedied. From Birault's study it results that altho a moderate amount of ventilation lowers the proportion of carbonic acid, it does not remove germs and dust and does not lower the temperature sensibly. A more active ventilation is therefore necessary."

The writer concludes that air cleaned and cooled artificially must be pumped into the tunnel. An interesting fact noted in this connection is that whereas in New York the air of the subway has

fewer floating germs than that outside, the reverse is true in London. At any rate, the writer says, dirt that gets into a subway never gets out. It is entrapt there by the ballast. An asphalted roadbed would be more sanitary because it could be cleaned. A Parisian critic quoted by the writer says that the roadbeds of subways are now little better than sewers, and in addition the moisture collected by them favors destruction of the steel rails and supports by electrolysis. He would do away with ballast altogether. As for the ventilation of the cars, it is generally worse than that of the tunnel itself. Subway cars should be frequently cleaned and disinfected. The construction of stations comes in for its share of condemnation, the writer pointing out that stations often seem skilfully contrived to increase mortality in case of accident. The final conclusions of Dr. Graux are stated as follows:

"1. It is indispensable to assure permanent and energetic ventilation of the subway itself;

"2. It is indispensable to assure permanent and energetic ventilation of the cars;

"3. Police regulations limiting the number of passengers in each car should be strictly enforced;

"4. It is desirable that the egress of passengers should be facilitated by separate platforms and stairways from those used for entrance;

"5. All fixt barriers in stations, stairways, etc., should be rigorously excluded;

"6. The roadbed should be impermeable, so that it may be washed periodically;

"7. Platforms should be supplied with cuspidors in sufficient number;

"8. All products of sweeping and cleaning of floors, walls, and cars should be collected in special receptacles to be burned; cars should be disinfected daily."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INSECTS IN A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

EVERY zoological garden has its lion-house, its reptile-house, its elephant-house, its bear-pits, and so on; but only one, so far as the facts are accessible, has an insect-house. This is the garden at Amsterdam, Holland, whose Insectarium is described by Henri Coupin in *La Nature* (Paris). Says this writer:

"The zoological garden at Amsterdam . . . has a unique exhibit which might well be copied by other similar institutions. This is an 'Insectarium'—a collection of living insects, which, in this form, are singularly more interesting than when stuck to a box with pins; it is placed under the general charge of the director of the garden, Mr. Kerbert, and entrusted to the special care of Mr. Polak, a teacher of Amsterdam. The latter has taken great interest in it, and a visit to his room is at least as interesting as a walk through the houses devoted to deer, bears, elephants, or even monkeys, not only for naturalists, but also for the general public.

"The cages in which the insects are confined are glass boxes resting on zinc cases. Within there are sand, stones, moss, and plants either growing in pots or simply with their stems plunged into water. The arrangement varies of course with the species, and requires, when well made, a deep knowledge of the mode of life of the insects. No great expense for food is required, but great care is necessary, for the cages must be visited frequently, faded leaves removed, and fresh ones inserted. Some of the insects must be given water, others animal food, and still others some sweetened liquid.

"That the object-lesson presented by this exhibit may be complete there is over each cage a small frame where dead specimens of the same species are shown in various stages of development. In this way, if, for example, the cage contains caterpillars, the visitor may see into what kind of butterflies they will turn later; and reciprocally, if he sees a butterfly in the cage, he can tell from what caterpillar it developed. Finally, a guide-book, well illustrated with photographs, gives to visitors all details likely to interest them.

"The Amsterdam Insectarium gives special attention to nocturnal moths, for two reasons: first, because in Holland they constitute 95 per cent. of the total number, and secondly, because they are calm by nature and there is not so much danger of their beating their wings against the glass sides of the case. Altho their colors are always somewhat dull, some are very beautiful, and there are few more striking groups than a collection of death's-head sphynxes, of luna moths, or of great saturnias. The day butterflies complete the collection with their greater attractiveness to the eye—their pastel-like tints, their rainbow reflections, their pearly brilliancy. All these butterflies are unfortunately very short-lived, so they appear in the cases generally as caterpillars, but some of these are beautiful, especially when they seem to be covered with rubies or turquoises. . . . . .

THE INSECTARIUM AT AMSTERDAM.

"The coleopters are also well represented in the cases of the Insectarium. Besides the common cockchafer, we see the curious fuller-beetle, with its marbled back; the gilded carabe, which must be fed freely with other insects; the calosome, which never keeps quiet; the necrophores, who are fed on dead rats; the kite Lucane, with its enormous mandibles; the 'Rhinoceros,' which, like its larger namesake, has a horn on its nose; the floral beetle, which displays its metallic brilliancy on flowers. . . . But that which holds the record for interest is the cocujo, a luminous beetle that shines so brightly that its phosphorescence is visible in full daylight.

"Amid the other insects the Phasma, or 'walking-sticks,' should be mentioned, also grasshoppers and crickets, which are not difficult to procure, the mantis in an attitude of prayer, all kinds of flies, and finally the ant-lions, who lurk at the bottom of their pits and entrap the ants that may be given to them by visitors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS TRAPT BY FROST—Ernest Thompson-Seton describes in the Ottawa *Naturalist* an apparently healthy ruffed grouse which was found with its tail-feathers frozen into the ice-crust, under a bush. He says:

"In the winter they commonly sleep on the ground, entering snowdrifts only in the coldest weather. It is absolutely certain that its tail could not have been frozen down, had there not been at the place some liquid. . . . The sun's heat in such a sheltered spot may have melted the snow, so that it was wet when the bird went in, or, finally, the bird's tail may have been wet when it went to bed, and a frosty night completed the dilemma. This you will remember is an accident of a class which happens every year to the foxes in Alaska. They sit down on the wet ice, thereby casting a shadow over it. In fifteen or twenty minutes the wet in the shadow has congealed, and the fox would be made prisoner but that he tears himself violently away, leaving much of his fur in the ice. The consequence is that in the spring of the year all the blue foxes have their buttocks more or less denuded of fur."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MISAPPREHENDED SECTARIANISM

FOUR-FIFTHS of the colleges of the country are "offered a financial inducement to break with the people who founded them and whose patronage and prayers have been their inspiration." This is how Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, views the "attempts that are being made to adjust colleges and universities which have been founded by Christian sects to the requirements of a college-pension foundation which has been established by Mr. Carnegie, in which one of the requirements is that no college under denominational control shall be eligible to its benefits." Dr. Day speaks a word for those of past years whose sacrifices built the colleges. He knows a college, he asserts, "whose old dormitories now standing were quarried out of the neighboring ledges by men and women after the toil of the day's work in the fields and kitchen." In *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York) we read:

"Not one of these hundreds of colleges of the land founded by the churches does not represent dollars dug out of the ground by the sweat of the brow, or earnings that have been taken by faith out of the savings for the 'rainy days.'

"In all cases where the millionaires have come in to build on a grander scale they have built on foundations quarried by labor and toil that meant food and clothing as well as luxuries that the givers never knew because they cheerfully renounced them. And the millions have been the result of the prayers of a consecrated faith upon the part of the men and women who laid the foundations and trusted God to carry his work up to the capstone of grander proportions.

"The credit belongs to the heroes who endured hardships and wrought their very blood into the walls of our colleges, and ours is the privilege of building upon their works. If we ever forget those old ministers and their wives, if we ever turn our backs upon the fathers and mothers of higher learning among our intelligent laymen, may our right hands forget their cunning and our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths! If we were to barter away such loyalty, our act would be justly classed with that of a Judas in the church, an Arnold in the nation. There are not millions enough on the earth to pay the price of such perfidy and treason.

"And all that those old Christians put into the colleges, of faith in God, of Christian ethics, and religious reverence for holy things, all of purity of personal habit, all of temperance, all of a stewardship in scholarship and a God-fearing preparation for life's great achievings should be kept in them and should be kept at the very front of all college life and activities. The ethics of Christian colleges should be more than economic, they should be religious.

"All of this may be and should be without placing a barrier across any man's privilege in the colleges upon grounds of race or sect. There is nothing in the practises of any Protestant college that justifies the exclusion of that college from a pension privilege because it represents a particular church as a sectarian force or puts to the front the tenets or peculiarities of a sect. Their founders represented Christianity, and we do not understand that the objection is to Christianity and that it must be renounced."

The aim at so-called sectarianism by this feature of the pension charter, continues Dr. Day, "is from a misapprehension upon the part of the founder if he thought that the colleges were building up sects or that they were being dominated in their educational work by sects." The colleges are defended against this charge in these words:

"There is absolutely nothing of the kind. In all the colleges different sects are on the faculties, and students from all sects and the secularists mingle together. Freedom of church choice is given, and no one from the denomination comes around to square the college with denominational doctrines and practises. . . . . .

"In the very nature of the case a college can not be sectarian. When it is founded in a community it excludes other colleges because of insufficient patronage for more than one college, therefore its doors must be open from all sides and it must offer its privileges to all persons, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile alike, and as a Christian obligation it must abstain from interfering with the conscience and religious rights of those seeking learning within its walls. It is not a propagandum. It must leave all of that work to the churches.

"It is not a proper designation, therefore, to call one of our colleges a Methodist college in the sense that a Methodist church is such. It is not. It can not be.

"Our church has simply undertaken its part in the great work of furnishing the country with Christian learning by planting seminaries and colleges over the country. And she seeks to secure safety to young men and young women in these colleges by emphasizing that ethical form of Christianity common to all good and safe people. She never has attempted to gather non-Methodists into her churches through her colleges.

"She has permitted men to erect buildings and say for what purpose they shall be used. She has accepted endowments to be devoted to Presbyterian, Congregational, and other students not of her fold. She has given scholarships without regard to sect or race.

"Any charge of sectarianism, therefore, grows out of ignorance of the facts or, as is sometimes the case, is from jealousy and rivalry.

"What the particular objection is to colleges founded by the churches, and why so great scrutiny is put upon them, we fail to know or appreciate."

A CHINESE INTERPRETATION OF CHRISTIANITY

CHRISTIANITY as seen by an entirely unprejudiced Chinaman is presented in a recent work by Kao Poo-Ying, written in the Chinese language. The object of the book, observes a writer in *The Church Times* (London), "may be said to be a philosophical commendation of tolerance and a disquisition on the harmless character of the many-voiced Christian religion." The influence of this book, the reviewer asserts, "is already and will be increasingly to check outrage on both whites and native converts, and to disabuse the unlearned of all those odious errors regarding the practises of Christians, which firebrands have so industriously propagated from time to time." This book, a "History of the Church," is summarized by the writer, who signs the initials "J. R. C.," in these words:

"At the outset, the treatise emphasizes the duty of tolerance, and of regarding native converts as in all respects ordinary citizens liable to the same disciplinary and social regulations, and entitled to the same courtesy and consideration, as non-Christians. The subsequent refutation of a popular notion, that to be a good Christian implies being also an unloyal Chinaman, is extremely lengthy; there is much marshaling of argument, and multiplication of examples proving conclusively how strong a hold the author knows this fallacy to have upon the unlearned, and how productive it has been of violence toward both missionaries and native Christians. The point, without being entirely missed by European expositors, has evidently not hitherto received due appreciation.

"The strong deprecation of insult toward, or persecution of, white missionaries which follows, tho founded on an old-time principle of a host's consideration for his guests, is supplied by an argument the more lamentable, in that it would never have entered the mind of a minister of Christ to combat it. The author urges that the preaching of religion is merely a matter of earning a livelihood and, being as legitimate as any other way, should not meet with unreasonable interference.

"The history of Christianity itself is largely a dissertation on the rise and progress of 'our unhappy divisions,' and affords the most overwhelming evidence of the wholly unapostolic methods which have permitted the Catholic Church to present itself to the Chinese inquirer as two hopelessly irreconcilable bodies in perpetual rivalry, whereof the 'Protestant' wing is further subdivided into a number of competing sects, among which the Christian can make a choice 'at his own pleasure.'"

The historical sketch is divided into two parts—before and after the Reformation respectively. We read:

"The leading feature of that great upheaval in the eyes of the honest Chinese critic was the design of the European nations to deprive the Pope of power, especially in temporal and political matters; and the social outcome, standing out most vividly to the same eyes, is the lapse of holy matrimony from a sacrament of the church to the position of a civil contract. The subsequent divorce of religion and morality in the educational system of France is also alluded to, apparently as indicative of the equality of every doctrinal belief, provided the moral code of the country is upheld by the followers of all sects."

The spirit of tolerance so generously displayed by the Chinese writer is doubtless in part accounted for by his belief in the entirely innocuous character of the religion he describes. Thus the writer proceeds:

"The religion of Jesus Christ, the faith of the one divine church, is commended as the amiable and entirely harmless body of opinion which meets the human ideals of a large number of persons of many colors, white predominating. Its intrinsic excellences entitle this religion to respect, while its preachers are blameless men earning an honest living!

"A presentment more attractive to Chinese ways of thinking is hardly conceivable; an appeal against persecution more convincing is perhaps impossible; the more so, in that it honestly conveys the impression made by a study of Christianity on the mind of a scholar approaching the subject with entire absence of prejudice.

"But the church, which has lived through persecutions beside which the Chinese outrages sink into insignificance, is placed in far greater danger by a presentment so entirely alien from the spirit of Christ than by any of those periods of suffering and ill treatment which Kao Poo-Ying so rightly deprecates. Nevertheless she is thus reminded of her weak point.

"The Chinese scholar has done his work well; as a critical historical review his book merits the praise even of Christians, and therein occasions the more anxiety, for thus we learn how a foundation of correct data, interpreted by the methods employed for the evangelization of China, have brought the author to this position.

"Sectarian strife, while it has not blinded him to the moral beauties of Christianity, has induced the conception of the church of God as a congeries of virtuous persons, rather than as the one divine body of Christ. Before all things it is essential that this unhappy error be corrected, if the work of Christ is not to be permanently impeded by the spirit which the Chinese interpret as merely rivalry."

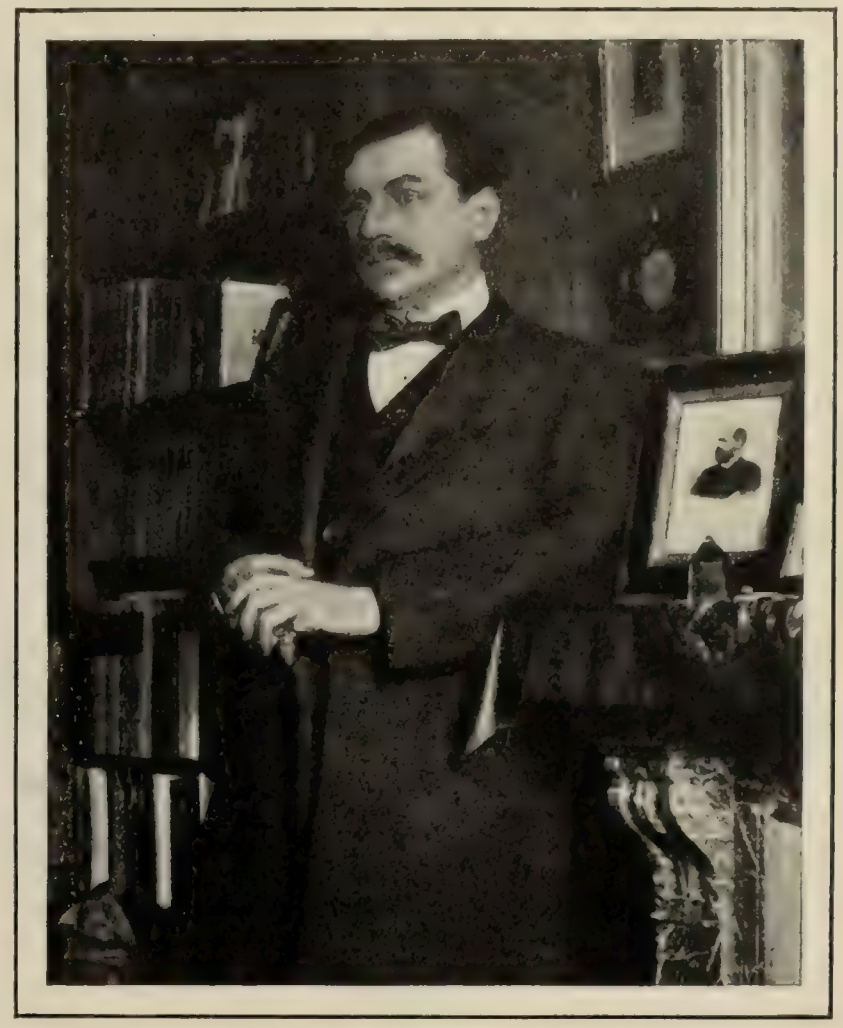
The conclusions of Kao Poo-Ying, thinks the writer of this article, being the opinions of a "literate" of their own race, "will carry a thousandfold more weight among the Chinese than any number of translated foreign books, including even the vernacular rendering of parts of the Scriptures themselves." It has now been in circulation about eighteen months, and may, the writer thinks, be called "a gospel landmark." Further:

"It is, of course quite true that the 'book language' is unknown to a considerable proportion of the people, but the national reverence for all script invariably assures a good audience when printed matter is read aloud in the streets and elsewhere. Moreover, the book was drawn up by order of Viceroy Yuan in a form suitable for use among students, and even as a reading-book for upper classes in the primary schools of Chihli. It follows, therefore, that in one way or another this volume has now reached a large public of all ages and classes, and is beginning slowly (as all things Chinese) but really to evolve what may be called a benevolently critical attitude, as opposed to the popular conception of Christianity.

"The importance of this aspect of the case lies in the fact that the scholar view will tend to extend to other provinces, and will gather an increasing band of followers, just because its methods are the critical and literary methods which most appeal to Chinese mentality; its author is an acknowledged literate of some standing, and it is the first notable treatise of the kind in which no foreigner has had a finger."

PAUL BOURGET ON TRADITION

MR. PAUL BOURGET, who succeeded the late Ferdinand Brunetière (editor of *Revue des Deux Mondes*), as president of the General Association of the Catholic Students of Paris, has recently delivered an address on "Tradition" before that body. This "magnificent discourse," as the *Soleil* (Paris) styles it, evidently had reference to the present condition of things in France where the idea of a church, of a country, of marriage, and of a Bible are being assailed or rejected. These, said the speaker, are all traditional things, they have come down from antiquity and



PAUL BOURGET,

Who regards as "one of the most dangerous errors of our age" the belief that "everything, even the most fundamental verities, must be subject to evolution."

should be unquestioningly adhered to and maintained. He thus opened the statement of his thesis:

"You will not always be young, but you will always be traditionalists. You will escape one of the most dangerous errors of our age, which the greatest intellects have sometimes failed to escape. The recent admirable encyclical of the Holy Father on the subject of Modernism teaches us this. The error I refer to consists in believing that everything, even the most fundamental verities, must be subject to evolution. This is what is meant by the saying that we must keep abreast of our age, an exceedingly misleading expression, for it seems to mean that change is the sole condition of activity. It claims to be the *Credo* of hope and of progress. Examine it well, and you will soon perceive that it is infinitely dangerous."

He here quotes a passage from Bonald, who during the time of the Directory wrote against this same temper of mind and against those "who took the short moments during which they lived for an age."

Mr. Bourget commends Bonald to the study of all "who speak to us of a new society, a new morality, a new church, a new gospel," and continues in these sentences:

"To live, these people tell us, is to evolve. Exactly so; but it is also to endure. If we take evolution in its primitive and biological sense, it implies a change, but it also implies something unchanging. In the hypothesis of Darwin, which is the idea followed by these moral evolutionists, we find that the evolution of a

species is only intended to effect its conservation, that is to say, to safeguard certain essential organs which never can be changed, for should they be changed, the end would be not evolution but death."

Speaking of the evolution of society, he observes that there are certain elements or factors in life which can not be changed if life is to be preserved. He enumerates them as the family, the institution of monogamy, paternal authority, marriage fidelity, and obedience to parents. He proceeds:

"Nor must I omit the church. And here I need only repeat the words of the Bible: 'Lord, to whom should we go, thou hast the words of everlasting life.' . . . A belief in these things is what we mean to proclaim when we call ourselves traditionalists. This word is by no means synonymous with retrogressionists. No one retrogrades by proving the equality of triangles by the reasoning employed in antiquity. No one retrogrades by saying that two and two make four, as the first men who ever counted used to say. But he who declares that a straight line is not the shortest way between two points, and that two and two make five, is a regressionist indeed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN EVANGELICAL MONARCH

THE need of a "universal conversion" is the text of a proclamation just issued by King Gustaf to the Swedish people. The document calls attention to the fact that Sweden, instead of having one "Thanksgiving day," has four; and the King has appointed for the current year the Sundays of March 8, May 10, July 12, and October 18 as the special days which, "according to good and ancient custom," shall be observed by "general thanksgiving, fasting, repentance, and prayer." In the course of his proclamation, which is quoted in translation in *The War Cry* (New York), he observes:

"There is a wide-spread indifference to Christ, and even blasphemy against him may be heard. No one among us can say that he has with word and life so earnestly opposed evil and witnessed for truth and right that he has no share in the responsibility for prevailing sins; and heavy is the responsibility which rests upon a people which rejects God's saving grace. Changes and improvements are indeed sought after in our times, but the most important change and improvement is a universal conversion to God."

Continuing, this successor of Gustavus Adolphus extols the benefits derived from the Reformation and invokes in his people a continuance of its spirit. We read:

"By the Reformation the subjects of heart conversion and God's unspeakably great gift to broken hearts were emphasized with a clearness which shines out in the history of the world. May, therefore, the memory of the Reformation be blest among us! Let us follow its exhortations, to hold the Word of God, seek the righteousness with which God clothes us, and aim at such a development and activity of life as shall be like a plant growing out of love and faith in the heart. The gospel of Jesus Christ, which the Reformation brought anew into the light, like the gold of truth, cleansed from the dross of the inventions of man, shone clearly for Gustavus Adolphus, his people and army, and it has lost neither its glory nor its power.

"In spite of much enmity shown toward the gospel of Christ, we see it, even in our times, bring about blessed effects, both in Christendom and in the heathen world. As living seeds are borne over the sea and germinate on foreign shores, so does the Gospel of Christ come to heathen lands. Since we also assist in this work, may it be done with such truth and love as will show that we deeply desire to present to our fellow men in far-off countries a gift which has for ourselves a priceless value!

"The chief condition for all uplifting of the soul, and the gathering of our people into a solid unity and to strenuous effort toward high ends, is that what has in itself an imperishable worth should also be dear to our hearts. The zeal of many to make the Fatherland precious to the Swedish people is rich in promise; but still more promising will it be if we as well, and before all else, have one and the same precious faith, one hope, one Savior, and one God who is the Father of us all."

"BOXER" INDEMNITY AND LOOT

ECHOES from the Boxer rebellion that have been rife in various religious journals have brought to public notice the *morale* of our representatives during that period, both religious and lay. The question of indemnity claims of missionaries and missionary boards for losses during the Boxer outbreak has been misunderstood in some of the public organs, and the matter has been set forth in a statement by the committee on reference and counsel at the recent Conference of Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada. This report, published in *The Examiner* (New York), contains the following:

"Senator Lodge reports that the entire amount paid out by the United States Government for all claims that were presented is $2,000,000. In this connection, Washington press dispatches state that the most exorbitant claims were those of the wives of missionaries, and that a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is reported as saying: 'The wardrobes of the wives of those missionaries must have far exceeded in value those of the most extravagant actress on the stage to-day. Taking their claims at their face value, their diamonds alone must have been worth as much as the entire stock of the largest diamond dealer in New York City.'

"To say nothing of the fact that 'the entire stock of the largest diamond dealer in New York' is worth much more than $2,000,000, the natural inference from the Senator's remark is that the missionary claims amount to nearly, if not quite, the $2,000,000 referred to, and that the chief item of these claims was for wardrobes and jewels. The fact is that the $2,000,000 included the claims of many who were not missionaries, and that the bulk of the money paid for missionary claims was for mission property destroyed, chiefly schools and hospitals and their apparatus. The losses of one society on property account alone amounted to nearly $400,000. The claims of the missionaries for personal property covered, in some cases, residences owned by them, and generally libraries, household furniture, and supplies, as well as clothing."

Attention has been called both by the secular and the religious press to a recent sale in New York of rare and costly objects of Chinese art owned by Mrs. Conger, wife of our Minister to China during the Boxer uprising. Quite generally the press has referred to these things as "loot," tho *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) asserts that the objects were purchased from the despoilers by Mr. Conger "after the looting was over and the thieves sought a market for their spoil." Among the pieces of the collection were several sacred relics, and *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) avers that "so anxious are the Chinese to obtain possession of some of the sacred pieces that their secret agents were at the scene of the sale to bid them in." *The Congregationalist* comments:

"We wish, in the interests of good neighborhood and the example which a Christian nation ought to set, that the disposal of these goods could have been managed differently. For they belonged to the intimate or the ceremonial life of the monarchs of China. There were garments of state, each in its own color, for the use of the Emperor and the princes and princesses—all ornamented with priceless embroidery. There were the adornments of the private rooms of the imperial family. There was a bell which was sacred to one of the chief religious conceptions of the Chinese people, which was rung only once a year, when the Emperor went out to usher in the spring by worship and the opening of the ground by himself holding the plow. There is something of the old days of barbarism in the exportation, under the sacred rights of an ambassador, of objects so intimate or of such religious worth, from the land where they had their meaning, to become mere objects of art held for a while for private admiration and then advertised and sold to the highest bidder at public vendue. We wish it had been possible for our Government, or at least for a voluntary association of American citizens, to have purchased the collection and returned it to the Chinese Emperor. It would have been a fit protest against the wrongs which China suffered at the hands of foreign soldiers—in which, we are glad to say, the American expeditionary force had little or no share."

LETTERS AND ART

UNPROTECTED COMPOSERS

COMPOSERS who have suffered from the invasions of their legitimate incomes by the encroaching popularity of the automatic instruments now find themselves in a position to urge all the more strongly the change of the copyright law. The recent Supreme-Court decision denying copyright protection where perforated music-rolls are concerned not only confirms the composer's grievance but clears the way for legislative action. Victor Herbert, president of the Authors and Composers' Coypright League of America, states the case for the composer in the March number of *The Circle* (New York). Music stored up in perforated rolls to be reproduced by mechanical pianos and other automatic instruments is more and more widely circulated, to the consequent decrease in the composer's income. His music is less and less sold in its printed sheet form. Mr. Herbert writes:

"The introduction of the automatic musical instrument becomes a matter of deep concern and serious importance to the composer. While these devices tend to increase the audiences of the composer, for the sale of each record and roll means a patient hearer of his latest efforts, and an appreciation of his labors, yet they are under the present state of our copyright laws portentous of much evil and injury to the musical art, and unless Congress comes to the rescue of the composer and extends his copyright so as to cover the automatic reproduction of his compositions, the art of music will decline. These reproducing devices of musical works were unknown when the present copyright laws were enacted, and consequently no express provision of law in respect to them was embodied therein. The manufacturers have taken advantage of this defect in the law by appropriating for use upon their machines the best compositions without the leave or license of the composer and without paying him any compensation for his efforts. . . . . .

"Good music being so essential to their industry, it would be supposed that the manufacturers of these devices would exert every possible effort to stimulate and encourage the art which they exploit for profit.

"On the contrary, however, this industry from its very foundation has been conducted in the spirit of narrow and short-sighted selfishness, exploiting the exertions of the composers, their names and reputations, without offering them any reward or consulting their wishes as to the manner of the reproduction of their works. These manufacturers seize for use on the machines such compositions only as have through the expenditure of much effort, labor, and money on the part of the composer and sheet-music publisher or theatrical manager acquired valuable reputations and become favorites with the public."

Photo by Pach Brothers, New York.

VICTOR HERBERT,

Who declares that if the manufacturers of mechanical musical devices "become the principal users of modern music and refuse to compensate the composer for his labors, he will abandon music-writing as a profession and will engage in more lucrative occupations, and he will refuse to give whatever works he may compose to the public to be exploited for the unjust enrichment of others."

The suit which elicited the Supreme-Court decision was brought by a music-publishing house of Massachusetts against a New Jersey corporation, involving the question whether copyrighted music is protected against reproduction on perforated paper for use in mechanical pianos and similar instruments. Justice Day, according to the New York *Tribune*, announced the decision that "as the perforated sheets can only be made serviceable in connection with the machines in which they are used and can not be read, the reproduction of music in this manner is not a violation of the copyright law." We quote from the decision:

"Musical compositions have been the subject of copyright protection since the statute of February 3, 1831, and laws have been passed including them since that time. When we turn to the consideration of the act it seems evident that Congress has dealt with the tangible thing, a copy of which is required to be filed with the Librarian of Congress, and wherever the words are used (copy or copies) they seem to refer to the term in its ordinary sense of indicating reproduction or duplication of the original. Section 4,956 provides that two copies of a book, map, chart, or musical composition, etc., shall be delivered at the office of the Librarian of Congress.

"What is meant by a copy?

"Various definitions have been given by the experts called in the case. The one which most commends itself to our judgment is perhaps as clear as can be made, and defines a copy of a musical composition to be a 'written or printed record of it in intelligible notation.' It may be true that in a broad sense a mechanical instrument which reproduces a tune copies it, but this is a strained and artificial meaning. When the combination of musical sounds is reproduced to the ear it is the original tune as conceived by the author which is heard. These musical tones are not a copy which appeals to the eye. In no sense can musical sounds which reach through the sense of hearing be said to be copies as that term is generally understood, and as we believe it was intended to be understood in the statutes under consideration. A musical composition is an intellectual creation which first exists in the mind of the composer; he may play it for the first time upon an instrument. It is not susceptible of being copied until it has been put in a form which others can see and read. The statute has not provided for the protection of the intellectual conception apart from the thing produced, however meritorious such conception may be, but has provided for the making and filing of a tangible thing, against the publication and duplication of which it is the purpose of the statute to protect the composer.

"These perforated rolls are parts of a machine which, when duly applied and properly operated in connection with the mechanism to which they are adapted, produce musical tones in harmonious combination. But we can not think that they are copies within the meaning of the copyright act.

"It may be true that the use of these perforated rolls, in the absence of statutory protection, enables the manufacturers thereof to enjoy the use of musical composition for which they pay no value. But such considerations properly address themselves to the legislative and not to the judicial branch of the Government. As the act of Congress now stands, we believe it does not include these records as copies or publications of the copyrighted music involved in these cases."

Justice Holmes, in a separate opinion, holds that

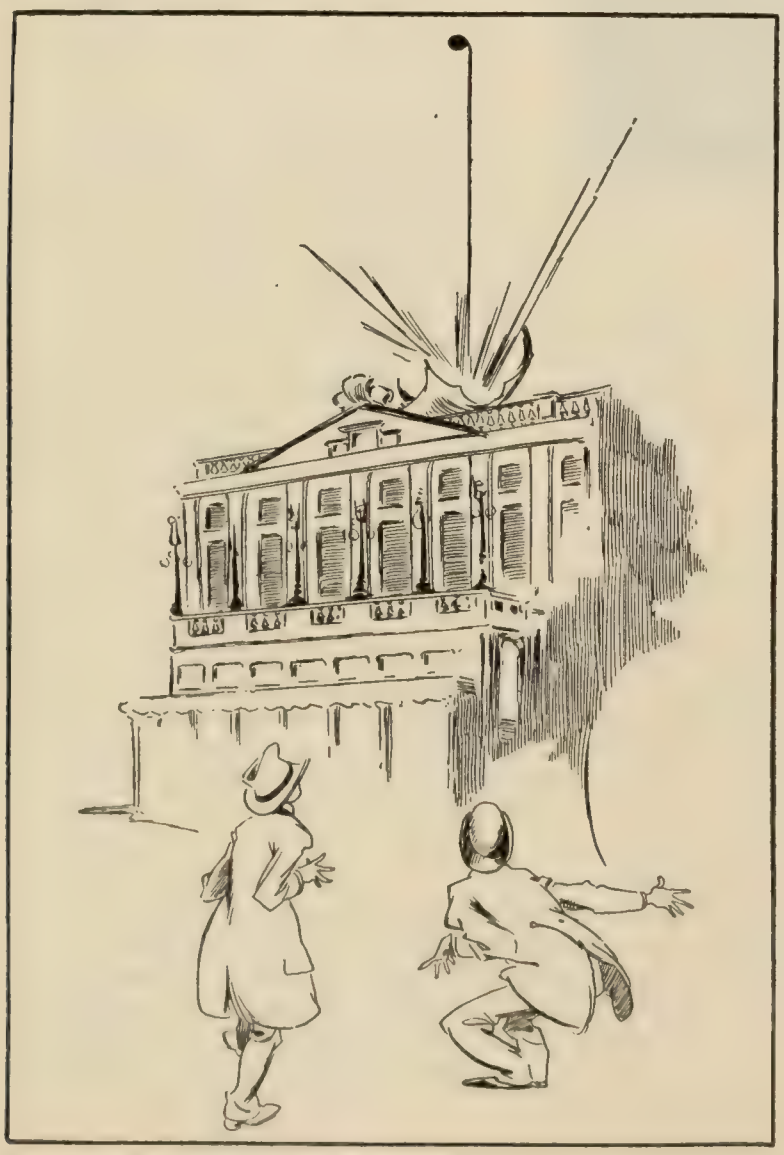
"A musical composition is a rational collocation of sound, apart from concepts, reduced to a tangible expression, from which the collocation can be reproduced either with or without continuous human intervention. On principle anything that mechanically reproduces that collocation of sounds ought to be held a copy, or, if the statute is too narrow, ought to be made so by a further act, except so far as some extraneous consideration of policy may oppose. What license may be implied from a sale of the copyrighted

article is a different and harder question, but I leave it untouched, as license is not relied upon as a ground for the judgment of the court."

TETRAZZINI'S DEFIANCE

THE secret of Tetrazzini's power over her audiences is a certain defiance in the face of criticism or of indifference. It is this, as she explains it, that carried her to success in New York and London. London knew nothing about her when she first appeared there, and she had to conquer a sort of expectation of boredom; New York had heard of London's frenzies, and, like the man from Missouri, "had to be shown." The London *Daily Mail* has recently asked the prima donna to write her impressions of first-night audiences in the two cities, and her account (in *The Mail* of February 17) reveals some interesting facts about the "psychology of a début." She informs us that "the kind things the London critics had written about me caused some New-Yorkers to be frankly skeptical, others even resentful, and the expectations of the rest were raised to such an altitude that I felt I must do the best singing of my life to justify in any degree what they had said about me in the reports sent from London." Mme. Tetrazzini proceeds in quite the best form of newspaper English:

"To deny that I was dreadfully nervous when I stepped before the footlights at the Manhattan Opera would be both foolish and untrue. In that respect I felt entirely different at my London première, for I was comparatively unknown then, and had everything to gain, with little to lose. I remember, oh, so vividly, the



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EXPLOSION? NO! TETRAZZINI'S HIGH X.
By Hy. Mayer.

rows and rows of empty seats at Covent Garden, and the politely indifferent attitude and bearing of the people in the stalls and boxes. The atmosphere was one of complete boredom, and I could seem to read the very thoughts in those immobile faces: 'We're in for an evening of mild suffering and ennui, so please hurry and get it over with as little delay as possible.'

"To a singer of my temperament an audience of that kind was a challenge—nay, an inspiration. I felt my artistic blood rise, as it were, and I poured all of myself into my song, seeking with every fibre of my being to sing my way into the hearts of that public which I had always heard was so hard to conquer, but, once won, remained loyal forever and a day. Whether I succeeded or not I leave to others to judge, but as for myself, I noticed the bored looks gradually give way to expressions of surprize, then of interest and pleasure and delight.

"I felt that a current of magnetism had established a connection over the footlights between my auditors and me. After that—well, there were no more rows of empty seats when I made my other appearances."

No such conditions faced the singer in New York as marked the London début. She goes on:

"In the newspapers of this city no secret had been made for days before the première of the fact that every seat in the house was sold at exorbitant prices, and that *tout* New York would be at the Manhattan Opera to hear me. Two nights before my 'Traviata' opening the opera was given at the Metropolitan Opera, and every newspaper in New York praised its production heartily. I knew, therefore, that I would face not only keen criticism but comparison also, that odious nightmare of the artiste.

"If the London public seemed to say, 'We're bored,' the New York audience had an air about it of 'We've heard all about you, but we don't believe a word of it until you compel us to.' Is it any wonder, then, that I felt a frightful clutch at my throat when I stepped forward to sing the 'Libiamo' verse, and a few moments later found myself alone on the stage to do or to die with the 'Ah, fors' e lui' aria, one of the most exacting coloration tests in all the repertory of florid song? Singers will understand what I mean when I say that I hardly recognized my own voice as I began. Instantly I felt a wave of something sweep over the house which savored of disappointment. 'Is this the much-heralded Tetrazzini?' everybody appeared to flash at his or her neighbor; 'this the woman with the voice that pleased London so greatly?'

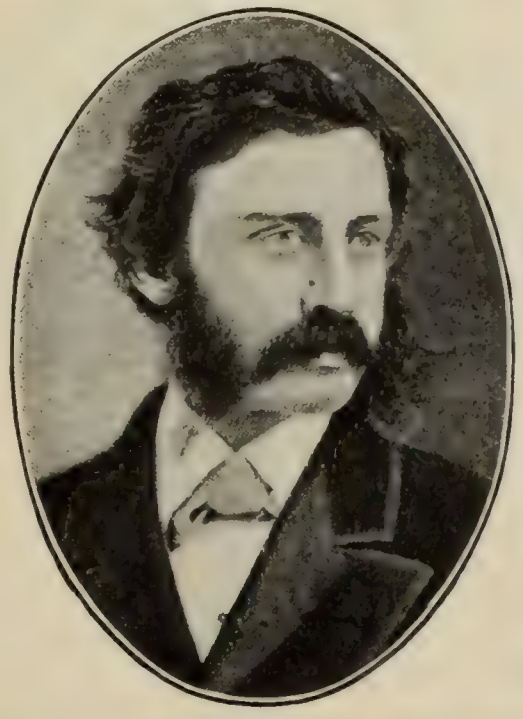
"That moment of doubt was my salvation, for it banished all my timidity and in an instant restored my mastery over my vocal cords and stiffened my resolution into the same aggressive courage I felt when I first gazed into those impassively unconcerned faces at Covent Garden.

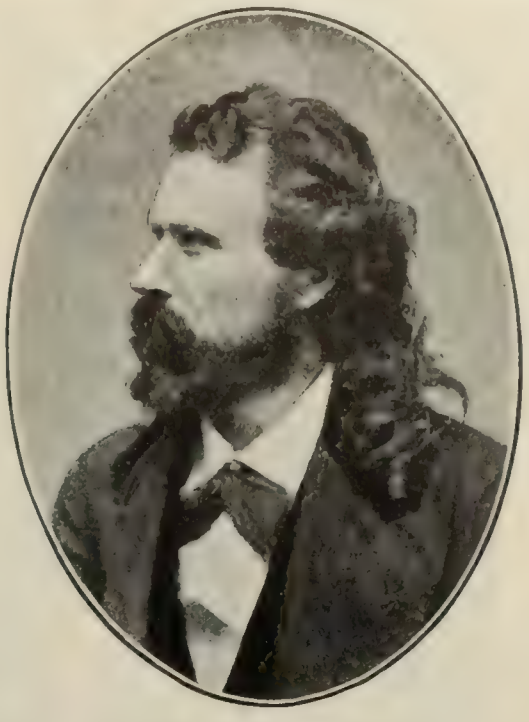
"The 'Ah, fors' e lui' aria and the 'Semper Libera' poured from my throat almost as though I had nothing whatever to do with the performance, and the only sensation I experienced was one of almost delirious artistic abandon and recklessness. The awakening came with a tumult and a suddenness that almost frightened me out of my wits. As I ended my song with the high E flat in alt, the audience seemed to burst into one prolonged penetrating roar, relieved here and there by cheers and cries of 'Bis!' and 'Brava!' from my Italian compatriots, who were there in force. I don't know how long the miniature riot lasted; it appeared to be hours, but in reality it was only ten minutes or so.

"Half mechanically I bowed and bowed, and went forth alone and with the other singers, with the conductor, Signor Campanini (my brother-in-law, by the way), and at last with Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, the impresario. When the curtain finally remained down Mr. Hammerstein, wildly enthusiastic, told me that I had won the New York public. Womanlike, I promptly fell to weeping at the moment when a man, in a similar position, would have thrown his hat into the air and shouted his joy broadcast."

Mme. Tetrazzini is "aware" that some critics found fault the next morning "with this or that or the other thing in my singing, denouncing my *parlando* and other 'andos' with a wonderful profusion of scientific terms," but she thinks that "the views of four or five men" count nothing after the way the audience received her. She adds:

"After all, it is the public which makes my career possible, and if I am on friendly terms with my dear London and New York audiences, what care I for the whole chorus of carping critics—and I am proud to say there are only a few of them who don't like me? On the whole, I agree with the facetious actor who once said: 'There are only two kinds of critics, good and bad; the good are the ones who praise me, and the bad are those who don't.'"





From the "Pacific Monthly."

BRET HARTE
As he appeared in 1868, when he became editor of *The Overland Monthly*.

INA DONNA COOLBRITH,
Regarded by Bret Harte as "the sweetest note in California literature."

JOAQUIN MILLER
When he first achieved literary fame as the poet of the Sierras.

SOME OF THE EARLY SAN-FRANCISCO BOHEMIANS.

THE LOST BOHEMIA OF SAN FRANCISCO

NO uncharted land has been or is more eagerly sought than that of Bohemia. Like *Hamlet's* companions, seeking to find the whereabouts of the ghost on the terrace before the castle, men say, "'Tis here!" "'Tis here!" "'Tis gone!" Paris, London, New York, all utter these exclamations; but San Francisco, in the reminiscent words of Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, cries out, "'Twas here, but 'tis gone!" The "Bohemia" that he writes of in *The Pacific Monthly* (San Francisco, February) mainly concerns the early days of the now extinct *Overland Monthly*, and the group that wrote for it, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Ina Coolbrith, Prentice Mulford, and others besides Mr. Stoddard himself. *The Overland Monthly*, whose first editor was Bret Harte, was originated and founded, we are told, by Anton Roman. Mr. Stoddard asserts that he "deserves a statue in the Golden-Gate Park of San Francisco." He was the first bookseller in the "half-tamed country," the "first publisher worthy of the name on the whole Pacific Slope." He chose Harte for his editor, tho he feared that Harte "would be likely to lean too much toward the purely literary articles," while the projector aimed at "a magazine that would help the material development of the Coast." Mr. Stoddard writes:

"Roman knew Harte pretty thoroughly. He knew that Bret was sure to be the bright particular star in the constellation of *Overland* contributors; that he was a painstaking writer who was never quite satisfied with his own work and not always ready when needed; therefore, for three months before the issue of the first number of *The Overland Monthly*—July, 1868—Roman had Harte constantly under his watchful eye. They went together into the Santa Clara Valley and the Santa Cruz Mountains. He says: 'Meanwhile I secured for Mr. Harte whatever was within my reach in the way of sketches, tales, and incidents in print and picture form—showing the life of miners in the gold-diggings during the early pioneer days of California. I still retain duplicates of many of them, tho I remember how unwillingly I parted with some of them, of which no duplicates could be secured.

"'Furthermore, I used my best efforts to impress upon his mind that the field of story-writing of the early California gold-diggers and their mining-camps was yet comparatively new ground and almost entirely open on all sides for him.'

"Does it not seem that to Anton Roman is due some credit for putting Harte upon a trail which he, alone, was destined to follow with success?

"That trail was not a primrose path—primroses have no thorns—and in six brief months a woman proof-reader for *The Overland Monthly* sat sternly in the seat of the scornful and refused to soil her hands with the proof of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.' Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper was a religious enthusiast who ran an independent Bible class and was excommunicated by many of her own sect. She was a cousin of Bob Ingersoll. One day, in her parlor, I took a book from her table—it was Ingersoll's 'Ghosts.' Turning to the fly-leaf I read this inscription in his handwriting: 'If all Christians were like you, this book would never have been written.' Yet I am quite sure that Robert G. Ingersoll would never have turned his back on 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.'

"Harte was fastidious to a degree. He wrote and rewrote and rewrote and still was not satisfied with what he had written. I have seen him fretting impatiently and pacing up and down the room because he could not find the exact word he wanted to fit into a line of prose. Words were suggested; he only stormed the more and said, 'It must be a word of *two* syllables!' No one knew better than he that perfect prose, tho one can not scan it, hath yet a rhythm as fine as verse and far more evasive."

Bret Harte edited *The Overland* for three years and "was an exacting and relentless critic," and a great force, as Mr. Stoddard acknowledges, in developing the present writer's own talent. Harte used to urge his younger brother writer to eschew the pleasures of social life. Stoddard goes on:

"Harte . . . used to say to me: 'Why do you waste your time among these people? They encourage you in idleness when you should be hard at work. Leave them alone and strive to do something better than you have yet done.' I suppose it was this deep, personal interest he seemed to take in me that encouraged me in the composition of my 'South-Sea Idyls'; indeed it was he who first suggested that I write those very 'Idyls'; yet when he deserted *The Overland Monthly* and California for Boston and *The Atlantic Monthly*—lured by a bonus of $10,000 a year—he did the very thing he had warned me against doing and neglected his pen for the fleshpots of Cambridge and Beacon Hill. James R. Osgood, the publisher of *The Atlantic Monthly*, told me that never in his business career had he gotten so little out of a contributor, or with such pains."

Mr. Stoddard tells of his first interview with Joaquin Miller. He one day answered a ring of the door-bell and found on the doorstep "a tall, slender man, in sombrero and moccasins, and with a long linen duster clothing him like a shroud from head to heel." Miller had selected Stoddard's house because "a solitary acacia-tree, still in its adolescence, grew before it." "Poets

always seek the shelter of green boughs, and that is the only tree in sight," observed Miller to his host, who took him, "just ashore from the Oregon steamer," to a "large restaurant below the Plaza." Mr. Stoddard proceeds:

"When Joaquin and I had refreshed ourselves at the restaurant, on the occasion of our first meeting, he took my arm and said naively, 'Now let us go and see the poets.' There were not many to see in those days and they were not all seeable, but we went to

JAMES METCALFE,

The dramatic critic of *Life*, who ascribes to "personal vanity" the "fantastic tricks and mannerisms" of some of our actresses "which are taking them farther and farther away from the realm of truth."

The *Overland* office and found Bret Harte, who had reviewed Joaquin's first *bound* volume of poems—'Joaquin et al.'—that had been preceded by a little paper-covered collection of verse called 'Specimens,' now exceedingly rare. Harte had referred to the poet as in some measure resembling a war-horse with flames issuing from his nostrils, etc. I think we were none of us entirely at ease; but the ease came later in good measure when we entered a quiet parlor on the east side of Taylor Street, just north of Washington, wherein the prevailing atmosphere was that of a long summer twilight perfumed with lavender; something of extra charm was added to it by the tinkle of falling water in a marble fountain that graced a garden over the way.

"The mistress of this enchanting retreat was Ina Donna Coolbrith, and as she entered our presence I heard Joaquin whisper to himself: 'Divinely tall and most divinely fair!' This restful room was the resort of Bret Harte, Charles Henry Webb, poor Kendall, who took his own life betimes, and others of our literary and artistic coterie. As for me, I was nowhere more at home than there, in the days that are no more. Harte considered Ina Coolbrith 'the sweetest note in California literature.' Alas! all that made her life hopeful and happy—her books, her authors' copies, her little gallery of paintings, the gifts of artist friends, her priceless manuscripts and letters from world-famous people, together with every souvenir of the glorious past were snatched from her by the holocaust of that fatal April that left her, with so many others, desolate among their wind-swept ashes. Another San Francisco may eventually assert itself; but the city that sat like a siren by the sea and might have been the delight and despair of Ulysses himself, is lost to us forever; yea, 'lost forever, and forever and forever and evermore.'"

VANITY OF SUCCESSFUL ACTRESSES

PERSONAL vanity has produced in certain of the women of our stage what Mr. Metcalfe of *Life* (New York) calls a "minor evil" which is doing its part to "rob the theatre of legitimate and intelligent interest." This charge constitutes another of the outspoken criticisms that this fearless reviewer of theatrical events brings forward, showing the causes of the decadence of the theatre in America. The others he has been fighting are "the low standard of public taste and the commercial monopoly which, by pandering to the uncultured many, keeps a strangle-hold on both the business and the art of the institution."

In contrast to the exhibitions of those puffed with personal vanity are the simple and direct performances of certain others from which "one comes away with a feeling of satisfaction in having seen a real reproduction of human nature." "They make us feel that our own intelligences have been at work and not that we have been onlookers at an exhibition of trickery based largely on personal vanity." Mr. Metcalfe becomes specific:

"The performances this winter of Mme. Nazimova, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and Olga Nethersole go to show that when a woman artist rises to the position where she is above authority, she loses her sense of proportion. In all these cases there has been evidence of wilful forgetfulness of the first canon of acting: that simple, direct, and sincere interpretation of character is its foundation. These ladies, having reached the level in their careers where they may do as they will and no one may say them nay, embroider into their work fantastic tricks and mannerisms which are taking them farther and farther away from the realm of truth. They may justify to themselves the substitution of freakishness for realism on the ground that the more they make themselves unlike anything known and familiar, the more they make themselves objects of curiosity and interest. They may even believe that strangeness of personality is a good advertisement. The divine Sara was an adept at advertising herself through her personality, but if these ladies are taking her for an example they should remember that she did her advertising through extraneous things, and not at the cost of her art. It is not to be believed that Mme. Bernhardt is less a woman than the others, but the conclusion is inevitable that she is more an artist.

"Personal vanity is doubtless largely responsible for these eccentricities. To attract attention to one's self is easier by the assumption of something weird and strange than by the legitimate stage broadening of effects. The course of reasoning seems to be, How can I make a sensation, not by perfecting the delineation of this character within the bounds of what might be natural and credible, but by adding to it things which shall make it noticeable and talked about by their strangeness and artificiality?"

MR. HOWELLS DEFENDED—Mrs. Atherton's charge (reported by us some weeks since) that Mr. Howells is our "literary tyrant" has gone far afield and met with something like amused skepticism from the Manchester *Guardian*, where we see Mrs. Atherton thus interpreted:

"Mr. Howells is an unconscious tyrant acting as a censor of imaginative effort; he is the head of the 'Magazine School.' He is good enough in his way, and in this commonplace way he may be even faultless, but it seems that in America it is easy to be faultless, and Mrs. Atherton wants the fire of genius to break through the smooth surfaces. . . . Yet we may recollect that Mr. Howells was an early and profound admirer of Tolstoy and the great Russian novelists, and we think it was he—it certainly might have been—who replied to a suggestion that the American novelists should peg themselves up to the Russian pitch by a pertinent contrast between the exuberant life and conscious civilizations of the United States and the tragedy of Russian evolution. It may be that a refusal to imitate the genius of another nation and the example of a strong man like Mr. Howells have had a moderating influence on American fiction, but we can not believe that the strong individual talent is submerged. Room will always be found for a Cable, a Bret Harte, or a Stephen Crane—it is a side issue that Crane was influenced by Tolstoy—and we suspect that the fiery ones who are kept down would not burn with a very pure flame."

ONE OF THE CARS IN THE RACE TO PARIS.

THE ROAD THROUGH KIRKSTONE PASS, WESTMORELAND, ENGLAND.

MOTOR-OMNIBUS TRANSFER IN USE IN PARIS.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD FOR THE RACE TO PARIS

Now that the several cars taking part in the New-York-to-Paris race are well on their way to San Francisco, an outline of the remainder of the journey, more in detail than any heretofore given in these pages, will doubtless be welcome. Owing to delays caused by bad roads, the cars are much behind their expected time. It was hoped that San Francisco would be reached in time for a steamer to land them at Seattle for sailing from that port for Valdez in Alaska on March 10 or March 16, with a further option of March 27. The latter date seems now the more probable one for the departure from Seattle. From Valdez, which lies at the mouth of the Copper River, far to the west of Sitka, the cars expect to resume the journey on their own wheels, going along the Government trail to Fairbanks, 376 miles in the interior, and traversing two mountain ranges. The route thence follows the Tanana River to Fort Gibbon, which is 150 miles farther on. Here will be met the Yukon, which they will follow almost to its mouth.

There is a well-beaten trail thus far which is traversed regularly by the United States mail and by about a thousand passengers a year besides the regular freight shipping made by sleds. A writer in the New York *Times* says further of the route:

"All along this way there are telegraph-stations—at least ten in the 1,200 miles between Valdez and Nome. There are road-houses every twelve or fifteen miles through the entire distance. Gasoline was not available in sufficient quantities, and had to be laid in all the way by dog-sleds. In fact, when the cars started from New York the trail of gasoline extended every foot of the way from New York to Paris with the exception of about 900 miles in Siberia. Gasoline was shipped from the United States and freighters were engaged to spread it along the trail. The cost of transporting gasoline was $2.83 a gallon; the gasoline itself cost only 25 cents a gallon."

The descent of the Yukon will end at Kaltag, when the cars will begin to make their way across an eighty-mile stretch to Unalakluk on Norton's Bay, whence they will follow the shore to Nome. As to the crossing of Bering Strait, the same writer says:

"Three ways have been considered. One is to chop through the rough field of ice and with sleds and skin boats take the dismantled cars across the twenty-eight-mile gap between Cape East and Cape Prince of Wales. This entails a tremendous amount of work, and means at least a week's time in crossing, with the danger always of the ice breaking up and carrying car and men away. It is only possible at an early date, before the thaw begins.

"The conditions at the Strait are: A twenty-eight-mile expanse broken by two islands in the center. Big Diomede is four miles wide, Little Diomede one mile wide, leaving twenty-three miles of water to cross. Five miles on either side the shore ice is absolutely safe and fairly smooth, but in the intervening thirteen miles there is open water or else moving ice-fields, drifting with the currents. The sleds and boats, however, cross and carry 2,000-pound loads, including the weight of the crews and dogs. The machines would have to be completely dismantled to admit of thus crossing.

"The second method is to run out over the shore ice to the first steamer that reaches Nome. This stands five miles from shore, and unloads its freight on the ice, carting it by four-horse teams to the city of Nome. It is possible to load an automobile on the steamer and unload it on the ice on the other side. This means a long delay at Nome, however, as well as the jeopardizing of the chances of crossing Siberia.

"The third method is to wait for a steamer to reach Nome and to carry the cars to the other side after a longer delay. This is not considered seriously. The autoists confidently expect to use the first plan. They have promises of all the assistance that Nome can afford."

In Siberia will be encountered difficulties quite as great as these, if not greater. Says the same writer:

"There is no way by which gasoline can be taken as far as East Cape in Siberia. It must be taken across Bering Strait with the car or ahead of it, and forwarded to points to be reached by the cars along the shore of the Arctic Ocean. Nine hundred miles of difficult travel must be encountered by this means before the cars reach the first gasoline station in Siberia.

"At that station gasoline has been placed at great cost and by almost superhuman effort. It was shipped by the Nobel Oil Company, which at Irkutsk has a station from which it has supplied the entire route, by sending teams to Yakutsk on the Lena River, and from there shipping by dogs to the mouth of the river at Boulong, dropping part of the load at Schigansk, midway.

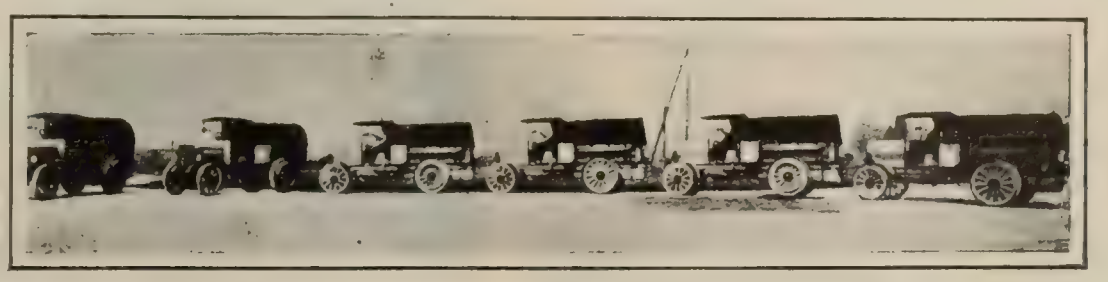
"From Boulong dogs took the oil and gasoline to Oustiana on the Arctic Ocean, and by reindeer teams it was shipped from there to Nijni Kolimsk on the Kolimsk River. This is the farthest station eastward in Siberia, and the first that will be reached after leaving Nome. It is 900 miles distant westward from East Cape."

It will be seen therefore that, having crossed Bering Strait, the cars must proceed along the northern shore of Eastern Siberia until they reach the mouth of the Lena River, whence they will go up the Lena valley to the head waters of the river, finally reaching Irkutsk. When the latter point is reached they will seem to be near home, for from Irkutsk went Prince Borghese in his Italian car: but Irkutsk is nearly 7,000 miles from Paris. On the journey from Nome, however, the racers will be out of communication with other points until they arrive at Yakutsk on the Lena River, which is the first telegraph-station. They will not be heard of from the time when they leave East Cape until they have traversed 3,000 miles of rarely traversed country.

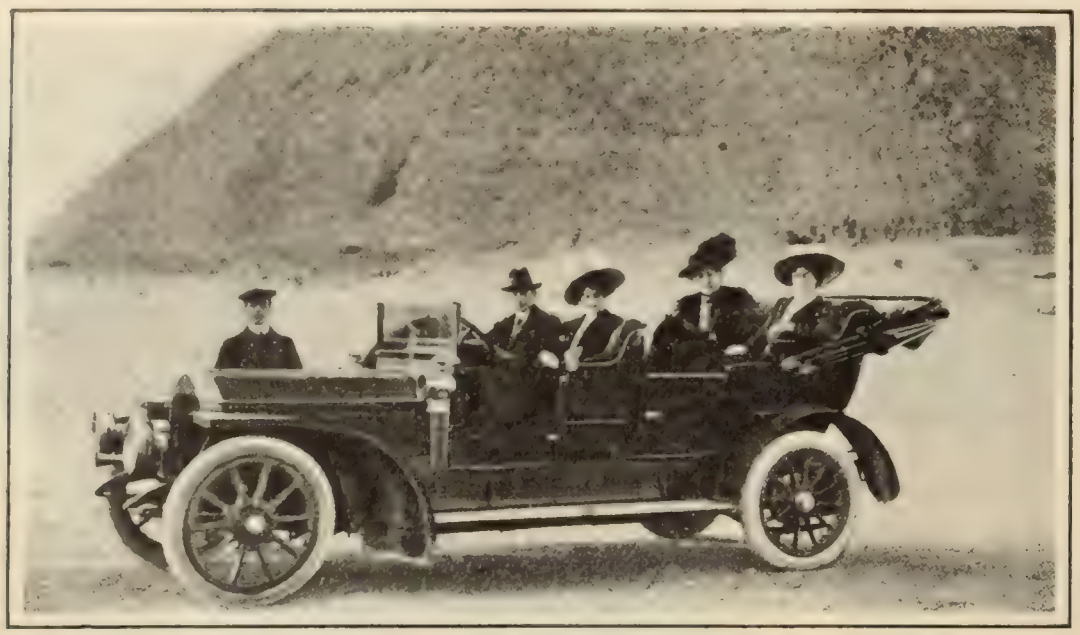
In conclusion this writer says:

"It is useless to minimize the hardships that will be encountered or the difficulty of the whole task. It looks impossible to any one who has not studied out all the obstacles and how to meet them, or to one who does not know the determined character of the men engaged.

"These men have built machines that cost $3,000 or more and have come across the Atlantic at considerable expense. They have paid $500 apiece to spread gasoline in Alaska alone, and $1,000 more for its transportation in Siberia. It is costing them all told upward of $20,000 apiece to



A TRAIN OF MOTOR-WAGONS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.



MOTOR PARTY AT THE BASE OF THE GREAT PYRAMID OF GHIZA.

make the trip, and more than a third of that has already been paid."

TAKING CARS TO EUROPE

In order to relieve steamship passengers of many annoying details in the shipment of their cars on the same steamer they take themselves, some of the Atlantic lines have made special arrangements to facilitate the work of transportation. None of the lines will carry cars unless they are crated. Hence the first step was to arrange for having the crating done on the piers. One of the German lines has issued a booklet describing in detail the facilities it affords:

"Carpenters especially skilled in this class of work build the boxes for the automobile on the pier terminal, and tourists are thereby enabled to run their cars directly to the piers under their own motive power, avoiding the jolting that a car receives while being carted across New York, besides saving the cost of drayage, which varies from $15 to $20.

"Another convenience offered by this arrangement, is that the passenger may use his automobile up to the day prior to sailing, as the car can be delivered in the morning to the carpenters and then be immediately boxed and placed on the ship. The crates are built in such a manner that they may be taken apart on arrival abroad and used again for the return shipment of the automobile, saving thereby the cost of a new box that would be otherwise required. This arrangement applies primarily to those passengers whose cars are returned from the same port at which they were landed. When the automobile is returned from a different port, it may prove more economical to build a new crate, rather than to ship the lumber of the old box from the port at which it is landed to the port whence the automobile is to be returned."

Figures of the cost of such service are not given in the circular, but the items against which charges are made are named as follows: Boxing at piers; custom-house service in New York; for lifting automobile into the steamer; ocean freight; for lifting automobile out of the steamer; unboxing of car; custom-house formalities at port of debarkation; storage of lumber (empty case); insurance of lumber (empty case); reshipping of lumber to another port, if necessary; refund of duties paid; reboxing of car; freight to New York; U. S. customs entry at New York.

It is explained further in the circular that for Cherbourg and Plymouth cars are carried in the upper compartments of the steamer, and on arrival in port are discharged into a tender at the same time that the passenger goes aboard another tender, so that "the passenger is able to obtain his car within two to four hours after the arrival of the steamer at the port."

MOTOR TRANSFERS IN LARGE CITIES

A letter from Paris to *The Automobile* (February 20) sets forth in detail what has been done in Paris to supply motor transfers between railway stations. The Orleans line has just put into service at its station overlooking the Seine a series of cabs and buses with special provision for carrying luggage. The correspondent says of them:

"Economic considerations demand that the taxicab should be a light, low-powered vehicle without the capacity for overloading, which is one of the redeeming features of the horse-cab. Consequently for railroad work a special type of vehicle has to be designed, with provision for at least four passengers, and some place in which heavy trunks can be carried in safety. The Orleans Company has met the situation by twenty-horse-power four-cylinder cabs with closed bodies, the top of which is fitted with a metal gallery and built sufficiently strong to carry a heavy load. For larger parties small family buses, capable of carrying eight to ten passengers and the usual baggage attending such a group, are kept in constant attendance at the station.

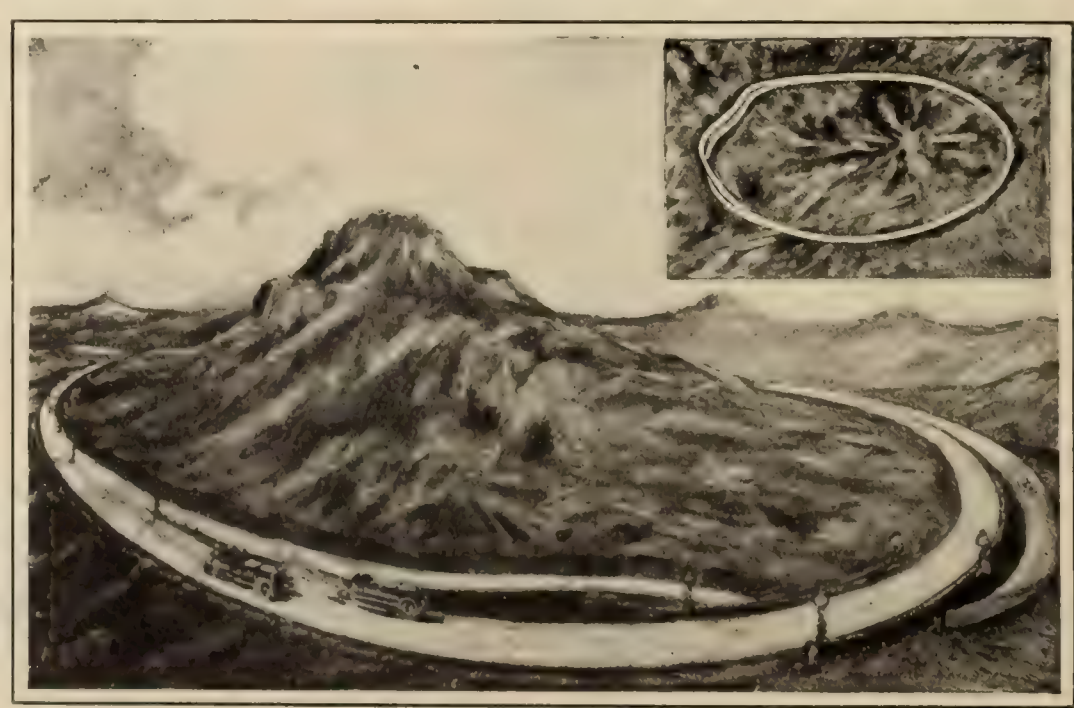
"Between the St. Lazare station and the Lyons depot, separated by four or five miles of crowded city thoroughfares, steam-omnibuses now form a direct connecting link, uniting the two most important points of the city in a much more satisfactory manner than was ever done by the horse-drawn buses or the leisurely horse-cab. In this case no special provision is made for passengers' baggage, the bus service being designed as a connection for the use of passengers between the two railroad depots. It is a connecting link, however, which will be much appreciated by those who have jogged over the paving-stones in the old manner."

The correspondent predicts that "the adoption of the steamer-car for railroad work will prove to be the advent of steam-automobile traction for the entire city of Paris." He adds that the lease of the present city omnibus company is on the point of expiration and it is not yet known who will obtain the next monopoly, but "it is absolutely certain that when the change is made the main provision will be that every horse-drawn bus shall be taken off the streets of the city with the least possible delay."

A RACING-TRACK FOR FRANCE

So much has been accomplished in England by the famous Brooklands Track that French automobilists are planning to construct for that country in a picturesque region a road which may serve similar racing purposes. The plan is to construct "a more or less circular concentric track around that volcanic old mountain the Puy de Dôme." A survey of the mountain, entirely encircling it, was made a month ago, and a map has been drawn showing the relation of the proposed road to the mountain, which is of the sugar-loaf form, much scarred by storms and ice. A writer in *The Autocar* (February 22) says:

"The traced line touched no road or cultivated land. The entire course would measure twenty-four miles in two concentric buckled tracks of twelve miles each, the outer path crossing to the inner position at one point by means of a bridge.



PROPOSED FRENCH RACING-COURSE AROUND THE PUY DE DÔME.

The course would be some twenty-six yards wide. The track would be electrically lighted. The whole work is estimated to cost 2,000,000 francs = £80,000. The current for lighting can be economically derived from a small adjacent river. It is suggested that the whole of the money could be raised in the locality. The idea of a permanent circuit is undoubtedly gaining ground in France."

The Puy de Dôme is a famous mountain in Auvergne. It gives the name to a department of which it is almost the center, and lies about 160 miles south of Paris. Its height above the sea is 4,800 feet. It is the chief of a group of volcanic peaks in that region, its summit, bare of trees, having an observatory that was built in 1876 and some ancient ruins.

THE POPULAR TAXICAB

That the motor-cab with taximeter has come to America to stay seems to have been fully demonstrated during the past winter. In New York its use has constantly increased, the reasons being not only the lower charges and (what has perhaps been a greater attraction) the definiteness as to what the charge will be, but the expedition with which a trip is made and the facility with which the cabs surmount ice and snow. Even at the opera one could have noticed an increase in the number of those using them as the season advanced. The result has been throughout the winter a lack of motor-cabs in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Before the winter was well advanced, news that a further supply of several hundred were on the way from France was received with general pleasure. Two companies had been operating motor-cabs when the third supply was announced as about to start a service.

Even this addition promises now to be insufficient for the demand. At no time has it been possible for a patron to be able to engage a taxicab in advance of the hour when wanted unless he were willing to pay a time-charge for the period between making the engagement and actually using the cab. Says a writer on this subject in a recent number of the New York *Evening Post:*

"With two companies already operating motor-cabs, and another company promising service, New-Yorkers are not going to suffer for cab-service no matter how slippery the streets get or how much snow piles up on them. The motor-cab has demonstrated that it is superior to both. The cabs, which have now been in use for several months, have proved a success, and the operating companies are waiting for more vehicles to be shipped from the French factories. The taximeter attached to these vehicles, which makes them cheaper to use than the now old-fashioned horse-drawn hansom, has proved an added feature of attractiveness. The first lot of cabs, which are the make of which some one thousand are in use in London, is awaited with a good deal of interest by students of the motor-cab situation here, since it will nearly double the present facilities."

MOTORING IN THE SNOW

The efficiency of the motor-car in snow has resulted during the winter in a far greater use of it by private owners than ever before in winter. Owners appear

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I have covered over 15,000 miles in my Franklin without a hitch. Have bought only one new tire and had three re-covered.—HENRY H. SIMONIN, 1217 W. LEHIGH AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Climbing

I have owned several cars previous to the Franklin. Its actual performance during an entire season has been a revelation to me. At hill-climbing the Franklin is the greatest I have ever driven.—HERMAN A. ARUS, NEW YORK CITY.

The Best of 9

I have had 9 different makes of cars. Have had better service from my Franklin than from any other; with less trouble and annoyance. I have found it the most reliable and least expensive to run.—GEORGE T. CUSHMAN, M.D., 46 DUDLEY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Cooling

Two Franklins remained throughout the three hours of the procession (about one mile per hour). No heat at all. Six water-cooled cars boiled their water away in less than 30 minutes.—D. R. GARDNER, MEXICO CITY.

An Unprejudiced Verdict

I have driven or watched the operation of nearly all the well-known cars on the market, and your 20 H.P. (1907 D) will out-run, out-carry and out-travel any 40 H.P. water-cooled car I have seen, and I own an excellent water-cooled car too.—MACGREGOR DOUGLAS, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

8 Tough Miles

The engine will not get hot. About two weeks ago I ran the car eight miles through six inches of mud on the low gear and the engine never fired once when I shut off the switch. I have had six, but none of them ever did the work of the Franklin.—F. VAN BLAROOM, WESTMORELAND PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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The Model D we now have has run over 10,500 miles with absolutely no repairs except three new tires. Even the valves have never been ground, and the machine is to-day running as smoothly and as well as when started.—S. C. LOWE CO., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

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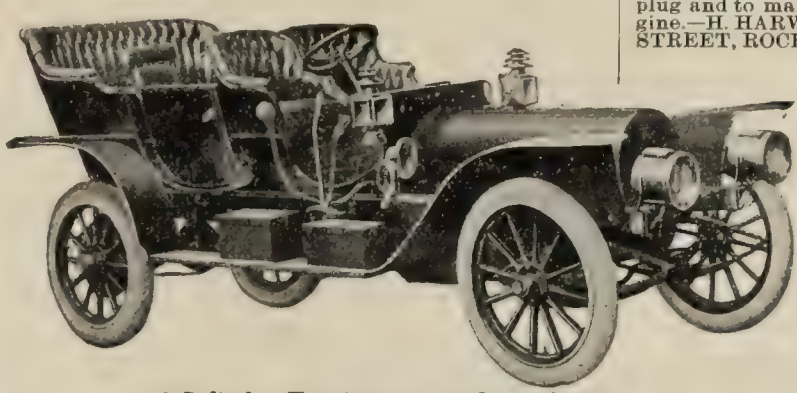
My FRANKLIN is a wonder. No one could have made me believe it was possible to cover 1600 miles without opening a tool-box but once, and then only to separate the points on a spark plug and to make a slight adjustment to the engine.—H. HARWOOD GARFIELD, 1 EXCHANGE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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What is really more important to me, I find that there is an established belief that the Maxwell car is pre-eminently The Car of the American people. This new model (same Maxwell mechanical principles all through),

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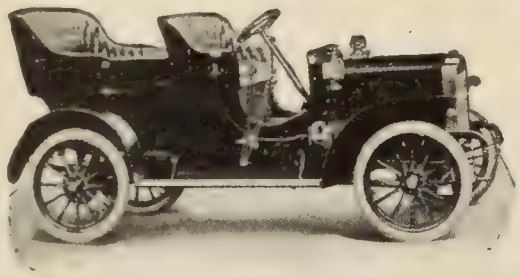

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seldom to have thought of laying up their cars any more than of laying up their horses. The sleigh has therefore become, at least in some of the large cities, an apparently obsolete conveyance. Even owners of cars without limousines have in great numbers used their cars and on the coldest days. Of the joys of motoring in an open car in the snow a writer in the New York *Evening Post* discourses rapturously:

"The joys of winter motoring—and they are not truly known inside a wind-defying closed car—must be experienced a few times to be appreciated. Students of hygiene will explain how the cold, fresh air pumped into the lungs makes the blood circulate, and any one who steps out of a car after a few hours on the road and goes into a heated house will be so warm with the blood tingling through his body that he will see one of the benefits of it. But to ride up hill and down dale with the traction chains on the rear wheels gripping the snow, and to feel the rush of air as you slide through it—that is sport.

"To enjoy a car in winter one must, perforce, look well to his costume. If a glass screen is used there is not the same need for warmer clothing, but even with this one needs clothing for use only in the car. The glass screen is very deservedly popular, even all the year round, for it does away with the necessity for goggles and saves many a chill in hot and cold weather alike. But to the motorist who likes the air in his face, and glories in the sting of the northeast wind, the closeness of the fitting of his coat is an essential factor. Both wrists must be protected against cold air, which would naturally blow up the sleeves, and the neck should be guarded equally well. With man, the trouser-leg is a vital spot also, and if there are no doors fitted between the dash and the front seats, a good plan to keep out the cold is to use either fur-lined boots, or foot-muffs, or the ordinary goloshes of the kind that fasten over the trousers. The trousers should be tucked into these regardless of appearance, for then the motorist will be in no danger from cold feet or legs."

A marked influence from these conditions has been exerted in the fur trade, where prices have gone up in notable degree. Not only is this true in this country, but in Canada, England, and France. Says the writer already quoted:

"Retail dealers in furs will tell you that the sale of their wares has increased wonderfully during the past several years. One can scarcely look for the cause in a change for severer climatic conditions. It is the automobile which is very largely responsible, and not only the car itself, but the pronounced tendency on the part of motorists to use it more and more in the cold-weather months.

"Judging from the furriers' windows and advertisements, every possible corner of the earth has been searched and gleaned to make winter costumes for the motorist. Australia contributes the kangaroo and opossum skins now so fashionable, from Austria comes the waumbeck, a silvery-haired pelt, which looks much finer than it really is; and from Russia the pony skin, made up in its naturally vivid yellow tone, or dyed in various shades of brown, or else jet-black. Of the cheaper skins, beaver makes the most effective trimming, but when expense is not considered, seal and Persian lamb are preferred."

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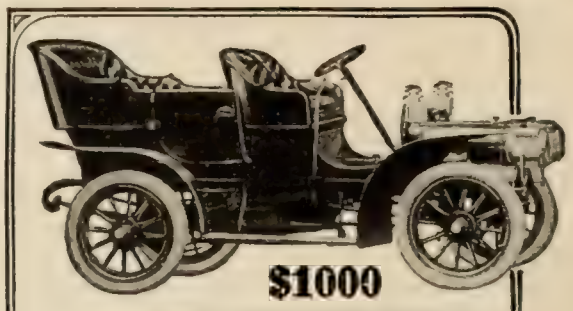

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There are actual facts and figures on this up-keep question in our booklet

The Truth About the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One

Compiled from sworn statements of 158 owners. Sent on request for Booklet No. 23. The single-cylinder Models T and S are described in Catalog T 23. Cadillac Model H. four cylinders, 30 h. p., $2,500. is described in Catalog H 23; Model G, four cylinders, 25 h. p., $2,000, in Catalog G 23

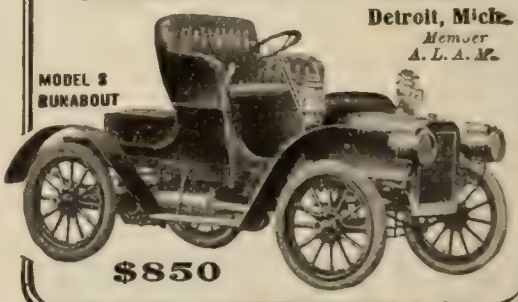
Prices include pair of dash oil lamps, tail lamp and horn.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.

MODEL S RUNABOUT



$850

Public Land Opening Under Carey Act, Irrigated Lands

Eden Valley, Southern Wyoming

150,000 ACRES—

50 CENTS PER ACRE

$20 down holds valuable farm in district number two. Water assessment, $30 per acre, payable in ten years. Immense irrigation system now being completed. State fully protects your investment. Write to-day, enclosing 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet and official map containing full particulars as to filing for June opening. Filings made without leaving home.

ROBERT LEMON, Commissioner

430 Scarritt Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO

CURRENT POETRY

Love in the Valley.

By George Meredith.

Every one knows Meredith's novels, says the writer on Meredith whom we quoted last week, Miss M. Sturge Henderson; "but only the few who go to seek literature wherever they can find it have much acquaintance with his poetry." Yet she continues in the London *Times:* "Poetry has, on the whole, proved so much the most lasting of the forms of creative human speech that it may well be that 'Love in the Valley' may be remembered at least as long as 'The Egoist.' "

Mother of the dews, dark eye-lashed twilight,
  Low-lidded twilight, o'er the valley's brim,
Rounding on thy breast sings the dew-lighted sky-lark,
  Clear as tho the dewdrops had their voices in him.
Hidden where the rose-flush drinks the rayless planet,
  Fountain full he pours the spraying fountain-showers.
Let me hear her laughter, I would have her ever
  Cool as dew in twilight, the lark above the flowers.

All the girls are out with their baskets for the primrose;
  Up lanes, woods through, they troop in joyful bands.
My sweet leads: she knows not why, but now she loiters,
  Eyes the bent anemones, and hangs her hands.
Such a look will tell that the violets are peeping,
  Coming the rose: and unaware a cry
Springs in her bosom for odors and for color,
  Covert and the nightingale; she knows not why.
—Reprinted by *The Book News Monthly* (March).

Songs of the Night.

By Richard Watson Gilder.

MUSIC BENEATH THE STARS.

In Memory of A. St.-G.

Music beneath the stars—remembering him
  Who music loved, and who on such a night
  Had, through white paths celestial, winged his flight,
  Hearing the chanting of the cherubim,—
Which even our ears seem now to apprehend,
  Rising and falling in waves of splendid sound

THE DOCTOR'S GIFT

Food Worth its Weight in Gold

We usually expect the doctor to put us on some kind of diet and give us bitter medicines.

A Penn. doctor brought a patient something entirely different and the results are truly interesting.

"Two years," writes this patient, "I was a frequent victim of acute indigestion and biliousness, being allowed to eat very few things. One day our family doctor brought me a small package, saying he had found something for me to eat, at last.

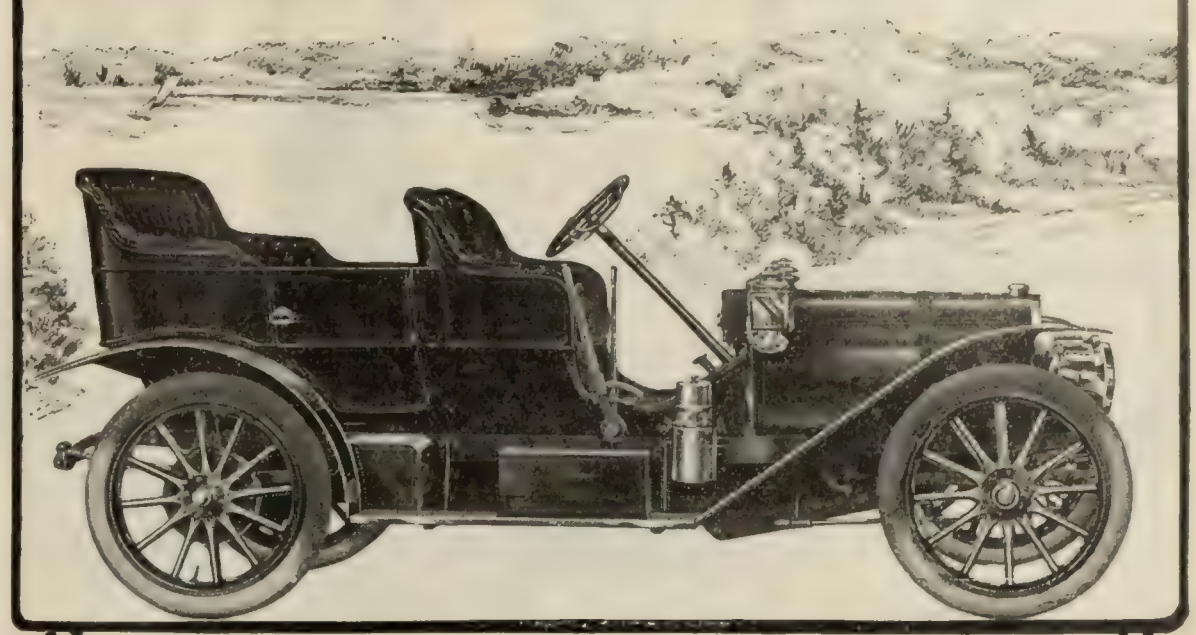
"He said it was a food called Grape-Nuts and, even as its golden color might suggest, it was worth its weight in gold. I was sick and tired trying one thing after another to no avail, but at last consented to try this new food.

"Well! it surpassed my doctor's fondest anticipation, and every day since then I have blessed the good doctor and the inventor of Grape-Nuts.

"I noticed improvement at once, and in a month's time my former spells of indigestion had disappeared. In two months I felt like a new man. My brain was much clearer and keener, my body took on the vitality of youth, and this condition has continued."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

That Lake—Those Woods



are yours with a

Rambler

All the treasures of nature are at the service of the owner of a powerful, reliable touring car, but their enjoyment is largely dependent upon the service of the car. The thousands of Ramblers in constant daily use have established a world-wide reputation as

The Car of Steady Service

The leader of the 1908 line, Model 34, shown above as a touring car, is also furnished with slight alterations in chassis design as a three-passenger roadster. Price of either, with full equipment, $2,250. These cars have every feature of structural design that has been found of practical value.

Many of these are new and found only in the Rambler.

Their study will interest you and you cannot afford to order a new car without an examination of this superb model.

Also a two-cylinder touring car at $1,400.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Branches and Distributing Agencies:

Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco. Representatives in all leading cities.

The Deaf Made to Hear

Persons affected with impaired hearing are earnestly invited to correspond with us concerning the

OTOPHONE

a small compact aid to hearing that is held against the ear and *not* inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones in a very effective manner and there is no "buzzing."

Our Otophone circular explains our free trial offer.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN 103 East 23d Street, New York

A. B. C. AUTOMOBILE Simple Name—Simple Machine

A fine hill climber. Speeds up to 25 miles an hour. Most practical, powerful and durable automobile of its class. Is made easy to operate—no complicated parts—no tires to puncture—no repairs. Safest machine made. Built for 2, 3 or 4 passengers. 10 to 12 h. p. Write today for particulars.

A. B. C. Motor Vehicle Co.
3911 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

$600

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

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The reasons why diamonds pay dividends—Why we sell you cheaper—Cash or deferred payments—How mined and cut. All told in "Our Diamond Book" just published.

It will be sent free to any one interested. Please ask for our Book.

HARRY L. DIX, Inc.
Exclusive Diamond Merchants
Candler Building ATLANTA, GA.

CLUPECO SHRUNK QUARTER SIZE

ARROW COLLARS

CANTABA ARCADE ADDISON MEYRICK

AN ARROW COLLAR will not make a man well groomed, but well-groomed men wear Arrow Collars. There is an Arrow Collar for every style of dress, every style of face, every taste, and all the original qualities are permanent after laundering. Quarter size means perfect fit. Clupeco shrunk means permanent fit.

Made only under the Arrow label
15c.—2 for 25c.

Send for "Proper Dress," a style book by an authority.

CLUETT, PEABODY & COMPANY, 463 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

FOR THE DEAF
ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how **you can thoroughly test it before purchasing.** In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. *Booklet on request.*

ACOUSTIC CO., 1263 Broadway, N. Y.

"No one who smokes

SURBRUG'S
ARCADIA
MIXTURE

could ever attempt to describe its delights."

The Tobaccos are all aged. Age improves flavor; adds mildness; prevents biting. In the blending, seven countries, from Latakia to America, are called upon. Surbrug's "Arcadia" is in a class by itself—nothing so rich in flavor—so exhilarating in quality. A mild stimulant.

At Your Dealer's.

SEND 10 CENTS for sample which will convince.

THE SURBRUG COMPANY
132 Reade Street New York.

INCENSO
THE HYGIENIC DISINFECTING INCENSE

should be burned in your home every day. Its pungent, spicy fumes reach the most remote corners and destroy germs and odors, purify the air and leave a pleasing perfume for hours. Incenso destroys the smell of cooking and tobacco smoke, sick-room and toilet-room odors, and drives away moths, mosquitos, roaches, ants and other insects. See introductory offer.

FREE. Burner and free sample of Incenso for your druggist's name and 10c. for postage, &c.

THE INCENSO COMPANY
413 5TH AVE. SO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

TURCO AMERICAN
GLASS PIPE

THE PIPE THAT EVERY SMOKER CAN ENJOY—

that never bites—that smokes cool and sweet—and free from offensive odors—the scientific pipe. The man who says he cannot smoke a pipe CAN smoke this one—and with keenest pleasure.

It has two bowls. The outer one of tough annealed glass, the inner one of sweet meerschaum. The smoke is drawn through the vents of the inner bowl into the non-absorbent glass outer bowl, where the nicotine and other impurities are separated from it. **No rankness can reach the mouth.** The last whiff is as sweet as the first. Easily cleaned and can never grow strong.

Smoke it for a week at our risk. Money refunded if you are not satisfied. In ordering state preference for straight or curved stem.

Price $1.50 with case $2.00. Postpaid in U. S. and Canada. Foreign countries add postage. Send for FREE BOOKLET "HISTORY OF SMOKING."

TURCO-AMERICAN PIPE CO.
320 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Reference:
National Bank of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.

That bear our grieving spirits from the ground
And with eternal things lift them and blend.
Now Bach's great Aria charms the starlit dark;
Now soars the Largo high Angelical,
Soothing all mortal sorrow on that breath;
And now, O sweet and sovereign strain! Now hark
Of mighty Beethoven the rise and fall.
—Such music neath the stars abolished death.

THE VEIL OF STARS.

O veil of stars O dread magnificence!
Not unto man, O not to man is given
The power to grasp with human sight and sense
Him, clothed upon by all the stars of heaven.
And thou, O infinite littleness not more
Doth infinite distance and immensity
That Presence veil, whom fain we would adore
If mortals might the immortal dimly see.
Atoms and stars alike the Eternal hide,
Nor know we if in light or darkness dwells
The ever Living. No voice from out the wide
Intense of starlight the great secret tells,—
No word nor sign in earth or skies above,—
Save one, the Godhead in the eyes of love.

Atlantic Monthly (March).

Sonnet.

By ALFRED NOYES.

Love, when the great hour knelled for thee and we,
The great hour that should prove thee false or true,
When life surged round us like a wintry sea
And thy heart feared to say what both hearts knew:
When all thy vows and honeyed words were proven
False to the core of thy poor treacherous heart;
When by God's fire my heart's false heaven was cloven
And, white and dumb, our torn souls turned to part;
O, never think—for all the flash and thunder
That showed us the dead body at our feet,
Tho heaven and hell conspired our souls to sunder
And tho we twain in hell nor heaven shall meet,
Think not, where'er Love's clay-wrought idols lie,
The love to which I prayed through these can die.

—*From "The Golden Hynde"*
(The Macmillan Company, New York).

PERSONAL

Picturesque Side of Jim Hargis.—A glimpse of the picturesque side of feud life in Kentucky is given by a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, who tells of the human side of Jim Hargis, the one-time king of Breathitt County, who met the fate of his victims at the hands of his son. For reasons entirely obvious, Hargis detested photographers and newspaper men. To quote:

For years he had decreed at intervals that no one should ever take a photograph of him. During the feuds, several daring photographers who went to Jackson for the purpose of snapping the King were glad to escape with their lives. They did not return until the eve of the first trial of Jim Hargis for the Callahan murder. The Judge knew of their presence and vowed that his rule would not be broken. Of course, all the leading papers of Kentucky had photographers at Jackson, especially to get a picture of Jim Hargis. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* had sent a young man named Robert Hooe.

When the day came for the opening of the trial, the photographers were lined up along the main street from the store of Hargis to the court-house. The accused waited in the rear of his store until the hour arrived for court to open, then covered his features with a quilt and made his way in that manner to the trial.

Several of the newspaper men thought that Hargis had won out, and gave up the attempt for the time being. Hooe, however, went around to the rear of the court-house and concealed himself near the entrance. His idea was that while Hargis was bound to be covered with his quilt if he left by the front

entrance, he might discard it in leaving by the rear. This proved to be the case. When recess came, Hargis, accompanied by some of his men, left by the rear way. The *Courier-Journal* man thereupon came out from his concealment and snapt the Judge before he could hide behind one of his friends.

Hargis, in a rage, shook his fist and swore at the photographer. Several of his friends, knowing the rule of the Judge, seized the *Courier-Journal* man and were about to smash his camera, when the Judge interposed. "Don't, boys. His paper expects it of him, and I suppose he's got to make a living." The ice was broken. Hargis posed for several pictures and was never reluctant to be photographed afterward.

No one realized the power of the press more thoroughly than the Judge. He was a man of some education, and in this respect he differed from many of the mountaineers, who followed him blindly. He knew the part which several of the influential Kentucky papers were already playing in a warfare against him. During the period when the feud was at its height the Louisville *Evening Post* sent Denny B. Goode, a reporter, to Jackson. Goode began to send in vivid accounts of the situation and spared no one. Breathitt was aroused. One evening Goode received word that Judge Hargis wanted to see him and give him a statement for the *Post*. Goode went at once to the store of the Judge. The lights there were burning dimly as he entered. He was suddenly seized by several men and dragged to the rear. One of the men then asked:

"What do you think of a man who would come among us, learn our ways, then write against us in the newspapers?"

"I think he would show he has plenty of grit," Goode replied.

"You do? Well, you have written your last story. You are never to leave this place alive."

Just then Hargis entered, and when he learned what was happening, thrust the men aside.

"No, boys, none of that," he said. "As long as this newspaper man is in Breathitt County I shall protect him."

The reporter was then allowed to go.

The Judge, however, was not so friendly disposed

LIGHT BREAKS IN

Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee

Many people exist in a more or less hazy condition, and it often takes years before they realize that coffee is the cause of the cloudiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience, and tells about it in a letter. He says:

"For about 40 years I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last 25 years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be on me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.

"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad. that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to drink Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.

"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for 40 years.

"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Without Fear of Successful Contradiction, We Claim that the

OSTERMOOR MATTRESS $15.

is Better than all Others for these very Pertinent Reasons:

MOST COMFORTABLE bed ever slept on—soft, yielding, but springy and resilient—never packs or gets lumpy, or loses its feeling of newness. That is because it is made up of hand-laid Ostermoor sheets; *built*, not stuffed. We have scores of letters from doctors and competent judges who declare it the only

ABSOLUTELY SANITARY mattress because dust cannot work into it; no vermin can live in it; an occasional sun-bath is all the renovating it ever needs; it will not absorb dampness, disease germs, or any poison from perspiration or the atmosphere. It is always

PERFECTLY DRY because non-absorbent. If the ticking is dry, the mattress is dry. No taking cold from it, no rheumatism, no musty odor about it; always fresh and sweet. Testimonials in our free book bear witness from those who have used it for thirty years or more and who do not hesitate to say that it

LASTS A LIFE-TIME and stays in perfect condition. It never needs or costs a cent for remaking or renovating. You may remove and clean the tick as often as you like.

No other mattress in the world, of any material, at any price, from any maker or through any dealer, can TRUTHFULLY make and prove all these claims as can the Ostermoor. Do not take our word for it—our word is good—but if you will

WRITE FOR FREE 144-PAGE BOOK, "THE TEST OF TIME"

the proof is there, from U. S. Government tests and reports, letters from prominent men and women and the testimony of schools, hotels, hospitals and steamships where extraordinary service is required.

The book is handsome as well as convincing; contains over 200 illustrations—about beds of all ages; about sleep and its lack (insomnia); about mattress-hair—some things will be surprising and you will wish you had known them long ago. Of course, it also explains the merits and styles of Ostermoor Mattresses, Church Cushions, etc. This book costs you a postal card; don't you wish a copy? With it we send free samples of ticking for your selection.

You Can Buy of the Ostermoor Dealer in Your City

(We will give you his name on request)

Mattresses Cost	
Express Charges Prepaid	
4'-6"—45 lbs.	$15.00
4'-0"—40 "	13.35
3'-6"—35 "	11.70
3'-0"—30 "	10.00
2'-6"—25 "	8.35
All 6 feet 3 inches long	
In two parts, 50 cents extra	

IF HE HAS NONE IN STOCK, WE WILL SHIP YOU ONE DIRECT, EXPRESS PREPAID, SAME DAY YOUR CHECK IS RECEIVED

We sell on **30 Nights' Free Trial** and refund your money if dissatisfied. Accept no substitute! The Genuine Ostermoor is not for sale at stores anywhere, except by Authorized Agents, whose names we will furnish! Don't go to anybody else—you will be deceived. We lose a sale and you lose the value of your money through a "just as good" imitation. You will find the name "Ostermoor" sewed on the end of every genuine mattress. Insist that the dealer shows it to you or *refuse to buy*.

Write for the Book To-day

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., NEW YORK

Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born, 10 months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $8.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for One Dollar. Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c, postpaid.

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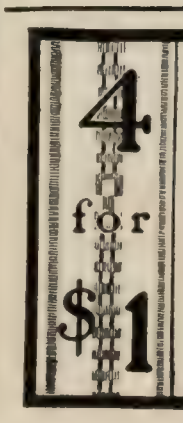

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Write (or send a sample) of color of your shirt waist, stock, dress or tie and $1.00 and we will send postpaid enough **Maka-belt** fabric for four large belts (all different). We make hundreds of combinations of colors and patterns, all delicate, stylish, new. You will be delighted. Samples for 2 cent stamp.

MAKA-BELT CO.
Box 726 Rochester, N. Y.

The Howard Watch

In the matter of time every one defers to the man with the HOWARD.

It's a fine thing to know what o'clock it is and not doubt your own timepiece because others fail to agree with it.

One HOWARD will regulate an establishment. Let the HOWARD owner be ever so modest the watch soon gets a reputation for itself.

When you pay for a HOWARD you are not paying for complications but for simplicity—the finest materials ever put into a watch—strong and clean as a racer—perfect adjustment, freedom from watch-troubles.

The HOWARD is all *watch*—every pennyweight.

The finest time-piece ever made for a man to carry in his pocket. Favored by scientists, technical men, railroad officials business men who are watchwise.

Show-cases and shop windows are full of watches, but you have to *ask* for a HOWARD. The output is limited; sale restricted to only the most reliable jewelers. The HOWARD dealer in every town is a good man to know.

The price of each HOWARD watch—from the 17-jewel, 25-year filled cases at $35, to the 23-jewel, extra heavy gold cases at $150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Find the right jeweler in your locality and ask him to show you a HOWARD.

Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card Dept. O we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Old Philadelphia's most aristocratic contribution to favorite American dainties—

Whitman's

"SUPER EXTRA"

Chocolates *and* Confections—*80c a pound box*

The Whitman distributing method insures unrivalled freshness everywhere.

Whitmans **"Fine" Confections** 60c pound box.

Whitmans **"VICTORIA" Confections** 50c pound box.

Whitmans **Instantaneous Chocolate made instantly with boiling milk or water.**

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SINCE 1842

DON'T WAIT

until baldness is upon you before you use

ED. PINAUD'S

(Eau de Quinine)

HAIR TONIC

Use it now and *prevent* falling hair. Put hair and scalp into healthy condition by a daily massage (your barber knows how) with ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic. Use it freely and note the quick improvement in your hair.

Let us send you a trial bottle (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD
Dept. 104, ED. PINAUD BLDG. New York

Use ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL TOILET WATER after shaving.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL?
YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED
by writing School Agency, 826-41 Park Row, N. Y.

toward playwrights. One of them, Leon F. Ellis, of Lexington, thought the Breathitt feuds would make fine material for a melodrama of a lurid type. He accordingly went to Jackson and began to jot down notes of the people and the atmosphere. For a time all went well. Ellis was allowed to go about and gather his material without molestation. When the playwright began to study his characters he exprest a wish to meet Jim Hargis. The Judge sent word he was agreeable, and Ellis went to see him.

"I hear you are writing a play about us," the Judge began. "Let me see it."

Ellis refused. Hargis repeated the request and was met with the same refusal.

"I never ask a third time for anything," the Judge remarked.

The playwright thereupon concluded it would be wise to grant the request and handed Hargis the manuscript.

The Judge read part, then handed it back.

"Young man," he said, "there is a train that leaves here for Lexington in two hours. You and I will board it. Your baggage at the hotel will be sent to you."

There was nothing for Ellis to do but submit, and Hargis escorted him to Lexington, returning to Jackson on the next train, but not until he had reached an agreement with the playwright that his melodrama should never be produced.

Stonewall Jackson's Hard Cider.—"His uniform was not smart, he was round-shouldered, sway-backed, and sprung at the knees," says John S. Wise in a description of General Stonewall Jackson in the March *Circle*. This rather uninspiring picture of the great Confederate-War genius, however, is softened by the wealth of amusing anecdotes Mr. Wise narrates, showing the closer human side of General Jackson. It seems that one of the amusing traits in Jackson's character was his utter lack of a sense of humor. The writer tells of an instance where this lack led almost to the ludicrous. Mr. Wise credits the story to Colonel Preston of the Confederate Army. To quote:

Preston was serving with him in the valley during the winter of 1861–62. He said General Jackson rode out one cold evening, accompanied by his staff, in the direction of the enemy to reconnoiter. They reached a point where the road forked, and in the fork of the road stood an apparently deserted house with a high porch about abreast of a man on horseback. General Jackson, desiring information concerning the roads, rode up to the porch, beat upon it, and hallooed until a man appeared and gave him the information he was seeking. They were about to start away when the man, who had by this time recognized General Jackson, begged them to come in and warm themselves, as it was bitter cold. This the General declined to do. The man then said: "Gentlemen, if you will not come in, I will tell you what I can give you; I have some fine old apple brandy in my cellar, and a drink of it would do you good." "I thank you, I never drink," replied Jackson. "Well, then," said the man, "if you will not drink liquor, I will tell you what else I have. I can give you a nice cup of cider." "Ah, cider," said the General, "I love cider; I will take some." The staff gave the wink to the man that they preferred the brandy, and in due time he reappeared with the liquor, cider for the General and brandy for the staff. Having drunk the liquor, they turned toward camp about eight miles away. The weather was so cold that they couldn't taste their drink, and contented themselves with the hope of feeling it. General Jackson was riding "Little Sorrel," one of the ugliest and toughest brutes in the Confederate Army. Colonel Preston was nearest to him. Riding up to the General, he said: "I think the weather is growing colder and colder." "I don't agree with you," replied the General; "I think it is getting warmer." With that he clapt the spurs to the sorrel, and they quickened their pace, so that the keen winds cut them as they sped along in a sweeping gallop; General Jackson opened his cape and unbuttoned his coat. Thus they sped onward, almost in a run, until they came opposite a persimmon-tree standing in a field. Jackson suddenly reined his

horse to a standstill, exclaiming: "Colonel Preston, do you like persimmons? I think they are the best fruit in the world." Suiting his action to his words, he dismounted, clambered the fence, and went up the persimmon-tree like a cat, sitting upon a lower limb until he had gorged himself with persimmons. Then came trouble, for when the General was ready to descend, he vainly sought to lift his leg over the limb on which he sat. A large Mexican spur which he wore caught on the limb repeatedly, until his companions secured a fence-rail, put it under his heel, and lifted his foot over the limb. That done, his descent was so precipitous that he came near hurting himself, but he arose once more, clambered the fence, and mounted his horse, and the procession started at steeplechase gait to camp, the General riding in advance and without uttering another word. On reaching his tent, he entered it, and did not reappear until the following day. There can be little doubt that his cup of cider had been by mistake changed for one of apple brandy with its usual results, but he never referred to the subject again to any human being, and certainly no one dared to refer to it to him. Colonel Preston, who had a very nice sense of wit, would slyly add that Old Jack seemed very devout for several days after that. It seems almost sacrilegious to repeat the story, but the ludicrous accident is too good to be lost, if true, and too funny to hide, even if it isn't true.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's Sanctum Sanctorum.—Many a curious visitor in Washington has felt the burning desire to have one small peep into that sanctum sanctorum, the office of the Speaker of the House: in other words, the workshop of the venerable "Uncle Joe" Cannon. It is within these mystic walls that much of the legislation of the country is arranged, and for that lucky Congressman endowed with the proper instinct for the tariff, here rears the throne of Opportunity. Charles R. Macauley, a cartoonist on the New York *World*, succeeded in gaining an entrance while the business of the day was being carried on, and he writes entertainingly of what he saw. To quote from the *World:*

Nobody with truth at the end of his pencil could possibly make "Uncle Joe" handsome. He wasn't fashioned that way in the beginning. As I sat watching him at work over some papers I could imagine him as a freckle-faced, mischievous boy winning every marble in sight from his less clever playmates; diving deeper than they, swimming further, and leading them into every imaginable kind of devilment. It's dollars to doughnuts Joe was never a "goodie boy," and the same odds that his good mother had often to spank him to make him wash behind his ears.

"Uncle Joe" (every one about the Capitol calls him that, and I'll assume the privilege) seldom sits in his chair long enough to leave a dent in the brown leather cushion. He bounces about the room like an eel on a redhot skillet.

As I sat sketching, chairmen of the various House committees came in, one at a time, to discuss proposed legislation. They seemed to have bills under advisement covering every line of human thought and endeavor. "Uncle Joe" was "right on the job" with all of them, and in most cases, as the pugilists say, he was there with the block.

One can tell when he is going to say "no." The premonitory symptoms are an elevation of his cigar to a point where it comes perilously near to singeing his beetled gray brow, a story that sends the victim into paroxysms of laughter and then the jolt of the cold, steely "no," and when "Uncle Joe" says "no," that settles it.

Just one instance: Charles Frederick Scott, Republican Representative of the Second District of Kansas and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, came into the room. His bill was for the appro-

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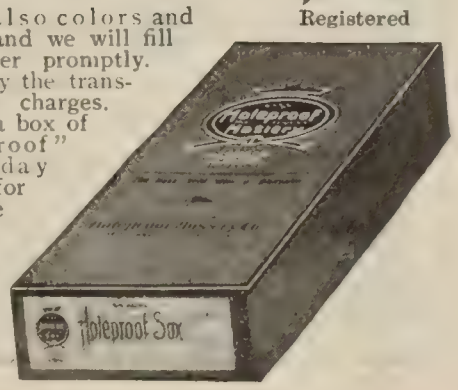

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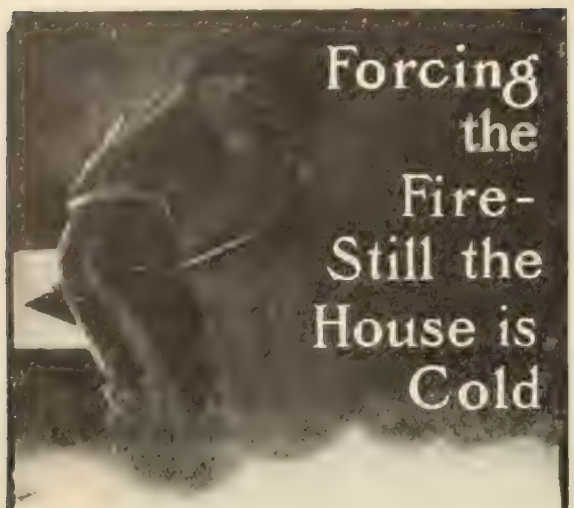

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[illegible]ration of a few barrels of money to be used for the purpose of exterminating the boll-weevil and the wood-tick. Now, Mr. Scott is the editor of that great newspaper the Iola *Register*, and a very dignified gentleman. "Uncle Joe" grabbed that dignity in the middle and twisted it seven ways for Sunday. He got right down to the core of things with amazing perspicuity. Matters unessential to the problem in hand held no more interest for "Uncle Joe" than a swamp fly on the rump of an elephant in Africa. He was wire nails and a keen razor.

Of the ultimate fate of the bill I am in dark ignorance, but it seemed to me that the honorable gentleman from Kansas evaporated from the room with some of his gorgeous plumage slightly ruffled.

Immediately following Mr. Scott's exit a delegation of three men from "Uncle Joe's" birthplace was admitted. The Speaker at once thawed into amiability as balmy as a June midday. His smile was the kind "that won't come off" and his cigar reposed lightly in the furthermost corner of it.

These venerable old gentlemen from Guilford, N.C., had come all the way to Washington to inform "Uncle Joe" officially that they would have the honor to support his candidacy for the Presidential nomination in the approaching National Republican Convention.

The Cannon suit of North-Carolina homespun wrinkled all over with benignity. With one arm about the shoulders of two of the old gentlemen, while the third filled up the remaining gap between heads, he whispered a story into their ears that will probably be repeated for generations to come in the old corner grocery store and post-office at Guilford.

"Uncle Joe" is an owl. His eyes are always open. He possesses the shrewdness of a New-England horse trader. His cunning is like unto the cunning of the fox.

By some who I fancy do not know him well I have heard it said that the Speaker's blunt, Lincolnian manner is probably affected. I can not imagine anything being farther from the truth. In my opinion, "Uncle Joe" is a strict utilitarian, and as such, discovering the bucolic manner to be distinctly an asset, he has carefully preserved it. If he had believed it to be a liability he would no doubt have discarded it with the same ease that he throws aside his wrinkled black coat on a hot summer's day.

Roosevelt as a Myth.—Is Theodore Roosevelt a mythological hero, a state of affairs, or just a real live American President?

According to Professor Nuelson, author of a recent book on German theology, these questions may receive extended debate a few hundred years hence, when the present methods of the German destructive critics receive wider vogue.

Professor Nuelson in ridiculing this mode of criticism applies it, for illustration, with the same principle of analysis and comparison, to President Roosevelt, and gives us an entertaining idea of how contemporary history may then be translated. To quote.

Suppose Lord Macaulay's famous New-Zealander, whom he pictures as standing upon a broken arch of the London Bridge, in the midst of a vast solitude, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, should come over to America, and dig in the sand-hills covering the Congressional Library in Washington. He finds a great pile of literature which originated in the first few years of the twentieth century. In the very learned book which our New-Zealand scholar publishes, he refers to the fact that at the beginning of the twentieth century the head of the great American nation was supposed to be a strong and influential man by the name of Theodore Roosevelt. His name has gone down in history, but our scholar proves that Theodore Roosevelt was no historical person at all. He never lived; he is merely the personification of tendencies and mythological traits then dominant in the American nation.

For instance, this legendary hero is commonly pictured with a big stick. Now, this is plainly a mythological trait, borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, and represents really the thunderbolt of Jupiter. He is pictured as wearing a broad-brimmed

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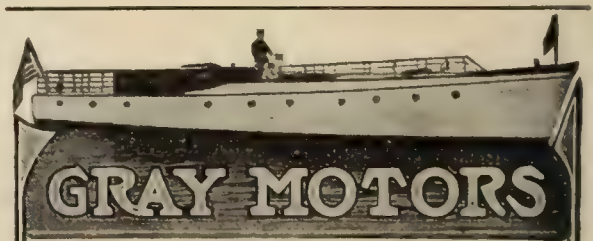

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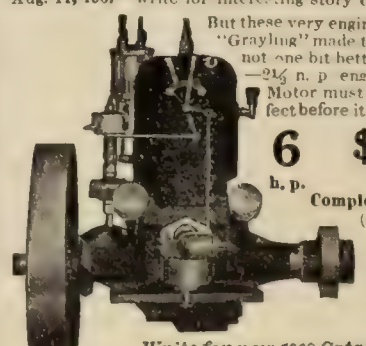

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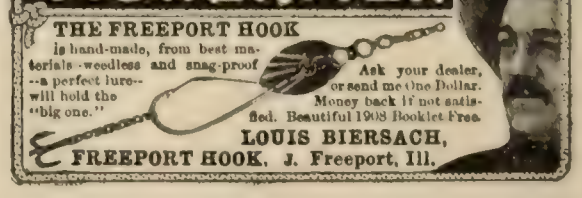

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hat and large eye-glasses. This mythological feature is borrowed from old Norse mythology, and represents Woden endeavoring to pierce through the heavy clouds of fog covering his head. A great many pictures show the legendary hero smiling and displaying his teeth. This is a very interesting feature, showing the strong African influence in American civilization.

Many contradictory legends are told about this man. He is a great hunter; he was a rough rider; but he was also a scholar and author of a number of learned books. He lived in the mountains, on the prairie, and in a large city. He was a leader in war, but also a peacemaker. It is said that he was appealed to by antagonizing factions to arbitrate. It is self-evident that we have here simply the personification of prominent character-traits of the American people at various stages of their historical development. They loved to hunt, to ride, to war; reaching a higher stage of civilization, they turned to studying, writing books, making peace; and all these contradictory traits were, in the course of time, used to draw the picture of this legendary national hero. Some mythological features have not yet been fully cleared up; for instance, that he is often represented in the shape of a bear, or accompanied by bears. For a while these "Teddy Bears" were in every house, and it seems as if they even were worshiped at least by the children. There is no doubt that some remote astral conception lies at the root of this rather puzzling feature.

But two reasons are conclusive to establish the legendary thesis. First, the American nation at the beginning of the twentieth century had hardly emerged from the crudity of fetishism and witchcraft. Many traces of fortune-telling, charming, sorcery, and other forms of superstition can be found by studying the daily papers. Even this hero, Roosevelt, was given to some such superstition. Whenever he desired to bring any one under his spell and charm him, he took him by the hand and pronounced a certain magical word. As far as I can discover it spells something like "deelighted." The other conclusive proof is the same. "Theodore" is taken from the language of a people representing the southern part of Europe, and means "Gift of God"; "Roosevelt" is taken from the language of a people representing the northern part of Europe, and means "Field of Roses." The idea is evident: The hero personifies the union of the two European races which held the foundation of early American civilization—the Romantic and the Teutonic races; and the Americans imagined that a man who united in himself all these wonderful traits of character must necessarily be a miraculous "Gift of God," and, furthermore, they thought that if a man personifying their ideals really had full sway, their country would be changed to a "Field of Roses."

Mark Twain and the Portier.—Some years ago when Mark Twain was making a tour of Europe, he was surprised one morning, while at breakfast in Berlin, to receive a dinner invitation from the Emperor of Germany. Needless to say he lost no time in obeying the royal summons, and was greatly astonished, during the course of the evening, to find the Emperor familiar with his books, being particularly fond of "Old Times on the Mississippi." After a most enjoyable evening with the Emperor, Mark found himself on his way home to his apartment-house, a trifle before midnight. He was half-unconsciously running over the happenings of the evening when suddenly the pleasant memories of the Emperor's hospitality were poisoned by the thought of the indignant and resentful face of the German *portier* whose rest must be disturbed before he could be admitted into his rooms. We quote the rest of the story from Mark Twain's Autobiography, now running in the *Sunday Magazine:*

The *portier* was a tow-headed young German,

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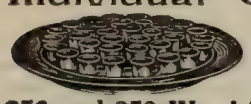
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twenty-two or -three years old, and it had been for some time apparent to me that he did not enjoy being hammered out of his sleep, nights, to let me in. He never had a kind word for me, nor a pleasant look. I couldn't understand it, since it was his business to be on watch and let the occupants of the several flats in at any and all hours of the night. I could not see why he so distinctly failed to get reconciled to it.

The fact is, I was ignorantly violating, every night, a custom in which he was commercially interested. I did not suspect this. No one had told me of the custom, and if I had been left to guess it, it would have taken me a very long time to make a success of it. It was a custom which was so well established and so universally recognized that it had all the force and dignity of law. By authority of this custom, whosoever entered a Berlin house after ten at night must pay a trifling toll to the *portier* for breaking his sleep to let him in. This tax was either two and a half cents or five cents, I don't remember which; but I had never paid it, and didn't know I owed it, and as I had been residing in Berlin several weeks, I was so far in arrears that my presence in the German capital was getting to be a serious disaster to that young fellow.

I arrived from the imperial dinner sorrowful and anxious, made my presence known, and prepared myself to wait in patience the tedious minute or two which the *portier* usually allowed himself to keep me tarrying—as a punishment. But this time there was no stage wait. The door was instantly unlocked, unbolted, unchained, and flung wide; and in it appeared the strange and welcome apparition of the *portier's* round face all sunshine and smiles and welcome, in place of the black frowns and hostility that I was expecting. Plainly he had not come out of his bed; he had been waiting for me, watching for me. He began to pour out upon me in the most enthusiastic and energetic way a generous stream of German welcome and homage, meanwhile dragging me excitedly to his small bedroom beside the front door. There he made me bend down over a row of German translations of my books, and said:

"There! You wrote them! I have found it out! By ——! I did not know it before, and I ask a million pardons! That one there, the 'Old Times on the Mississippi,' is the best book you ever wrote!"

The usual number of those curious accidents which we call coincidences have fallen to my share in this life, but for picturesqueness this one puts all the others in the shade: that a crowned head and a *portier*, the very top of an Empire and the very bottom of it, should pass the very same criticism and deliver the very same verdict upon a book of mine, and almost in the same hour and the same breath, is a coincidence which outcoincidences any coincidence which I could have imagined with such powers of imagination as I have been favored with; and I have not been accustomed to regard them as being small or of an inferior quality. It is always a satisfaction to me to remember that whereas I do not know for sure what any other nation thinks of any one of my twenty-three volumes, I do at least know for a certainty what one nation of fifty millions thinks of them, at any rate; for if the mutual verdict of the top of an Empire and the bottom of it does not establish for good and all the judgment of the entire nation concerning that book, then the axiom that we can get a sure estimate of a thing by arriving at a general average of all the opinions involved is a fallacy.

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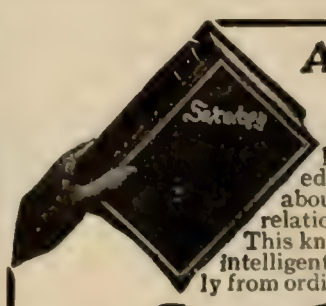

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Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
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Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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Strictly Literal.—"Why do they want to get a surgeon from another place for that operation?"

"Because there is no specialist here to do it."

"That's odd. They said at the hospital the trouble was purely local."—*Baltimore American.*

Not Certain.—SOLICITOR—"Here's the check for the residue of your uncle's personal estate, less legal expenses. I am sorry that these have been so heavy."

CLIENT—"Thanks, so much. Er—by the way, I suppose it was my uncle who died, and not yours?"—*Punch.*

As She Is Spoke.—"Can I have a piece of pie, mother?"

"Say 'may I,' Johnny, not 'can I.'"

"Well, mother, may I have a piece of pie?"

"No, Johnny, you can't."—*Lippincott's.*

More Than Innuendo.—"I shall expect you not to wear my clothes," said the lady of the house.

"You needn't worry on that point, madam," retorted the new maid. "I wouldn't even patronize your dressmaker."—*Washington Herald.*

Poor Lad.—The following conversation is said to have taken place in a Boston elevator:

OLD LADY—"Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"Yes'm."

OLD LADY—"Is it the motion of the going down?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"No'm."

OLD LADY—"The motion of going up?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"No'm."

OLD LADY—"The stopping?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"No'm."

OLD LADY—"What is it, then?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"The questions."—*The Watchword.*

Cash in Advance.—"I pay as I go," declared the pompous citizen.

"Not while I'm running these apartments," declared the janitor. "You'll pay as you move in."—*Pittsburg Post.*

How To Do It.—"Tell me," said the young woman with literary aspirations, "how you contrived to get your first story accepted by a magazine?"

The eminent author smiled. "I owned the magazine," he replied.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Neither Will Tell.—LITTLE ELVIRA—"Mama, when the fire goes out where does it go?"

MRS. GAYLORD—"I don't know, dear. You might just as well ask where your father goes when he goes out."—*Chicago News.*

Use for Them All.—"You have three pairs of glasses, professor."

"Yes; I use one to read with, one to see at a distance, and the third to find the other two."—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

Badly Needed.—The professor had been quizzing his psychology class, and was evidently somewhat disappointed with the result.

"Gentlemen," said he, as the bell rang for dismissal, "it has been said that fish is good for brain food. If that statement is true, I advise some of the men in this class to try a whale."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

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A Misunderstanding.—"This is the chicken salad," said the caterer's boy, as he delivered the package. "I guess it was your husband that ordered it sent, ma'am."

"Yes," said little Mrs. Bridey, "here's your money. Now, how do you make it?"

"O' I don't know anything about that, ma'am."

"You don't? Why, my husband told me if I paid you you'd give me the receipt."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Way It's Said.—"These are the bridal rooms," announced the bell boy to the blushing young couple.

"Oh, what a sweet suite," exclaimed the bride.

"I don't know anything about that," said the bell-boy, "but the head clerk says he hopes the suite suits."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Off to the War.—HENPECQUE—"Johnson has joined the silent army."

HENDERSON—"Dead?"

HENPECQUE—"No; married."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Not his Fault.—"To what do you attribute your success as a monarch?"

After a moment's thought the European ruler replied:

"Largely to bad marksmanship."—*Washington Star.*

Sinful Waste.—FARMER BARNES—"I've bought a barometer, Hannah; ter tell when it's goin' ter rain, ye know!"

MRS. BARNES—"To tell when it's goin' ter *rain!* Why, I never heerd o' sech extravagance! What do ye s'pose th' good Lord hez give ye th' rheumatiz fer?"—*Puck.*

Basis for a Suit.—IKEY (to his lawyer)—"Und he said he vould make him t'ree pair of pants und he made none. Vat can you do?"

LAWYER—"We'll get you the money all right. They're breaches of promise."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Difference.—What is the difference between (1) a gardener, (2) a billiard player, (3) a gentleman, and (4) a sexton?

ANSWER—The first minds his peas; the second minds his cues; the third minds his p's and q's; the fourth minds his keys and pews.—*The Catholic Fortnightly Review.*

The Seats Were Safe.—"It would please me mightily, Miss Stout," said Mr. Mugley, "to have you go to the theater with me this evening."

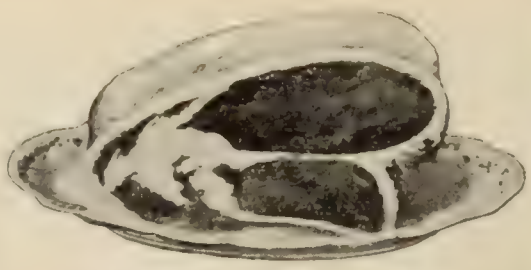
"Have you secured the seats?" asked Miss Vera Stout.

"Oh! come now," he protested; "you're not so heavy as all that."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

Better Than That.—TRAMP—"Help me, lady, please. For three years I worked for the grand cause of temperance, ma'am."

LADY—"Were you a temperance orator?"

TRAMP—"No, ma'am; I was the horrible example."—*Illustrated Bits.*



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"I know it, judge. But I wouldn't do such a thing, hungry and broke as I am."

"Too conscientious, I suppose."

"No. I don't pretend that. But why should I snatch a woman's pocket-book? What would I want with a couple of car tickets, a powder-rag, a piece of chewing-gum, and a dressmaker's address?"

Once more a shrewd criminal overshot his mark. His familiarity with the contents convicted him.—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 28.—A bomb is thrown against the carriage in which President Alcosta is driving at Buenos Ayres, but fails to explode.

Two bombs are thrown in Teheran at a closed automobile in which the Shah of Persia was supposed to be traveling; the sovereign was in a carriage toward the rear of the procession; three of the escort are killed and a score of persons wounded

The British House of Commons passes on the first reading, and shelves for this session the women's enfranchisement bill.

February 29.—Japan announces her intention of demanding an apology and an indemnity from China for the seizure of a Japanese steamship.

The American battle-ship fleet sails from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, a distance of 3,102 miles.

March 1.—Thirteen persons, including an American engineer named Mervort, are killed and fifteen are injured by an avalanche in Switzerland.

China decides to surrender the steamer *Tatsu* to Japan.

March 3.—President Castro again specifically declines the request of the State Department to arbitrate American claims.

March 4.—The sweeping concessions made by King Leopold regarding the new treaty of annexation of the Kongo are due, according to reports from Brussels, to fear of Great Britain's intervention, backed by America.

The Chinese government approves a series of laws intended to introduce Western banking methods.

March 5.—The project to build a $500,000 Shakespeare memorial monument is announced in London.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

February 28.—W. C. Bradley (Rep.), former Governor of Kentucky, is elected United States Senator at Frankfort by four Democratic votes.

March 2.—As a result of a fire at Tampa, Fla., 1,000 persons are homeless and 4,000 are out of employment.

Chief of Police Shippy, of Chicago, shoots and kills Lazarus Averbach, supposed to be an anarchist, who attacks him in the hallway of his home.

March 3.—The Ohio State Republican Convention results in a sweeping victory for Secretary Taft.

March 4.—More than 160 children are burned to death in a schoolhouse fire at North Collinwood, a Cleveland suburb.

WASHINGTON.

February 28.—The Senate passes the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The provision for increased pay of enlisted men is restored to the Army Bill.

February 29.—Three naval officers, quoted as criticizing the construction of battle-ships, come before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and stand by their criticisms that there are many defects which need immediate correction.

The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying $84,757,566, passes the House.

March 2.—A resolution for an investigation of peonage in the South is adopted by the House.

March 3.—Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, issues orders designed to rid the country of alien anarchists and criminals.

Advocates of woman-suffrage make arguments before Senate and House Committees at Washington.

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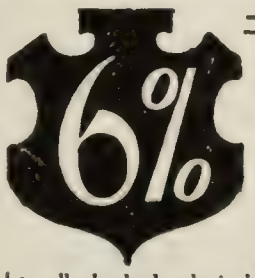

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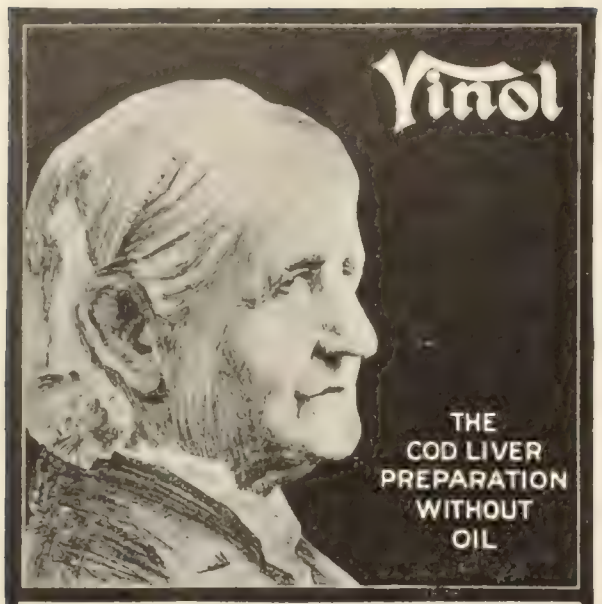

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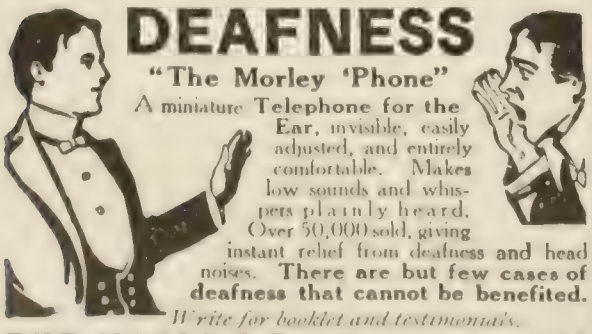

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. McG.," Des Moines, Ia.—The tendency has been to use both *ever so* and *never so* loosely and vaguely. *Ever so*, in common use, means "in or to whatever conceivable degree or extent; very; as, he is *ever so* strong; the patient is *ever so* much better." *Never so* means "to an extent or degree beyond the actual or conceivable; no matter how." In the sentences cited the expressions are each correctly used.

"R. P. H.," Asheville, O.—"Is it ever correct to use *data, billiards, oats,* as subjects of a singular verb?"

It is correct to say "Billiards is a well-known indoor game of skill"; it is not correct to use a singular verb with *data*, which is the plural of *datum;* it is likewise incorrect to use a singular verb with *oats*, which is the plural of *oat.*

"E. B.," Cincinnati, O.—There are two pronunciations of *oblique.* The preferred is ob-lic'; the alternative is ob-like'.

"P. F.," San Francisco, Cal.—Custom sanctions the use of "Mr. Chairman" as addrest to a woman who acts as the presiding officer of a meeting. The form "chairwoman" exists, but its use is rare.

"W. L. B.," New York City.—"What rule governs the construction of such a sentence as 'I should have liked very much to have seen him'?"

The rule is that verbs of commanding, desiring, expecting, hoping, intending, permitting, and some others, *in all their tenses*, refer to actions or events relatively present or future; one should therefore say, "I intended *to do* it," not "I intended *to have done it*" (see Goold-Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 609). The sentence submitted by "W. L. B." should read: "I should have liked very much to see him."

"R. R. S.," Spring Valley, N. Y.—*Bimonthly* means once in two months, but the word is often erroneously used to mean *semimonthly*, which means twice a month.

"A. E.," Vermont.—"Will you please explain the following: 'The tense of a verb in a subordinate clause must not *conflict* with the tense of the verb in the principal clause'? Must the tenses be identical?"

The rule does not mean that the tense of the verb in a subordinate clause must in all cases be identical with the tense of the verb in a principal clause, but means merely that a proper sequence of tenses must be preserved. For instance, the sentence "He *says* that his friend *has studied* French" is grammatically correct, the time of the dependent verb being antecedent to that of the principal verb. If the time of the principal verb is carried into the past, the time of the dependent verb *continues antecedent;* as, "*He said* that his friend *had studied* French." So with *will* and *would*, *shall* and *should*. The speaker says, "I *will* pay it," "I *shall* die." The messenger correctly *reports* these utterances, "He *said* that he *would* pay it," "He *said* that he *should* die."

"I. M. G.," Bisbee, Ariz.—"Is the word 'potent' correctly applied to persons?"

Undoubtedly it is, for did not Mr. William Shakespeare, in "Othello, the Moor of Venice," write

"*Most potent*, grave, and reverend *signors*,
My very noble and approv'd good masters"?

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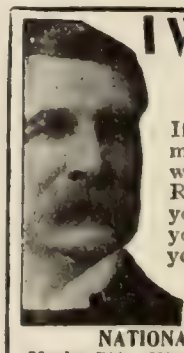

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

OUR FLEET TO GO AROUND THE WORLD

THE announcement that Admiral Evans's fleet will make what the New York *Herald* calls "the greatest cruise in history," following close upon the Admiral's dispatch reporting the safe arrival of the war-ships in Magdalena Bay, has dwarfed all interest in discussions of the proper placing of armor-plate, naval marksmanship, and torpedo-boat scandals. The Washington correspondent of *The Herald* says:

"Eighteen ships will leave San Francisco on July 6 for a voyage which will include Hawaii, Samoa, various ports in Australia, and the Philippine Islands, after which they will by easy stages reach the Red Sea, pass through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, and after making a stop at Gibraltar, arrive home just about a year from the time they steamed from Hampton Roads, December 16, 1907.

"Thus, it is estimated, this great parade of naval strength will have yet to cover 23,204 miles after leaving San Francisco, and the total distance steamed from the start last December up to the completion of the voyage will be about 37,000 miles. Never before was such a cruise of heavily armored ships traveling as a fleet even dreamed of in any naval office in the world. That the fleet should have been able to arrive at Magdalena Bay in good condition and 'ready for any service' has caused astonishment in foreign countries, but what it has gone through is nothing as to the test to which it is next to be subjected."

Eighteen battle-ships, including the newly completed *Wisconsin* and *Nebraska*, will leave San Francisco July 6. Their ports of call, with the distances between in nautical miles, will be, successively, Honolulu, Hawaii, 2,100 miles; Pago-Pago, Samoa, 2,263 miles; Melbourne, Australia, 2,886 miles; Sydney, Australia, 575 miles; Manila, 3,772 miles; Colombo, Ceylon, 2,946 miles; Aden, Arabia, 2,130 miles; Suez, Egypt, 1,310 miles; Port Said, Egypt, 87 miles; Gibraltar, 1,920 miles; Hampton Roads, Virginia, 3,207 miles. The total distance, exclusive of possible variations that may be later determined upon, will thus be 23,204 miles from San Francisco, and 36,968 miles in the entire world-circling voyage.

The announcement of the cruise has excited the greatest interest all over the world. A cable dispatch from Tokyo says:

"The official route of the American battle-ship fleet on its return to the Atlantic was conveyed to the Foreign Office to-day. Baron Saito, Minister of Marine, when shown the itinerary, repeated his previous statements and emphasized Japan's desire that the fleet would visit a Japanese port in order to furnish a practical demonstration of the sincerity of Japan's friendship for the United States and the American people.

"At the Foreign Office it was said: 'The decision of the American Government to send the fleet on a tour of the world should finally silence all war talk. It is a guaranty of the peace of the world.'

"Military and naval officers are unanimous in pronouncing the proposed tour as one of the greatest achievements of history."

German naval critics consider the success of the voyage to the Pacific a wonderful proof of seamanship and proof of excellence both in material and *personnel*. A Berlin dispatch says that newspaper writers on naval topics express the opinion that the fleet's performances

"Are certain to place the American Navy on a high level in the world's opinion, and that they are likely to add to the *esprit de corps* for which its *personnel* long has been famous."

The dispatch adds that the details of the homeward voyage of the fleet will be watched with keen interest in Germany.

A cabled report from London quotes a prominent naval officer as suggesting that

"The Government should send an invitation to the battle-ships to come to England, or, if that should be impossible, for them to make an official call at some British port en route home. There will be opportunity for British officers to show courtesies to the officers of the fleet during its visit to Australia, at coaling-stations and other points, but these naturally will be on a small scale when compared with what would be done should the battle-ships come to England or stop at Malta or Gibraltar."

Henry Reuterdahl, whose criticisms of the battle-ships in a magazine article played so prominent a part in the naval controversy, is quoted as saying on his return from the fleet, March 13:

"It is not the entire construction of naval vessels that is open to criticism—only certain features. As for the officers and men in the United States Navy there is absolutely no fault to find with them. They are the best in the world."

An editorial in the New York *Tribune* entitled "On the Track of Drake," dwells on the advantages of the cruise both in familiarizing our naval officers and men with the coasts and harbors of foreign waters and in impressing our remote Pacific possessions. *The Tribune* says:

"It will at every stage be a peaceful voyage, and at every stage, we have no doubt, our ships will be welcomed with unaffected cordiality.

"Our fleet will largely follow the track of the first war fleet which ever circumnavigated the globe, but in almost every respect it will present a striking contrast to the achievement of Drake's memorable little flotilla. The contrast between these ponderous steel fortresses and his wooden pinnaces is scarcely more marked than that between their peaceful errand to a world at peace and his truculent raid around a world largely convulsed with war or seething with militant desires. In a way this voyage of ours will be scarcely less epoch-marking than was his. At least, we may expect that it will be as successful, or rather that it will continue, on that longer route, to enjoy the unbroken good fortune which has thus far attended it."

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THE TAFT AND BRYAN PLATFORMS

TWO almost simultaneous State conventions, each indorsing a "favorite son" for the Presidential nomination, have given the editorial observers two statements of doctrine that are supposed to express the views of Secretary Taft and Mr. Bryan, and to foreshadow the national party platforms of this year if these candidates are nominated. That the friends of Secretary Taft, by their sweeping victory in the Ohio Convention, have greatly furthered his chances and completely overwhelmed Senators Foraker and Dick is undisputed; but some critics question whether the victors may not have prest their triumph too far for the interests of party harmony. Says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.):

"There are said to have been in Ohio, in 1900, 31,235 colored citizens entitled to vote, and if Mr. Foraker, either openly or covertly, should aline them, or any considerable part of them, against Mr. Taft next November, the effect might be, to put it moderately, important."

Certain features of the Ohio platform that relate to national questions have been much commented upon as probable foreshadowings of the platform to be adopted in the Republican National Convention. One of these is the tariff plank, which declares for

"A revision of the tariff by a special session of the next Congress, insuring the maintenance of the true principle of protection by imposing such customs duties as will equalize the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit, to the end that, without excessive duties, American manufacturers, farmers, producers, and wage-earners may have adequate protection."

And the paragraph relating to negro suffrage, which says:

"We favor the reduction of representation in Congress and the Electoral College in all the States of this Union where white and colored citizens are disfranchised, to the end that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be enforced according to its letter and spirit."

Some of the other planks relating to national matters support these principles:

Individualism as against Socialism.
Competition as against monopoly.
Government regulation as against Government ownership.
Compensation for injured employees of the Government.
The reenactment in constitutional form of the Employers' Liability Act.
A limitation in the exercise of the power of injunction, in order to prevent its abuse.
A greater merchant marine and an adequate navy.
A sound financial system.
The speedy completion of the Panama Canal and the gradual development of popular government in the Philippines.

Of these features, the declaration in favor of tariff revision has called forth the greatest comment. To quote the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) on this head:

"The tariff plank of the Ohio Republican Convention coincides exactly with the utterances of Secretary Taft on the same question. In other words, the plank, like all the other planks, 'fits the candidate' of the Ohio Republicans. Just as there was no compromise with the Forakerites on the Railroad Rate Bill and other progressive measures enacted or advocated by the progressive Republicans, so was there no surrender and no sop to the ultra-standpatters in the tariff plank."

The American Economist, the special champion of the protective policy, however, is not pleased with the Secretary and his policies, and thus expresses its displeasure:

"For two consecutive weeks there appeared at the head of the editorial columns of *The American Economist*, in bold, black type, the following:

TARIFF TINKER TAFT

Can Protectionists Swallow This Brand of T?

"So far we have heard of no protest, no objection, no unfavorable comment. Are we not, then, justified in concluding that as a Presidential candidate Mr. Taft is not popular with Protectionists and that defenders of American labor and industry will not willingly swallow this particular brand of T?"

The Republican daily papers, however, with few exceptions, praise the Ohio convention as "slateless and bossless," and have only commendation for the platform. Thus, the New York *Tribune* says:

"The platform is courageous and practical, and its pledges will satisfy all those who look to a continuation of constructive and wholesome legislation under a Republican national administration."

"OH WHERE, OH WHERE IS THAT LITTLE DOG GONE?"
The opposition seems entirely lost.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

MR. CONDUCTOR "What! Nobody for the upper berth?"
—Woodman in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

POSITION IS EVERYTHING.

UNCLE SAM—"Can we attach it to William?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
—Briggs in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THROAT TROUBLES.

As for the planks bearing upon the negro vote, the Southern press seem inclined to discount the declaration of opposition to the disfranchisement of the negro as a political move to offset the Brownsville affair. To quote the Savannah *News*:

"It is doubtful if any Congress, however strongly Republican, could be induced to cut down the representation in Congress and Electoral College of States having laws disfranchising negroes."

According to a statement from Secretary Taft's headquarters on March 7, out of 148 delegates thus far selected, 116 are pledged to him. Since then Oklahoma and Nebraska have come out in his favor.

If the Ohio Convention was unanimous for Mr. Taft, it is admitted in the news columns of all the papers that the Democratic State Convention in Nebraska was no less unanimous and enthusiastic for William J. Bryan. In the platform adopted at Omaha the following passages are recognized as of particular interest:

"We heartily approve of the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and insist upon further legislation, State and national, making it unlawful for any corporation to contribute to campaign funds, and providing for publication, before the election, of all individual contributions above a reasonable minimum.

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies, we specify three: first, a law preventing the duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations, or its rights to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent. of the product in which it deals; the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States; and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporation to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation."

"We oppose both the Aldrich bill and the Fowler bill and believe that, in so far as the needs of commerce require, an emergency currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal government, and that it should be loaned upon adequate security and at a rate of interest which will compel its retirement when the emergency is past.

"We demand, further, that favoritism in the deposits of Treasury funds shall be abolished and that surplus revenues shall be deposited at competitive rates upon sufficient security and fairly distributed throughout the country."

The platform also declares in behalf of

Laws compelling foreign corporations to submit their legal disputes to courts in the States in which they do business.

Election of United States senators by direct vote.

Tariff reductions tending to place the tariff on a purely revenue basis.

Income-tax and inheritance-taxes.

An immediate declaration of purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippines as soon as a stable government can be established.

Congressional control of interstate commerce, also railroad regulation, valuation, control of capitalization, and lowering of rates.

A postal savings-bank, and governmental guaranty of bank deposits.

An eight-hour working day, the conciliation of capital and labor, modification of the law relating to the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes, and an employers' liability law.

The exclusion of non-assimilable Asiatic immigrants and stricter enforcement of immigration laws against advocates of governmental reform by assassination.

Separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and full Territorial rights for Porto Rico.

The nomination of Mr. Bryan for President.

The Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), expressing views similar to those of many other papers, says that the Nebraska Democrats have given the country the platform that will be adopted and the candidate who will be nominated at the National Convention in Denver. Further:

"The Bryan or Democratic platform adopted at Omaha, which will be ratified at Denver, has a number of planks that will also be found in the Republican platform. On some important questions of policy, as the tariff or the monetary issues, there will probably be a wide difference, but on the general proposition of controlling trusts and combinations of predatory wealth they will be practically the same.

"There is no sign of reaction in either party on the problems that have occupied the attention of the country for the past two or three years or more, and neither of them will have a reactionary candidate. The 'conservatives' in the Republican party have

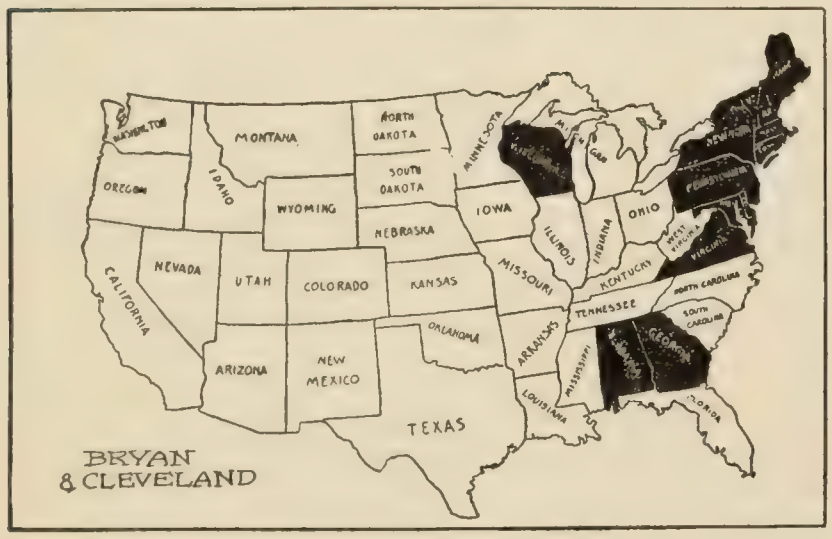
made no more progress in their campaign against Roosevelt than have those of the Democratic party against Bryan. These two men are still the unquestioned leaders of their parties and their parties will follow them in the campaign of 1908."

Most of the attacks on the platform are directed at the financial, railroad, and so-called "Socialistic" planks. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares:

"In this platform Bryan is, as he always has been, in favor of the cheapest money in sight. Dropping free silver he goes back

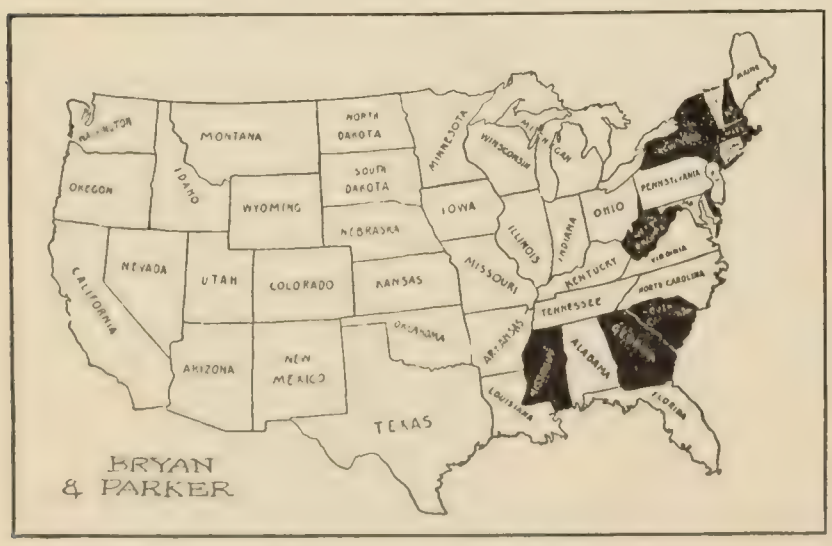
THE NEW YORK "WORLD'S" MAP

To show that Bryan has painted most of the country black (Republican).



BRYAN'S VOTE COMPARED WITH CLEVELAND'S.

In the white States Bryan received a larger vote in 1896 than Cleveland received in 1892.



BRYAN'S VOTE COMPARED WITH PARKER'S.

In the white States Bryan received a larger vote in 1900 than Parker received in 1904. Mr. Bryan reproduces the two latter maps in his *Commoner* from the Omaha *World-Herald* as a reply to the map of the New York *World*.

GEOGRAPHICAL REPARTEE.

for an 'emergency currency' to Treasury promises to pay issued as a 'loan' on 'adequate security.' Such a scheme launches the Federal Treasury on a most perilous form of fiat banking."

On the other hand, the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) points out:

"It is not a calamity platform. There is no attempt in it to make political capital out of the panic and the resulting industrial depression, no viewing with alarm any of the tendencies shown by the Roosevelt Administration. We think it will make a strong appeal to the radical sentiment which has supported Mr. Roosevelt, especially if, as the Ohio platform seems to foreshadow, the Republican party will endeavor to appear once more as the party of conservatism."

The shifting and merging of party lines is the theme of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.):

"The Nebraska platform was probably written by Mr. William J. Bryan. It certainly could have been written by him, for it embodies nearly all of his pet views. Most of it could have been written also by Mr. Roosevelt, for it embodies many of the President's pet views. With one or two planks eliminated, or even modified, Mr. Roosevelt could stand quite comfortably on the Nebraska platform, which goes to show that the extreme men of both parties are not now very far separated by political lines."

While the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) expresses the fear that the Northern and Western Democracy are opposed to Bryan and Bryanism, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) is cheerful in the expectation that Taft and Bryan will head their respective parties. Says *The Constitution*:

"Both Bryan and Taft have given earnest of their friendship for the South. These are all the guaranties the South could ask, under existing conditions, with regard to the outcome of the pending Presidential election.

Meanwhile the action of a majority of the Minnesota Democratic State Committee in indorsing Governor John A. Johnson for the Democratic nomination for President has been hailed by a portion of the press of his party as giving Mr. Bryan a formidable rival. Similarly, the unanimous indorsement of Governor Charles E. Hughes by the New York Republican State Committee has fairly brought Governor Hughes into the field as a contestant for the Republican nomination.

Of Governor Johnson's candidacy the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"*The World* inclines to the belief that Governor Johnson is the strongest man the Democrats could nominate. He would carry every State that Mr. Bryan could carry. He would carry States that Mr. Bryan could not possibly carry. He would give the Democratic party a fighting chance in States in which Mr. Bryan's nomination would mean a Republican walkover. In the great debatable States of New York and New Jersey alone Governor Johnson would be at least 100,000 votes stronger than Mr. Bryan. Indeed, there are well-informed New York Democrats who think that Governor Johnson might carry this State. In any event, his nomination would give new life, new hope, new courage, and new fighting spirit to Democrats in every section of the country."

That Mr. Bryan's supporters in Minnesota will not yield that State's delegation to Governor Johnson without a struggle, however, is considered a certainty by all the papers commenting upon the situation.

From the following extract from an editorial in the New York *American* of March 6 it is evident that there will be a third party in the field. We read:

"First—The Independence party is not going to support Theodore Roosevelt.

"Second—The Independence party is not going to support William J. Bryan.

"Third—The Independence party is not going to support John A. Johnson. . . . . .

"The Independence party is going to nominate its own candidate, and is going to vote for him with a strength and a heartiness of numbers that is likely to be a revelation to the older and sadder political organizations. If it does not elect this candidate of its own in this particular election, it is going to lay the solid foundation for doing so in the next."

"Can it be possible," asks the Savannah *News* (Dem.), "that Mr. Hearst really means to be a Presidential candidate himself?"

PROHIBITION'S FAILURES

THE liquor interests are circulating as an argument against prohibition the record of States where prohibition has been adopted and afterward repealed, declared unconstitutional, or annulled in some other way, the argument being that most of the States that have tried it have found it a failure. Some twenty States, it appears, have adopted prohibitory laws, of which only six have "kept the pledge." Fourteen adopted prohibition in the decade between 1846 and 1855, and of this group Maine is the only survivor. The other six have gone dry since 1880, with only one backslider—South Dakota. The record appears concisely in the following table:

MAINE.—Adopted prohibition in 1846; repealed in 1856; reenacted prohibition in 1858.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1903.
VERMONT.—Adopted in 1850; repealed in 1903.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1868; readopted in 1869; repealed in 1875.
RHODE ISLAND.—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1863, readopted in 1886; repealed in 1889.
CONNECTICUT.—Adopted in 1854; repealed in 1872.
NEW YORK.—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.
OHIO.—Adopted in 1851; annulled by a license-tax law.
INDIANA.—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.
MICHIGAN.—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1875.
ILLINOIS.—Adopted in 1851; repealed in 1853.
WISCONSIN.—Adopted in 1855; vetoed by Governor.
IOWA.—Adopted partial prohibition in 1855; full prohibition in 1884; mulct law in 1893.
NEBRASKA.—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1858.
KANSAS.—Adopted Constitutional amendment in 1880.
NORTH DAKOTA.—Constitutional provision in 1890; repealed in 1896.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Constitutional provision in 1890.
GEORGIA.—Adopted prohibition in 1907.
OKLAHOMA.—Adopted prohibition in 1907.
ALABAMA—Adopted prohibition in 1908.

The Associated Prohibition Press quotes in refutation of this indictment of its cause an address by Rev. Dr. E. L. Eaton, of Evanston, Ill. "Upon the surface," Dr. Eaton admits, "it looks as if the prohibition policy, having been fully tried, was abandoned because it was found to be of no good." Upon a closer examination, however, he declares, it is plain that these laws did not have a fair trial. In the first place, fifty years ago "sentiment was not as well informed and crystallized as it is to-day." He says:

"A jug of whisky, a keg of beer, and a loaf of bread at that time enjoyed practically the same favor everywhere. Nearly everybody supposed that alcohol was a food, a stimulant, and a medicine, and very many people regarded it as necessary for some or all of these purposes. But a great change has come about. The last half-century has seen the most wonderful advance in the knowledge of the true nature of alcohol and of scientific temperance which the world has ever witnessed; and the temperance reform stands to-day upon quite another footing than it did then. . . . . .

"Truly a wonderful change has transpired during these fifty years touching the nature of alcohol. The person who now advocates the use of alcohol as a food, a stimulant, or a medicine is at once and very properly set down as an ignoramus on that subject. The future of prohibition certainly looks brighter in a country where scientific temperance is taught in the public schools of every State than its past looked in a country where more than half of the people had been taught to believe that alcohol was a food, a stimulant, a medicine, was used by ministers and church-members, and believed to be commended in the Word of God."

Furthermore, many of the best minds were fearful of legislative usurpation:

"Many lawyers, ministers, statesmen, and publicists were very much in doubt as to the correctness of the doctrine of prohibition—the intrinsic rightness of the principle. They thought that it was not only intrinsically wrong, as being an infringement upon personal liberty, but that it was probably a dangerous usurpation of legislative authority. It was a dangerous principle to permit the legislature to say by law what men should or should not manufacture and sell, especially so touching a commodity which had been regarded from time immemorial as one of God's best gifts to men.

"We were not far enough away from the Revolution to allow men to forget that that struggle was against the legislative usurpation of the British Parliament. Having finally settled that question at Bunker Hill and Yorktown, would it be wise or safe or right for us, their sons, now to hand over to a legislature the very power which they, at so much cost, wrested from Parliament?"

In some of the States prohibition was mistakenly declared unconstitutional before the Federal Supreme Court pronounced it sound; in some it was never fairly and fully tried; in others the liquor interests secured a repeal during the Civil War when the best men were at the front, leaving "the stay-at-homes and the booze-mongers" in the majority. In Vermont and New Hampshire the liquor interests won by nefarious methods. Dr. Eaton adds:

"Vermont has already practically repudiated the outrage, and has, under her local-option law, put almost the entire State again

WHAT!
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

THE REAR-GUARD IN ACTION.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"ANARCHY" ON CLOSER VIEW.

under prohibition. New Hampshire, tho a little more slowly, is moving in the same direction. . . . . .

"The spell is broken. The charm and the harm of its power has been exposed. Men and parties are breaking from its power. The autumn election of 1905 in Ohio and Pennsylvania was the handwriting on the wall. In both of those States the temperance forces measured strength with the united liquor power, and for the first time in fifty years were triumphant! The spell was broken! Politicians and statesmen saw for the first time that the united conscience of this Christian nation is greater than the liquor traffic. They saw that that traffic is a blatant braggart that can not deliver the goods against a united and aroused Christian conscience. And they woke up to the criminal folly of further alliance with the infamous traffic. What has been the result? Cities, towns, counties, and States are falling into the prohibition column so fast that one has to hustle to keep up with the procession!"

MR. JEROME'S DEFENSE

A SOMEWHAT more favorable attitude toward District Attorney Jerome is noticeable in the comments of the more conservative New York papers upon his answer to the charges accompanying the application to the Governor for the District Attorney's removal from office. Speaking of the charges Mr. Jerome says:

"Many of the charges I have been obliged to describe as mendacious, and in one instance I have said that it might well be described by a shorter and uglier word."

His answer explains in voluminous detail the reasons that no effective action was taken by his office upon specified charges, including those arising from disclosures in the life-insurance and Metropolitan Street Railway Company investigations and the Ice-Trust matter. In some instances, the District Attorney alleges, there was no evidence of criminality under the statutes, in some the accusers failed to present the evidence they claimed to have, in others the Grand Jury had failed to act. He says:

"The charges themselves do not indicate where the actual crime came in, and proceed upon the notion that it is sufficient for any irresponsible person to say of a transaction that it involved criminality, criminal conspiracy, or that it was a 'fraud,' or amounted 'practically to larceny,' and to require that the District Attorney shall at once lay this matter before the Grand Jury and secure indictments from that body."

"To the charge that I have failed to accede to the clamor of the public and the newspapers," concludes the District Attorney, "I make no answer."

Reviewing Mr. Jerome's rejoinder the New York *Mail* says:

"Of the twenty-three charges lodged against the District Attorney by the former chief of the 'Jerome Nominators' and his associates, twelve, as he says in his reply, were known to the public before his last campaign. Why, after urging Mr. Jerome plus these twelve alleged derelictions on the county as the noblest Roman of them all, these same gentlemen rake them up now as reasons for getting rid of him is a puzzle too difficult for ordinary minds.

"Each one of these twelve charges is a count in favor of Mr. Jerome, in that each one of them impeaches either the consistency or sincerity of his accusers. It will not operate against him that these same gentlemen hold him as the sole obstacle to 'national prosperity,' and that letters have been written in their behalf urging the Governor to oust him—a manifestly improper attempt to influence an action purely judicial.

"As to the other eleven charges, the Governor will deal with them on their merits. Meanwhile 'Poor Jim' Osborne will demonstrate by his conduct of the Ice-Trust prosecution whether the District Attorney was right when he found no cause for action in that matter. Mr. Jerome's reputation is in the hands of a governor who will do him no more and no less than justice, and of a former rival whose success will be an impeachment of the District Attorney, whose failure a measure of vindication."

NINE HOURS FOR TRAIN-DISPATCHERS

IRRESPECTIVE of customary positions in regard to questions involving the relations between employer and employee, the press hastens to approve the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in denying thirty-seven several applications on the part of railroads for extensions of time within which to comply with the law in general limiting the working hours of railway telegraph-operators to nine hours in twenty-four. The Omaha *Bee* says:

"Aside from the general sentiment that nine hours are fully as much continuous labor as should be imposed upon railway telegraph-operators, the main motive for the legislation is the prevention of accidents, and no plea of hard times or difficulty in securing operators will warrant indulgence in enforcement of a law calculated to preserve human life."

The point that the law is mainly intended to guard the safety of the traveling public is likewise dwelt upon by many other papers. To quote the Chicago *Tribune*:

"Congress is unlikely to interfere for the relief of the roads. They will have to face the situation and make the best of it. The intent of the law appeals to every one as a correct one. It may cost the roads a little to obey the law. But there is a likelihood that many of the exprest fears of the railroad men will be proved lacking in reality when the law gets into working order."

Some incidents in the hearing upon the applications are thus commented upon by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"In behalf of several roads it was urged that the enforcement of the law would seriously embarrass them financially, at a time when they could least afford to shoulder additional burdens. The scarcity of competent operators was also urged as ground for postponement during the hearings last week. It was suggested that the closing of a large number of offices might result if the law went into effect at once.

"If these representations were supported by proof, they would seem ample to justify a reasonable extension. But no layman is competent to sit in judgment and the verdict of the Commission would indicate that the arguments of the railroad people were not convincingly backed by the evidence. The fact that the railroads failed to make common cause was a point against them. Only one Eastern road joined in the request for postponement, while altogether only thirty-seven roads were petitioners for the relief. The remainder, it is taken for granted, have made arrangements to obey the law; and the very fact that these have accepted it without protest constitutes an argument against the applicants for extension.

"The statement that competent operators were not available was directly denied before the Commission. In addition the good faith of one road was called into question in a manner which gravely weakened the force of its argument. In order to discredit an opposing witness a representative of this system offered to introduce some hundreds of letters from operators employed by it, stating that the witness was not authorized to represent them. Whereupon Chairman Knapp, of the Commission, produced telegrams declaring 'that the writers had been threatened with discharge if they refused to sign letters which had been written at the dictation of officials of the road.'

"The showing that at least one railroad had apparently resorted to the old methods of intimidation in order to secure evidence to bolster up its case was undoubtedly damaging. Nothing could be better calculated to defeat the carriers' own purposes or damn their cause."

The Railway Age takes the unique view that, far from benefiting telegraphers, the law will have the effect of lessening their opportunities by compelling the railroad companies to introduce telephone systems. To quote this magazine:

"The American railways now, at a time when traffic is reduced a third or more, are asked to meet requirements that would increase the wage expense of their telegraph service to from one-half more to double what it has been. To meet this situation the

roads must reduce the number of telegraph-stations operated or find a substitute for the telegraph, or both. Recent installations, more or less experimental in character, on a considerable number of lines have shown that the telephone is practicable, and an operating official on a line which for some months has been operating about ninety miles of main line with telephonic direction of train movements has been quoted as saying that the nine-hour law will bring about in one year what it would have taken ten years to accomplish in bringing the telephone into use in railway work."

SOUTHERN PEONAGE CHARGES.

SINCE the adoption of a resolution of the House of Representatives directing the Committee on Immigration to investigate the charges that immigrants are held as peons in cotton-fields and turpentine-camps, the Southern press, while in part questioning the animus of the charges, in general welcome the investigation as now needed to secure vindication.

The circumstances that led to the adoption of the resolution are thus stated by the Buffalo *Express*:

"The reports regarding peonage have been taken up by foreign governments and distributed in such a way as to check immigration to the South, especially to Mississippi and Louisiana.

"In the last six or eight years a number of peonage cases have been prosecuted, and usually with success. The victims, for the most part, have been negroes. But of late the discovery appears to have been made that foreigners, ignorant of both the laws and the language of this country, can be enslaved even more easily than negroes. And a white slave is just as welcome as a black slave to those who are seeking wealth by slave labor."

Various possible ulterior reasons for the charges are repeated, from that suggested by Representative Williams, of Mississippi, in his statement that he believed "the stories had been put out by labor agents in New York to divert immigrants to other sections of the country," to the suggestion put forth by the Savannah *News* that the Italian Government, desiring to keep its people at home, may have had something to do with the charges. This paper says further:

"It is a source of satisfaction that the House has passed the resolution providing for an investigation of the charges of peonage in the South. John Sharp Williams led in demanding its passage, mainly for the reason that he is tired of having peonage charges made against his State which rest upon no substantial foundation.

"It has given certain periodicals and members of Congress a great deal of satisfaction to enlarge upon these charges. The magazines have printed sensational articles and the Congressmen have made speeches intended for consumption in their respective districts.

"Now a committee of intelligent men will examine the charges thoroughly and the country will know the truth. We venture to say that if the officials of the Department of Justice were to go into any Northern or Western State on a visit of investigation, they would find more evidence of peonage than has been discovered in the South."

The Baltimore *Sun*, after calling for a searching, impartial, and systematic investigation, continues:

"Representative Clark, of Florida, criticizing the course of the Department of Justice in respect to prosecutions of peonage cases in the South, asserted that 'the people of Florida desired an opportunity to meet before an impartial and honest body of investigators the maligners of the fair name of Florida.' It is easy to understand that there may have been isolated cases of peonage in the South, just as there may be isolated instances of oppression of labor in all parts of the country. But such cases do not justify wholesale indictments of the people of the South. It is against this injustice that Southern Congressmen protest. In demanding an investigation they have taken a wise course. Reports concerning the ill treatment of foreign labor in the South have been circulated industriously, and, it is believed, with a sinister purpose. Let the Immigration Commission turn on the light. The South not only desires vindication, but needs it. For it can not be doubted that as long as rumors of peonage are circulated without authoritative denial the Southern States will be at a disadvantage in securing immigration."

The Atlanta *Constitution* asks:

"Why doesn't the Department of Justice go into the slums and the sweatshops of New York, the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, or the Western labor-camps where the 'padrone' system is said to flourish in all its iniquitous perfection? Is it because it is afraid it will stir up a rumpus in some of the Republican strongholds?

"It may be said without fear of contradiction that a month's investigation at these points would develop more numerous and more flagrant cases of injustice to individuals than the Department has been able to rake out of all the South, with its fine-tooth-comb methods, in the year or more it has been at the business."

The Chicago *Tribune* speaks of the *personnel* of the investigating commission, which includes, in addition to three senators and three representatives, Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, President Wheeler, of the University of California, and Labor Commissioner Neill, as insuring a fair and impartial report; and concludes that so much has been said about the matter that the sooner the exact facts are discovered and published the better it will be for the South.

ENDING THE BROWNSVILLE CASE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to the Senate recommending the passage of a law to enable him to reinstate some of the negro soldiers of the three companies discharged by him as a result of the Brownsville shooting affray, is commented upon by papers opposed to the Administration as a further recession from his original position for political considerations. Thus, the Springfield *Republican*, after some caustic remarks on the importance of the negro vote to the candidacy of Secretary Taft, says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's own retreat has been masterly since he issued his original order discharging without honor a whole battalion for an alleged 'conspiracy of silence' concerning a shooting affray which was chargeable, at the very worst, against not more than an unknown dozen of the battalion's members. Mr. Roosevelt then ordered that the discharged soldiers should be 'forever debarred' from reenlisting in the Army or Navy and 'from employment in any civil capacity under the Government.'"

Then, having reviewed the President's successive steps to modify this order, the *Republican* concludes:

"Mr. Roosevelt now asks Congress for a new law 'permitting reinstatement by direction of the President of any man who in his judgment shall appear not to be within the class whose discharge was deemed necessary in order to maintain the discipline and morale of the Army.' This is retreat No. 3, since it doth appear that Mr. Roosevelt is himself eager to restore the discharged negro soldiers to their former status in the Army, from which they had originally been 'forever debarred.' At this rate, the entire battalion may be reviewed on the White House lawn before the end of June and invited to luncheon by the President before November."

The New York *Tribune*, on the other hand, finds the President's course quite consistent, and says:

"The President has every reason to feel well satisfied with the results of the Senate's Brownsville investigation. The majority of the committee sustains his position, finding that the negro soldiers were responsible for the raiding of the town—a conclusion which no unprejudiced man who followed the evidence can question. The only suggestion toward the furtherance of justice which the committee has to contribute as a result of its long labors is that such discharged soldiers as may satisfy the President that they had 'no participation in or guilty knowledge of the affray' may be permitted to reenlist."

The New York *Evening Mail* is not satisfied with the

conditions for reinstatement prescribed in the President's message, and says:

"If the object of the Republican majority in Congress is to 'save the face' of the President, it will follow the recommendation of his latest special message and vote to extend the time under which individual members of the negro battalion, discharged because of the Brownsville affair, may be readmitted, if they can satisfy him of their innocence—a test which, owing to the mystery of the whole proceeding and the fact that he has already once prejudged their case, it may be difficult to meet. If the object of the Republican majority is either to do justice or to safeguard its own interests, it will pass the Foraker Bill, which readmits members of this battalion who will take oath that they did not participate in the shooting, did not withhold information during the investigation, and do not now know who did the shooting."

The Washington *Post*, speaking of the bitter feeling that has prevailed among colored people, both North and South, in consequence of the Brownsville affair, says:

"One of the embarrassing features of Secretary Taft's campaign is the fact that Southern whites have been placed in control of the Republican organization in several States to the exclusion of colored Republicans. This state of affairs, with the Brownsville incident to emphasize the apparent disregard by the Administration of what colored voters might say or do, has enabled the opposition to Mr. Taft to make headway among colored voters in the North as well as the South. If the bitterness of the Brownsville case is wholly removed by the President's latest action, it may be that colored Republicans will be reconciled before Election day."

THE CONTUMACIOUS CASTRO

"HAPLY some way may be found to settle the trouble without knocking Castro's clever head off his shoulders," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, commenting upon the ultimatum-inviting refusal of the President of Venezuela to submit his controversy with the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company to arbitration; and this pacific observation is fairly representative of the attitude of the American press, notwithstanding the fact that it is now three years since the United States Minister to Venezuela informed the Government of that country that if it would not arbitrate the claims in question the United States might be compelled to take other measures for redress.

While the American claimants allege that their valuable concessions and holdings were seized tyrannically and that they suffered many wrongs from the Venezuelan Government, President Castro's position is that the claimants were deprived of their property as a penalty for having given material aid to revolutionists, that the highest court in Venezuela had decided against them, and that after such judicial termination of a domestic litigation, to submit the question to international arbitration would be too humiliating a course for a free and sovereign State to pursue.

The New York *Tribune* accuses President Castro of having treated the State Department with grave discourtesy, yet doubts the advisability of using force, however well-deserved the chastisement might be. It says:

"If ever there was an Executive who should be made to feel the chastening effect of a heavy paternal hand that Executive is Castro, according to the view of the President and the Secretary of State. And yet there is a grave question if it would be wise or profitable for the United States to undertake to administer the sadly needed chastisement.

"Mr. Root regards the position of the United States as precisely similar to that of a well-drest man in the street, whose shiny silk hat and immaculate costume are being constantly besmeared by a ragged urchin who persists in throwing mud-balls. Can the well-drest man cast aside his raiment and chase the little pest without too greatly sacrificing his dignity? This is the question which was gravely asked by Secretary Hay."

PENNSYLVANIA GRAFT CONVICTIONS—"A Victory of Justice" is the comment of the Philadelphia *Ledger* upon the conviction of the four men charged with being leaders in the Pennsylvania State Capitol frauds. The defendants, Gen. William P. Snyder, ex-State Auditor; William L. Mathues, ex-State Treasurer; James M. Shumacher, ex-State Superintendent of Grounds and Public Buildings; and John H. Sanderson, the trimmer, are held guilty of participation in a conspiracy to defraud the State in the construction of the Capitol building, which through fraudulent charges is said to have cost the State $13,154,442.18, instead of the contract price of $4,000,000.

As to the effect of the verdict *The Ledger* says:

"This verdict can not directly help the State to recover the immense sums lost in the management of one of the greatest contracts the liberality of the people has ever authorized. Part of the amounts may, through civil proceedings, be put back where the money belongs. In any case, the reputation of the State has been enhanced by the thorough prosecution, fair trial, and honest verdict. The State's interests, moral and material, had been outraged, and they have been vindicated. No citizen desires to persecute the convicted men, but every good man rejoices that he can preserve his faith in the honor and justice of Pennsylvania."

The attorneys for the defense have moved for a new trial. Other conspiracy cases are to be tried shortly.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN days like these even our borrowed umbrellas keep Lent.—*Chicago Post.*

IN the next Electoral College Mr. Bryan may get the third degree.—*Washington Post.*

J. J. Hill says Wall Street needs a rest. Yes. And a change of occupation. —*New York World.*

THE passing of all these foreign motorists through Indiana probably will be marked by an outbreak of dialect novels.—*Chicago Post.*

HENRY JAMES is to be staged. We believe in the elevation of the stage, but it shouldn't be elevated out of sight.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THAT submarine-boat builders should use underground methods of selling their product is not altogether incongruous.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF the prohibition movement keeps up its present rate of progress the bureau for the reclamation of arid lands will have to be enlarged.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT must be admitted that Mr. Bryan displays considerable shrewdness in making all his campaign speeches before the baseball season opens. — *Washington Post.*

SOLVED!
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLAND'S ROD IN PICKLE FOR LEOPOLD

KING LEOPOLD II. of Belgium has at length been brought to bay with regard to what he calls "the domain of the Crown" in Northwest Africa. The question of ceding the Free State to the Belgian Parliament, so that it will be the property of the state, and hence less in danger of British interference, is now before the nation, and while Leopold is tenaciously claiming an indemnity for his own royal use, the Belgian Chamber is opposed to paying him a penny. The Belgian premier, Mr. Schollaert, altho a stanch Royalist, is equally with the Liberals opposed to making what is euphemistically styled "a gift" to the sovereign, and at present there is a deadlock. Meanwhile England is "hustling" Belgium and urging that the transfer be made on such terms as shall remedy the abuses said to prevail in the Kongo. Some deny that any abuses exist, but the impression seems to prevail in England that they are real, and the British people are plainly in a mood to interfere if Leopold, or Belgium, does not take some step toward reform. Thus the London *Spectator* says:

"The natives, overworked and underfed, are being continually more preyed upon by disease; they are dwindling in numbers and are broken in spirit; their land is being pillaged to provide the enormous sums which are yearly taken out of it to assuage the rapacity of King Leopold."

The excitement in England over the Kongo crisis has never been paralleled since the demonstrations made in London over the Bulgarian atrocities. At a crowded meeting in Queen's Hall resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to intervene in rescuing Northwest Africa from the clutches of a monarch who was spoken of as an "unscrupulous exploiter." The matter was recently debated in both Houses of Parliament, and that man of reticence and "measured words," Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State, made a speech in the House of Commons which rang through the country and was reported and commented upon by all the press. Among other things the Secretary for Foreign Affairs said:

"If it becomes clear from the present session of the Belgian Parliament that Belgium is going to take the Kongo over on satisfactory terms, then with regard to such a question as this of mission sites, or other questions which we may have to raise, we shall look to her, as we should look to any friendly or civilized government, and we shall discuss with her questions arising out of our treaty rights in the same way that we should discuss them with any other friendly and civilized government. But assuming that this does not take place, and that after the close of the present Belgian session we have to deal with the existing government of the Kongo unchanged, then we must be free to deal with questions of this kind or others which may arise out of our treaty rights in our own way."

Lord Cromer in the House of Lords also "made a striking contribution to the question," declares *The Westminster Gazette* (London). Lord Cromer's words were as follows:

"I have seen something, and I have heard more, of maladministration in backward states in the hands of despotic, irresponsible rulers, but I assert without hesitation that never in my experience have I seen or have I heard of misrule comparable to the abuses that have grown up in the Kongo State. There has been a cynical disregard of the native races and a merciless exploitation of the country in the interest of foreigners for which I believe a parallel can not be found in the history of modern times."

Commenting on Sir Edward Grey's ultimatum speech the London *Times* observes:

"Speaking with the full responsibility of the Minister primarily charged with the conduct of this question, Sir Edward Grey was careful, as, indeed, all the chief speakers in the Lords had been careful, to show the utmost consideration for the national susceptibilities of Belgium. No blame is imputed in any responsible English quarter to her, to her Government, or to her people. We all know that she is in no sense responsible for the misdeeds which have been done in the Kongo, and that they have excited the reprobation of many Belgian statesmen of authority and position. The fact that all of us, without distinction of party, are anxious that she should take over the sovereignty of the Kongo State is the best proof of the confidence we have in her will and in her ability to remedy the crying abuses which exist there. The Belgian solution is, as Sir Edward Grey says, the natural solution."

If the transfer is not made, and properly made, adds this paper, "we must be free to deal with questions of this kind in our own way."

The London *Standard* says that, in case of Leopold's persistent recalcitrancy, "we can not of course evict him by force, but we can make his position almost untenable." "It would be deplorable," significantly remarks the London *Morning Post*, "if the Belgian nation were committed to a scheme of which this country was unable to approve." In that case "the British Government will take such action as our treaty rights require and justify," threatens the London *Daily Chronicle*. "The country expects the Government to make the voice of England heard in this matter with no uncertain sound," is the comment of the London *Daily Mail*. Less confident is the hope for reform in the Kongo entertained by the London *Daily News*, "in a situation so desperate that it hardly admits of an ideal remedy." The London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* is even more despondent. Of those "sentimentalists" who in the Kongo matter exhibit "Gladstonian ardor in the cause of opprest peoples," it observes, "their sentiments are as creditable as their impulses are reckless."

The Belgian press show intense excitement over Sir Edward Grey's speech. The organ which represents King Leopold's interests in the Kongo, the *Matin de Bruxelles*, angrily exclaims:

"Any interference with Belgium's sovereign rights to administer the Kongo in her own way would be an act at once hostile, arbitrary, truculent, and unjust, which if committed against a great Power would be tantamount to a declaration of war."

While admitting that the speech of Sir Edward Grey deserves very careful and deliberate consideration, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the leading organ of the country, uses the following words:

"This speech, while seeking to spare the feelings of Belgium, is the most minatory which has yet fallen from the lips of a British statesman. We must utter our protest against any attempt on the part of England to dictate the conditions of the Kongo transfer. Belgium, however, must avoid exposing herself to adverse criticism or attack by prolonging the discussion of details. Such a discussion must not last beyond the present parliamentary session."

Speaking in a more moderate tone, the leading Liberal organ of Belgium, the *Gazette de Bruxelles*, agrees with the *Indépendance* that the situation must be considered calmly. It urges the Government to reflect whether it is able to assume the responsibilities of this new colonial change. In its own words:

"We are confronted by a great Power armed with an international treaty. Undoubtedly her requirements will make the administration of the colony difficult and expensive. . . . The Kongo will henceforth have to be administered with a prudence and correctness of method such as a strict surveillance must impose, and from an economic point of view will entail great sacrifices. The point that needs examination is, can we undertake these sacrifices?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A WORLD'S FAIR AT TOKYO IN 1912

WHILE Europe has been talking of Japan as making great preparations for a struggle with China or America, the Mikado and his advisers have other fish to fry, they tell us. They have to colonize Manchuria, to pacify Korea, and to repair the broken fortunes of their emptied treasury. The idea that Japan is fired by a Napoleonic rage for conquest is considered humorous in Japan itself. Instead of preparing for war, Japan is preparing for an international exposition to show how far it has advanced in the arts of peace, and has sent official announcements of it to the various foreign governments. The scheme is set forth in an informing article in the *Minerva* (Rome). The exposition is to open on April 1, 1912, and last for six months, and will be under the direction of the government, which will guarantee all expenses. Of the character of the exhibits the writer says:

"The idea of the Government is not so much to provide an international or universal exposition in the proper sense of the term, as to set forth to the world in concrete shape all that Japan has been able to produce in the way of art, manufacture, and agricultural staples. It is therefore to be styled a Grand Exhibition."

This modesty of title will not, however, prevent Japan's great show from having a broadly international character, and it is taken for granted that the nations of the earth will compete with the natives in mechanical appliances, industrial products, and works of art. At least they will be afforded every opportunity of doing so. To quote the words of the *Minerva*:

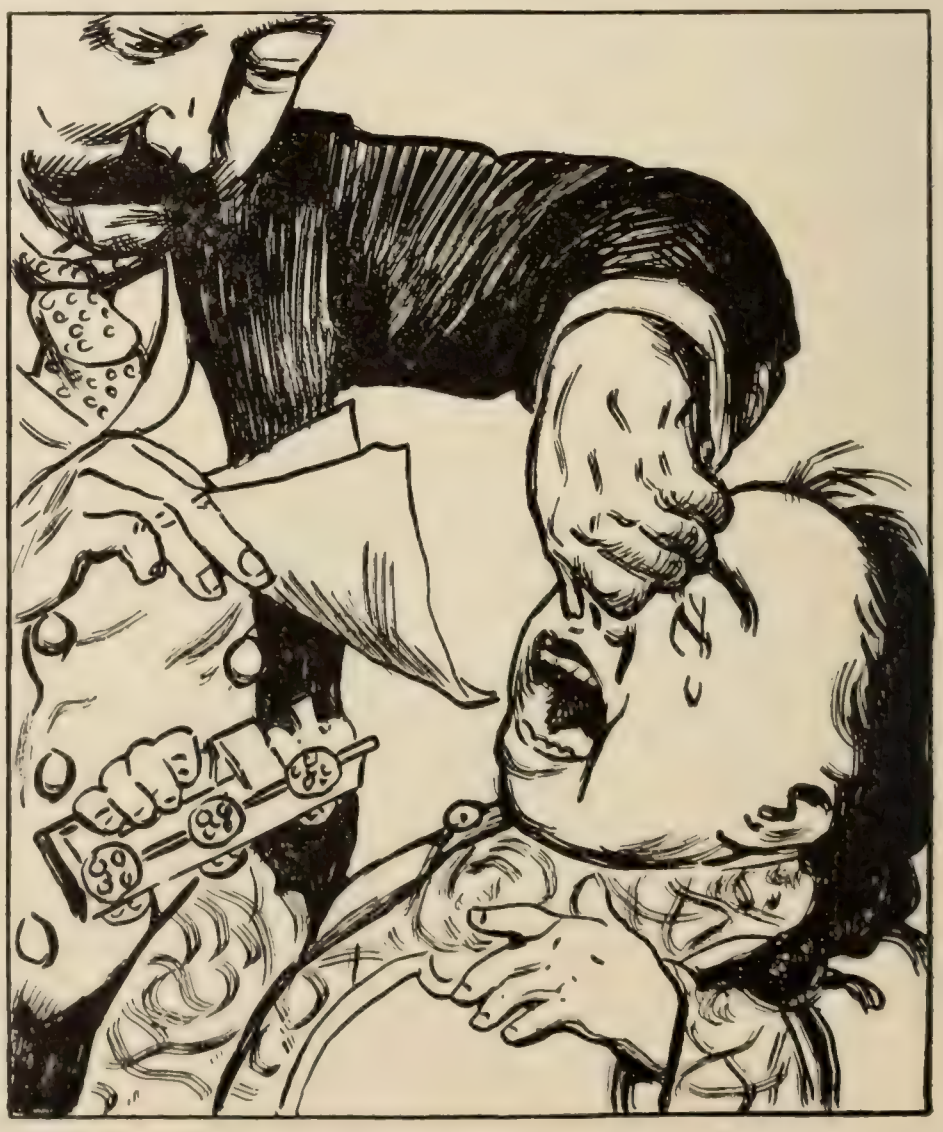
"In order to promote the competition of foreigners the Japanese Government proposes to erect three special buildings: the Gallery of the Sciences, the Palace of Education, and the Palace of Electricity. Here Europe and America will have a most favorable occasion for showing the general population of Japan what is meant by modern knowledge, for these three buildings will be entirely given up to foreign nations. Besides this, those governments which desire it may have ground allotted them for constructing in their own style of architecture galleries in which they may exhibit their national products. The ground will be allotted gratuitously."

While the Mikado does not expect that his exposition will compare with such an exposition as Chicago, London, Paris, or Berlin could produce, yet he will spare no expense to make it a success. "Every single government in the kingdom will be called upon to contribute enormous sums toward the carrying out of this audacious enterprise." The central government has already appropriated 10,000,000 yen (about $5,000,000) toward the erection of the three buildings for foreign exhibits above specified, and is prepared to spend still larger sums.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL BUGABOOS

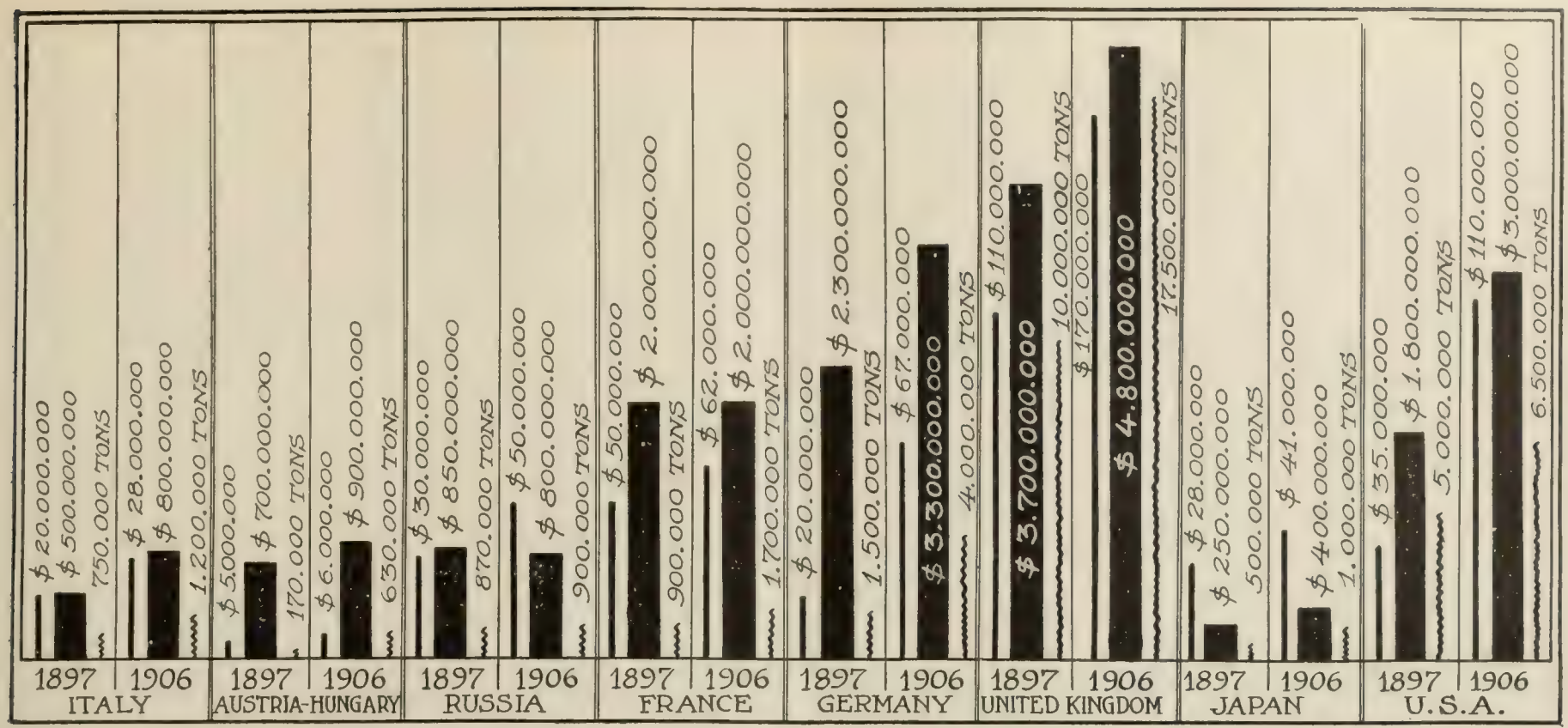
"SHOULD a man cut wood for his lance at the moment he declares war?" runs the Abyssinian proverb. Mr. Asquith, in defending the recently promulgated naval estimates of England, evidently sees war in the future, and sees Germany as a possible antagonist of England. For the threat of such a war he would have England prepared. This is the gist of his recent speech made in answer to Mr. Arthur Balfour, on the strength of the navy. He is reported to have replied that "Great Britain must maintain an unassailable supremacy at sea. For that purpose a two-power standard is a good, practicable working standard." With regard to German rivalry he remarked that "the Government found a reasonable probability that the German shipbuilding program would be carried out, and it would consequently be their duty not only to build sufficient ships, but to lay them down at such dates that by January, 1911, the superiority of

INCREASE OF TAXES IN JAPAN.
It is taking the necessities of the poor, while the rich are unconcerned. —Tokyo *Puck*.



JAPAN AND CHINA.
The sick man must take his medicine. —Tokyo *Puck*.

JAPAN AT HOME AND ABROAD.



TEN YEARS' GROWTH IN TRADE, SHIPPING, AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The heavy columns indicate foreign trade, the straight lines indicate naval expenditure, and the wavy lines the tonnage of mercantile marine.

the Germans would not be an actual fact." While there is nothing particularly new in this declaration, there is a great deal in the English and German press which seems to echo it. Thus the London *Daily News* says of the naval estimates:

"Now the country will know the Government's answer to the panic-mongers who would have hurried it into a breathless race of armaments against Germany's paper navy. . . . The following table shows the number of monsters of 18,000 tons which Great Britain and Germany respectively will possess in each year up to the culmination of present programs:

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.
1908	1	0
1909	10	0
1910	13	2
1911	16	6
1912	19	10

"After 1912 the German program contemplates a slackening of construction. We built the *Dreadnought* in fourteen months; Germany requires from thirty months to three years. Clearly, then, even if we admit that our superiority n 1912 would not be adequate . . . we are under no obligation to alter our program until 1910. In 1911 our superiority will still be indisputable."

According to the London *Times*, England's Naval Estimates may be epitomized thus: For 1907–8, £31,419,500; for 1808–9, £32,319,500. Further enlargement, said Lord Tweedmouth in stating his budget, "must depend upon the additions made to their naval force by foreign Powers." The Manchester *Guardian* declares of this passage that it contains

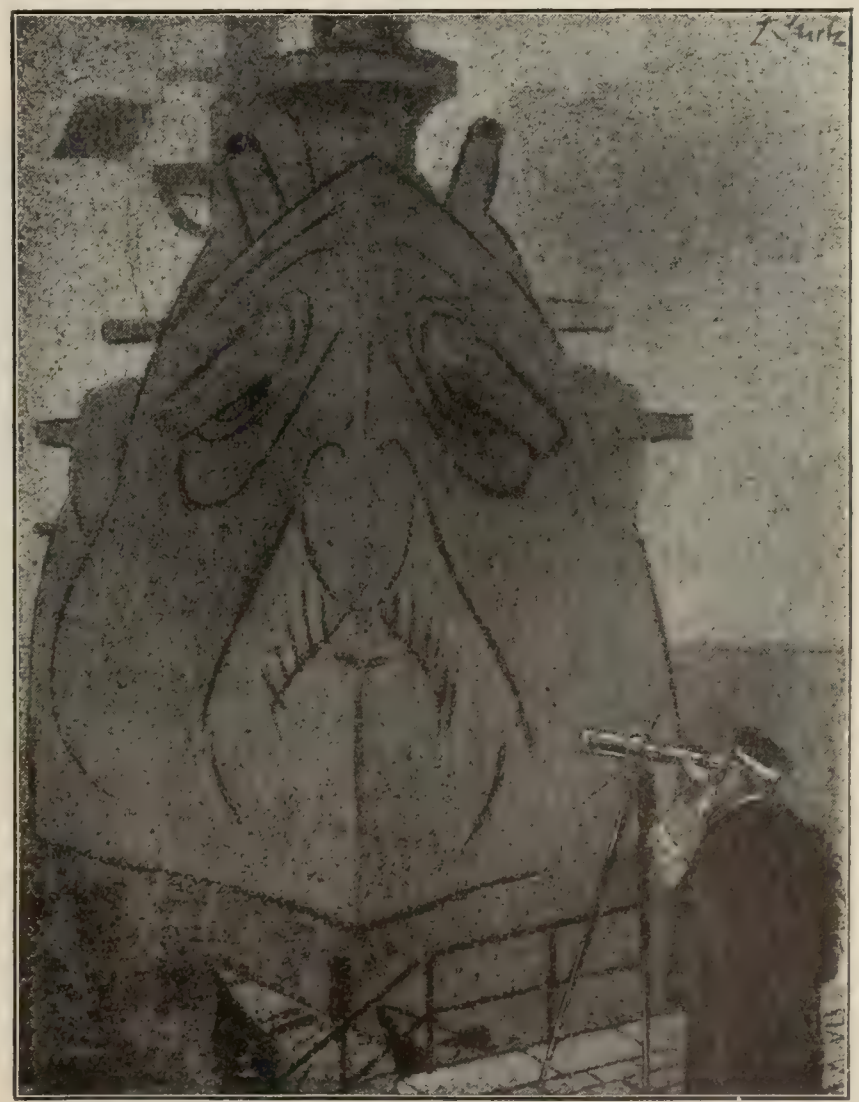
"A clear warning that the vote for new ship-building, which shows a reduction this year, may have to go up later if other Powers (meaning Germany) go on with their schemes. We hope that the Government in defending the ship-building vote in the House of Commons will not commit the mistake of apologizing because it is no larger. There are perfectly good naval reasons for not beginning a great counter-program against Germany a moment before it is absolutely necessary, and the agitation for an immediate answer to Germany is so ignorant and has made so little headway in the country that the Government can safel y disregard it."

Upon which the *Hamburger Nachrichten* comments in the following guarded yet kindly words:

"At the very moment when the publication of the British naval estimates, for which the enlargement of the German scheme had been made responsible, has cast a light shadow over the relations between Germany and England, the London Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner to the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich. The Ambassador took occasion to say that he had been a keen observer of the feelings that existed between Germany and England. And he remarked: 'There has been through centuries an unbroken record of amity between us. . . . There is no skeleton hidden away in the cupboard in our relations with each other at this present moment.'"

The *Nachrichten* appears to take comfort from these words and concludes:

"We must patiently wait until the specter of misunderstanding vanishes, and console ourselves with the thought that Germany and England are connected by ties of an ideal character which are certain to bring about a good and genuine union of hearts."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



IN THE FOG.

GERMAN ADMIRAL—"I don't see how we can ever have a collision with England." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

WHY ANTIMILITARISM RAGES IN FRANCE

ANTIMILITARISM as propagated by Mr. Hervé and his adherents in France is little known in either England, Germany, or Spain. It may be dreamed of by extreme Socialists as the outcome of a future golden age, but Bebel denounces it as mutinous, unpatriotic, and cowardly. The Socialists and Labor Party of England, however much they may prefer old-age pensions to army and navy budgets, believe firmly in the necessity of maintaining a naval and military force and in the self-devotion and discipline pertaining to the services. Only a few occasionally breathe antimilitaristic aspirations. On the other hand, so great at present is the antimilitaristic fury of France that the Government is thinking of recruiting soldiers from the Mohammedan population of Algeria in order to carry on the Moroccan campaign. The report of this plan goes so far as to say that the conscription is to be introduced into France's African empire, says a writer in *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). This all springs from the fact that Frenchmen are growing more and more averse to military service, while France has hitherto thought it necessary to keep up a standing army equal to that of Germany, altho her population is only 31,000,000, while that of Germany is 69,000,000. The *Correspondence* thus comments on this fact:

"Only by making a larger percentage of her young population serve under colors is the Republic able to keep up the numerical equilibrium. The consequence is that in France four-fifths of the male population are compelled to serve; in Germany only one-half. This essential difference is one of the reasons why the movement of antimilitarism has made such alarming progress in France, while in Germany it does not find congenial ground. As matters stand, the authorities of the Republic think it wise not to give fuel to the antimilitary excitement by increasing the levy in France on account of the Moroccan adventure."

Antimilitarism is also encouraged by those who feel the excessive burden in taxation which is laid upon France for the maintenance of her army. Mr. Hervé has dwelt very strongly and earnestly upon this point. This feeling of aggravation has recently been increased by Mr. Lemieux's bill for an income-tax.

THE CHIEF OF THE HINDU REVOLUTIONARIES

THE revolutionary movement and its promoters in Asia are so far away from us in this western continent that it is interesting to be brought into something like contact with the leaders of the Indian agitation and to learn that they are made of flesh and blood, and not dim figures removed from the light of the common day. Such a leader, at once an ordinary and an extraordinary man, is Tilak, chief of those extremists who, at the last Indian Congress, drove Dr. Rash Behari Ghose from his seat as president, and broke up the meeting in a riot. In the *Hebdo-Débats* (Paris) we have a vivid account, written by Jacques Bardoux, of Tilak and his work. He lives, we are told, in a remote little village called Singarh, on the table-land between Poonah and Bombay, a signal-post of the Indian Government, with ruined walls, barracks, and tumble-down bungalows. The writer gives this description of Tilak:

"This Mahratta Brahmin, with his dusky skin and gray hair, is a highly esteemed savant and a famous journalist. His profound knowledge of Sanskrit has given him an incontestable authority in that language, yet has not prevented him from acquiring a complete mastery of European history. The two journals which he edits are the *Kesari* (the Lion), printed in the vernacular, and the *Mahratt*, in English, which have a circulation respectively of 21,000 and 11,000 copies. Both of them have over and over again been threatened with suppression by the English Government. But Tilak, who has already twice undergone imprisonment, in 1882 and in 1887, is not frightened at the prospect of being called before a British tribunal. Nor is his patriotic ardor calmed by the provisions recently made by the British Government in favor of the native Hindu."

He is quite candid about his views, his hopes, and his political expectations, we are told. They are stated as follows:

"Tilak declares that while not dreaming it possible at this present moment to throw off the yoke of England, he has never given up his hope of seeing India an autonomous confederacy under the English Government, with provincial councils elected by the people. He intends to remain faithful to his ancient tactics, the Swadeshi movement, the boycott of English merchandise."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NIGHT-WATCH IN LISBON.

"Hear, prince and people, hear me when I say,
The clock of freedom has announced the day."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

IN PORTUGAL.

"The liberty of the people is a sacred thing, and I shall faithfully preserve it."

"Yes, your Majesty, it is remarkable what good thoughts may sometimes be suggested by unfortunate events."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE CONSEQUENCES.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

QUESTIONS THAT BAFFLE SCIENCE

WHY is it that modern science, which has wrought such wonders, is unable to clear up some of the commonest phenomena, such, for instance, as the attraction of gravitation? Science has been severely criticized for this inability. She has even been called hard names; it has been said that she is "bankrupt"—unable to keep her pledges. In an article on "The Scientific Development of Knowledge," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 1), Gustave Le Bon draws a distinction between the power of science to ascertain facts and to explain them. As soon as man emerged from primitive barbarism, the writer remarks, he began to try to understand the reasons for things about him, and his explanations, of course, varied with the development of his intelligence. First they were exclusively theological, then philosophic, and finally entirely scientific. Further:

"The theological explanations, being very simple, were necessarily the oldest. All the phenomena of nature were regarded as due to the will of sovereign divinities intervening ceaselessly in human actions. This interpretation lasted thousands of years, and many peoples have not yet given it up.

"Nevertheless, philosophic explanations soon began to be mingled with the theological. The systems elaborated from Aristotle to our own day have been innumerable. It is now recognized that they have taught us little and that they have served chiefly to prove the impossibility of basing our knowledge of the universe on pure speculation. The only interesting parts of philosophical works are taken from the contemporary notions of science. Philosophers have not advanced science by a single step. Not to them is she indebted for her discoveries or her methods.

"But philosophy has now become quite modest. She tends more and more to-day to include only the simple addition of the generalizations of each science.

"The real knowledge of the world began to develop only with the acquisition of somewhat rigorous methods of observation. The beginnings of this evolution date back scarcely to the epoch of the Renaissance.

"The first scientific studies of phenomena dealt a severe blow to the theological explanations by showing that the world seemed to be ruled by fixt laws in which the caprice of superior wills never intervened.

"The progressive development of this notion brought science to its present conception of the universe. Giving up the idea of obtaining from his gods explanations that were not forthcoming, man has turned more and more to science, so that it has ended by becoming to many a new idol from which everything may be asked.

"Unfortunately science has done scarcely more than to sketch out roughly the explanations of things. Her slow methods do not permit her to improvise solutions for all questions. Far from clearing up the numberless mysteries around us, she has often made them only deeper. The result, in many minds, has been a defiance that has often led them to speak of the 'bankruptcy' of the learned.

"This excessive mistrust, succeeding a not less excessive confidence, is very natural to badly equipped minds. Science has in fact a somewhat disconcerting double character—she solves formidable problems and is powerless before apparently simple ones. She discovers steam-power and electricity and bends the forces of nature to our needs. Nevertheless, she can not yet tell why the acorn becomes an oak, why a stone falls to the ground, why a stick of sealing-wax, when rubbed, attracts light bodies. She is full of 'whys' that remain unanswered.

"This contradiction between extreme power and extreme impotence vanishes when we understand how the edifice of knowledge is built up, what are the methods of science, the aims that it pursues, the limits that it has not yet been able to pass."

Le Bon reminds us that we know of things only through our senses and that "living beings create, or perhaps rather define, the elements of the universe artificially according to their possibilities of perception." Language can not state these elements definitely, for it is by nature vague. "Every one has a language of his own."

Science, however, has an exact language—that of precise measurement, which is independent of personal qualities. The substance of things we can not reach, but we can get at their numerical relations, and science is daily doing this for us with greater exactness. Knowledge of these relations enables us to make the combinations that do things—the engines of all kinds, the labor-saving machinery—but it does not help us to answer the questions beginning with "why." It even upsets our conception of natural law. The so-called "laws of nature" used to be regarded as types of certitude. This conception, Le Bon asserts, has been entirely given up by scientists since the art of exact measurement has been perfected. No physical law is now capable of exact verification. All are merely approximations to the truth, stating what would be the case if all disturbing factors were removed. Now these factors are part of nature as well as the main ones on which the law depends, and we must know them all before we can boast of exactitude. Finally, Le Bon has a word to say on the difficulties of scientific observation. He writes:

"In the study of nature, the scientist meets with two great difficulties—the proof of facts revealed by experiment or observation, and the comprehension of their meaning. The second is much greater than the first. Man has always been an observer . . . but the interpretation of the most ordinary facts has taken him long ages of effort."

The trouble is, Le Bon concludes, that there are no "simple facts," because no phenomenon is entirely isolable. All nature hangs together, and we can completely answer no question about it without at the same time being able to solve all its problems at once. This is why our modern science, while a great doer, is a bad explainer.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMITATIONS OF GOLD

THAT metallurgy has succeeded in producing a composition that not only resembles gold very much in appearance, but also has unusual durability, is stated by a writer in *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany, February). We must clearly distinguish, he remarks, between gold-plated articles and solid imitations which require no plating. There is no danger that the latter will lose their attractiveness by having the thin coat wear off, but their composition must be good or they are of no value whatever. This writer says nothing about the ethics of imitation, but would seem to belong to the class of people who admire the imitation more than the genuine on the idea that imitation requires the more ability. The best imitation, he thinks, is the mixture of copper, gold, and aluminum, as the price is very low, and it thereby is possible to manufacture ornaments and jewelry much cheaper than double-plated articles. The color of this combination very much resembles that of gold in its various alloys. The composition is extremely ductile and malleable, and, when polished, is very brilliant. He goes on to tell the secret of its manufacture thus:

"This gold metal is composed of 978 parts of copper, 2 parts of gold, and 20 parts of aluminum. The first step in its production is the melting of the copper and the gold in a melting-pot of fire-clay or some other fire-proof material. The mixture is kept in a molten condition about half an hour, after which 50 parts of borax are added as flux. The mass can then be poured out into bars. This alloy can be wrought into plate or wire, thus allowing of the manufacture of manifold varieties of ornaments and trinkets."

The tint, we are told, can be altered by changing the proportion of the three metals. To produce red, less gold and less aluminum are needed; for yellow, a little less gold; and for green, less gold and more aluminum. We read further:

"Altho there is at least a small quantity of genuine gold in this

composition, there are alloys made entirely of base metals. Thus, there is one consisting of 100 parts of zinc and 8 to 15 parts of sulfur strontium, to which as much copper is added as is necessary to produce the desired tinge. Another alloy consists of 100 parts of copper, which are heated to a certain temperature and then mixt with 6 parts of antimony. When a thorough combination of the two components has been effected, wood ashes, magnesium, and slate are added. The porosity peculiar to alloys of this kind is removed by means of this flux, and the cast metal assumes an unusual degree of density It can be rolled, wrought, malleated, and soldered in precisely the same manner as gold; and when polished it has the appearance of genuine gold, besides far greater solidity. A fact of considerable importance is to be noted in that, when this compound is exposed to the action of ammonia and air impregnated with acetic vapors, it does not oxidize or change its tint.

"These successes led the inventors to the search and discovery of a gilding process with the use of base metals and effected galvanically. The objects to be gilded must previously be silver-plated; then by placing them for two or three minutes in a bath of distilled water, hyposulfate of soda, and acetate of lead heated to 60° or 70° C., the correct gold color is imparted. The products are then rinsed in cold water, and may be ground and polished in the ordinary manner."

THE GASOLINE-MOTOR ON THE FARM

THE effect of the gasoline-motor in altering present conditions in farming districts, especially in the West, is comparable to the revolution wrought by the telephone in the same regions a dozen years ago, or to the way in which the suburban trolley, in more recent times, has made rural life more satisfying. This is asserted by George Ethelbert Walsh in an article contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, March). Says Mr. Walsh:

"The advent of the gasoline-motor in farming life has come in the interests of economy, efficiency, and, possibly, for the sake of the luxury which it brings. That it has become within a few brief years a potent factor in American agriculture is an assurance of its need. . . . For farm work, as well as for heavy trucking in towns and cities, the horse is becoming less and less a necessary beast of burden. If we can accept the statistics of farm-implement manufacturers, the great traction engines of the Western wheat-farms, and the smaller gasoline-engines of the East and West, have displaced upward of 200,000 horses in planting and harvesting crops.

"The heavy steam traction-engine has been in service for upward of a quarter of a century in the West, and it has given great stimulus to farming on a large scale. It displaces from fifty to one hundred horses, hauling freight to market and operating gangs of twenty and more plows. It has driven threshing-machines, propelled reapers and binders across miles of rich wheat land, and harvested crops in a few weeks which would require the services of hundreds of men and horses. The big wheat farmer found his salvation in the big tractors of American invention.

"Now the more efficient gasoline-engine has come into the field. The farmer who could not afford a 50-horse-power steam-engine, and could not make it profitable if he had it on his restricted acreage, finds, in the smaller gasoline-engine, a cheap, efficient, and profitable substitute. In stationary and portable outfits the new power machine performs its work satisfactorily. It plows his fields, plants his grain, cuts and harvests the crops, and hauls the products to market. It revolves the churn for the dairyman, drives the separator for the creamery men, generates electricity for home and barn lighting, shears the sheep of the big sheepmen, clips the horses for the stock-raiser, and lightens the burden of the housewife by pumping water, running sewing-machines and washing-outfits. The heavy steam traction-engines were used chiefly for threshing and reaping on the big farms; but the little, powerful gasoline-motor is so flexible that it is in use for a dozen little jobs that were formerly done by hand or horse-power. The traction-engines opened up to cultivation the great tract of rich farming lands extending from the Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi to the Rockies, which, on account of the scarcity of men and teams, could not formerly be tilled; but the gasoline-motor has divided and subdivided this empire of fertility into thousands of farms, which the ordinary farmer now cultivates. It has accomplished for the small farm what the steam-tractor did for the thousand-acre farms.

"The gas-engine has become the farmer's 'reliable' in arid regions where scarcity of water makes steam-power impracticable. It pumps the water for house use and for irrigation, saws and cuts the wood, and even carries the farmer and his family to town on pleasure or business. Motor-cars are not considered luxuries for farmers, but recent developments indicate that the modern automobile is not for the city man alone."

The farmer has adopted the automobile with all the more readiness, Mr. Walsh notes, because of his previous familiarity with the portable gas-engine, which he has known and used for years. We read:

"The flexibility of the small portable gas-engine is one of its remarkable attributes. As an illustration, a farmer who owns a 10-horse-power portable gas-engine put it to divers uses of an unusual nature. The engine, mounted on four wheels, propelled itself from place to place by means of a driving-gear. When in the field it was harnessed to a cornstalk-cutter by means of a belt, and later, when run to the barn, it drove a large threshing- and winnowing-machine. In dry weather it pumped water for irrigation, filling the reservoirs and ditches rapidly. In the fall it was taken to the wood-pile, where it worked a circular saw and cut up the season's supply of fuel. It was harnessed with equal ease to a bone-cutter, a feed-cutter, a grindstone, a cream-separator, and a mammoth churn. It could have been installed in the barn in the winter to generate electricity for lighting the home, but the owner did not have a dynamo plant on his premises. . . . . .

"The saving effected by the modern powerful gasoline-engine on the farm is estimated from 20 to 50 per cent. over horse-, man-, or steam-power. When not running, the engine is not consuming fuel, and its keep through the winter when in storage is nothing. It does not eat its head off, and its compactness makes storage space required for it very little. Manufacturers have made special lines of farm-engines in various sizes, ranging from 5 to 100 horse-power, both for stationary work and portable use. Upward of fifty thousand such engines have been sold to American farmers in the past two years, and the demand for the present year will exceed any past record. . . . . .

"In the great Northwest the portable gasoline threshing-outfits are conspicuous features at the harvest season. They are much lighter than the old steam threshing-plants, and they are self-propelling, on rubber tires, so that they can be run easily and quickly from farm to farm. . . . Even in the new Northwest of Canada scores of these machines have been put in operation in the last year. The great wheat-crop could not be harvested and threshed without such appliances.

"The gasoline-motor, as an economical machine, is no less important in marketing products, and it promises to figure conspicuously in the agricultural life of the near future. The modern touring-cars and runabouts sold to farmers are for utility first and pleasure afterward. . . . . .

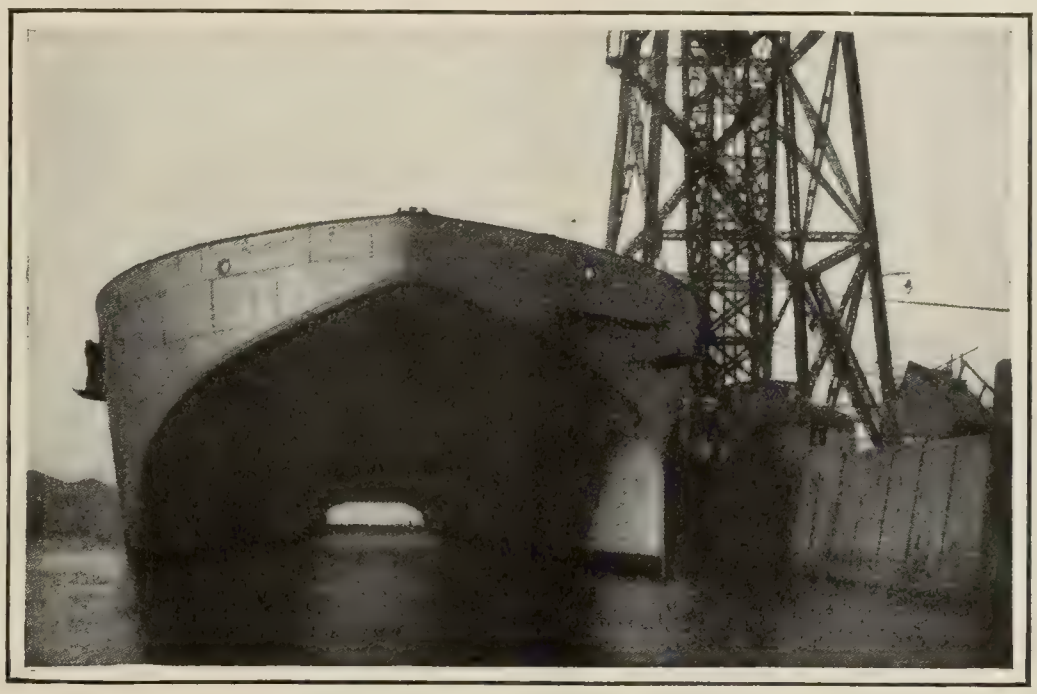
"The farmers' wives and daughters have learned to operate the machines, and it is not unusual to see them peddling farm produce from automobiles in many of the Western towns and cities. Some of them run in from ten to twenty miles and sell their produce before noon and get back again in the early afternoon. The trip to the town is a pleasurable occupation, and the hard-worked wife finds it both profitable and pleasurable to turn to this interesting work.

"Nor should the social effects of the motor-car be overlooked in farm life. In the Northwest, where the distance between farms averages five to ten miles, the monotony of existence becomes frequently almost intolerable. It was a tiresome trip to visit neighbors often with horse-power, and neighbors would sometimes see each other only a few times in the course of a year. The farmer, with his automobile, has brought his neighbors close to him. A ten- or twenty-mile jaunt for a social visit in the morning is a pleasure in a motor-car, even if the roads are not especially good. The housewife thus visits her neighbors at least once a week, and in the dull season, after the crops are harvested, these visits frequently increase to two or three a week. Social entertainments are made possible thereby, and trips to the towns and cities for pleasure and shopping come within the range of those living ten and twenty miles away."

DOCKS TO RAISE SUNKEN SUBMARINES

IT is a striking illustration of the importance of submarines in the modern navy, as well as of the admitted danger of accident in their employment, that both the French and German governments are now building special forms of floating dry docks to be used for raising such of these vessels as may sink in the performance of their duty. Mr. H. Bernay, who contributes to *La Nature* (Paris, January 25) a description of the German dock *Oberelbe*, with the accompanying illustration, reminds his readers that such docks may also be used for the ordinary repair of these vessels, so that their construction is not to be regarded altogether as a confession of inevitable disaster. We read:

"The loss of the *Farfadet* and the *Lutin* have brought out an infinity of inventions for assuring either the safety of submarines or their recovery in case of accident. Owing to insufficient information regarding the very special and delicate conditions of the problem, these plans are nearly all useless. The safety of submarines must be secured by the perfection of the material used and the selection of equipment; as for their recovery in case of accident, this may be best brought about by simple means, such as the use of comprest air . . . or, better still, that of an appropriate floating dock.



THE GERMAN FLOATING DOCK "OBERELBE,"
To raise sunken submarines.

"It is well known that the *Farfadet* and the *Lutin* (as well as the two English submarines lost in 1904 and 1905) were raised by means of docks supporting chains that were passed under the hulls; the dock having been immersed and the chains tightened, the compartments of the dock were pumped out, thus producing a lifting force that raised the submarine. It was then necessary only to tow the whole into a basin, ground the submarine, remove the floating dock, and empty the basin, to be able to penetrate into the shipwrecked vessel.

"Of these operations, the longest is the passage of the chains under the hull of the submarine; this will be obviated in future by the use of rings provided on the hull of the vessel for the attachment of hoisting tackle. This is a great step in advance, but it has been attempted to go still farther and devise docks specially fitted up for the recovery of submarines. One such dock, called the *Oberelbe*, has just been launched in Germany, and another is under construction in France. Both are composed, like ordinary docks, of a floor on which the hull to be careened may rest, and of caissons on both sides, to be filled or emptied as it is desired to sink or raise the dock. Here, however, the floor in the middle is movable, the caissons are joined by pieces intended to contribute rigidity, and the upper parts are furnished with powerful hoisting devices operated by electricity. In one of the lateral caissons are a dynamo and a steam-engine to furnish the electric energy for the hoisting.

"To raise a sunken submarine, the movable floor is taken out, the dock is immersed for about two-thirds of its depth, and with the aid of the hoisting apparatus the sunken hull is raised by emptying the caissons; when the hull is near the surface, the movable floor is slid under it, and the dock is emptied, completely removing the water from the submarine. In this way the operation is performed quickly—much more so in any case than with the methods hitherto employed.

"It may be added that, to enable the dock to be towed more easily to the scene of the accident, it has been provided with a bow and a stern of iron plates, which at the same time add to the solidity of the whole. The length of the *Oberelbe* is 70 meters [230 feet], that of the French dock 80 meters [262 feet]; the former is able to lift 500 tons, the other 900 tons. This latter figure was chosen because of the increasing displacement of the new submarines laid down in our country. Finally, the wrecking-dock may serve for the ordinary repair of submarines. It is even to be believed, and certainly to be hoped, that this will be its chief use."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MIRAGE AT NIGHT

AN optical observer in search of a good example of mirage would scarcely travel to Cleveland, Ohio, and then direct his gaze upward toward the zenith after dark. Yet, if we are to credit a communication from William B. Sperra, published in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., March), it was under precisely these conditions that he witnessed, about a year ago, a celestial phenomenon that he thinks must be classed with mirages. The mirage is practically nothing but a reflection from a body of air much more dense or much less dense than that in which the reflected rays originate. The rays in the present case were from blast-furnaces at Newburg, Ohio, nearly five miles distant, and the reflecting stratum of air was nearly two miles above his head. The "mirage" first attracted attention by the fact that it did not move westward with the stars, but remained in the same position in the sky, showing that it was of terrestrial origin. Mr. Sperra writes in substance:

"While engaged in the observation of variable stars on the evening of April 3, 1907, a most peculiar and interesting atmospheric phenomenon was noticed by me at 8 h. 15 m. A patch of light in the constellation of Hydra was seen by averted vision, appearing something like a comet. There was a slight haze in the air, plainly perceptible to the eye, but which did not interfere with the definition only to blot out the fainter stars. At first it was only nebulous with a somewhat brighter center, but soon became elongated. At times it would almost disappear and then suddenly get much brighter, generally with a rift in the center. In the telescope it appeared with two distinct condensations or nebulous knots with nebulosity extending outward in opposite directions, appearing like two comets with tails extending in opposite directions.

"At first it was puzzling how to account for the apparitions, but they were no doubt reflections of the blast-furnaces connected with the rolling-mills at Newburg. Usually the light from these furnaces shows as red illumination on the clouds or sky, generally flashing, lighting the southern sky, sometimes half-way to the zenith. But not a trace of this was to be seen now.

"What now was the cause or the conditions that produced these reflections, if such they were? Were they of the order of a mirage, or was the cause similar to that which produces halos? If of the former nature, was the reflection from the under surface of a denser or rarer stratum? That it was from the surface of a denser stratum seems to be indicated from the fact that astronomical definition was good, there being but the slightest scintillation of the stars, and that followed to the zenith. But if so, why should the elongations of as much as ten degrees occur? If we suppose this surface to become ruffled in any way, then the elongations are a result of the disturbed surface, for who has not noticed the line of light resulting from the reflection of the sun on the surface of disturbed water? Then, again, where there was a series of bright patches, each one may have represented a distinct

image of the furnace fire, being reflections from an undulatory surface."

An important fact, Mr. Sperra thinks, is that the lowest image always appeared first, and as it became brighter, the others would appear. Sometimes, also, the lowermost image was stationary and elongations extended upward from it, always appearing to depend on the increasing brightness and density of the haze. He says of this:

"Now if this was a true mirage, tho of a compound nature, the upper images should appear similar to the lower, tho with relative features reversed; but the fact is they had but little resemblance to the first or lower one, except when it would first appear. When first seen on April 3, while the haze was very light, the image at its brightest, with the rift in the center, appeared not unlike a mirrored picture of what was actually taking place at the furnace mouth, flames made up of innumerable incandescent particles pouring forth, usually in two opposite directions.

"The conclusion seems to be that the lower image was a true mirage, but that the upper images and extensions were the result of reflections or refractions from ice crystals of which the haze, no doubt, was composed. And, as the haze deepened or became lower, its modifications of the mirage became more intensified so as to alter the character of the reflections, and the lineal effect was the result, as noted in the last observation of the first night."

WHY THE SMELL OF TOBACCO STICKS

SOME odors are evanescent things; others are so persistent that it is next to impossible to get rid of them. Unfortunately these latter are apt to be of the disagreeable type, and in some cases an odor that is at first pleasant takes on an unpleasant flavor as time goes on. This is the case with the "reek" of tobacco. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, February 22):

"Smoking nowadays is commonly tolerated in the house, and even in the drawing-room a cigaret is sometimes permitted. The smoking of a cigar, pleasant tho it may be to the smoker, and however irreproachable its quality, is banned by most careful housewives in their *sancta sanctorum* because its reek is so persistent. The stale smell of cigar-smoke in a room is peculiarly unpleasant and peculiarly difficult to get rid of. It clings to the curtains and to most of the articles of furniture which present any sort of an absorbent surface. It is not so to the same extent with cigarets or with pipes. In the case even of a single cigar books, papers, and textiles reek of its stale flavor and the room requires abundant airing before that flavor is completely eliminated."

This effect, we are told, may be traced to the fact that a cigar produces pungent aromatic oils in greater abundance than a cigaret or a pipe. With the cigaret, oils are probably burnt even if they are formed, while in the pipe they condense in the stem. In the cigar they seem to be chiefly discharged into the air. In the form of a cigar, tobacco would appear to produce more oils than in the form of a cigaret or when burnt in a pipe. We read further:

"Such common observations are not without hygienic significance. Pyrridine, the most poisonous oil produced in the semi-combustion of tobacco, is an abundant product in cigar smoking, as it is also in the pipe, but in the latter there is condensation while in the former there is little or none. In the cigaret so intimately in contact with the air is the burning portion that the production of distilled oils is, comparatively speaking, trifling. The symptoms of tobacco-smoke poisoning are not necessarily due to nicotine; they are more often due to pyrridine, or poisoning from tobacco-tar oils. The tobacco heart is more often traceable to free indulgence in cigar-smoking than to a similar indulgence in the pipe and the cigaret. Young boys can smoke—to their great damage, nevertheless—a considerable number of cigarets or even pipes, but an equivalent in cigars more than satisfies their tobacco appetite, so soon are the toxic effects of cigar-smoking made apparent to them. The danger of excessive cigaret-smoking is that tho no marked symptoms may be manifested or experienced, yet in the long run decided harm is done and a dangerous habit, akin to 'nipping,' is cultivated which it is often found very hard to abandon."

UNSOLVED PROBLEM OF THE WATER-HYACINTH

HOW may the Southern rivers be cleared of the nuisance known as the "water-hyacinth," which for years has now impeded navigation on the waters of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida? This plant, whose botanical name is *Pontederia crassipes*, is a native of South America, and its career in this country, like that of the rabbit in Australia, should serve as a warning to those who carelessly introduce foreign animals or plants without inquiring into the possible consequences. The "hyacinth" first made its appearance near Palatka, Fla., and the importer is doubtless content to remain in obscurity. Knowledge of his identity would be interesting to science, but perhaps personally disagreeable. The properties of the plant as a public nuisance have long been known, and it has proved as troublesome in other countries as with us. Says G. C. Scherer, of the United States Engineer Office at Wilmington, N. C., writing in *Engineering News* (New York, February 20):

"Gobel, the German botanist, tells us that 'the plant has become a plague to streams, as it frequently almost entirely covers the surface and easily becomes entangled in the ship's screw.' Small boats, with propellers, find it impossible to penetrate large masses of the plant, which entirely cover the surface of coves which are protected from the wind, as well as streams where packs are induced by any obstruction whatever. In sharp turns in the narrow portions of streams the plants are caught, thus forming blocks, which sometimes extend for miles, entirely stopping navigation. Even large side-wheel steamers are stopt. The gravest danger, however, threatens small boats which are liable to run into and be sunk by half-submerged logs, hidden beneath the luxuriant foliage of the hyacinth.

"The hyacinth is also a menace to bridges. The effects of the heavy packs against the piling or bents of a bridge are more or less dangerous, because of the scour induced, especially where the river bottom is liable to shifting.

"Where the water is shallow and the soil loose in texture, the plants are small, and sometimes become rooted to the bottom. They attain full growth only when floating in sluggish streams whose waters are strongly impregnated with humic acid and organic matter. In clear water, or water which contains sulfur, the plant does not thrive.

"Cattle are extremely fond of the hyacinth—often wading out almost beyond their depths in its quest. Its soft, pulpy fiber renders an agreeable contrast to the harsh wire-grass of the piny woods, but it is thought to create an abnormal appetite, which increases the more the plant is fed upon."

The attention of the Government, we are told, was first directed to the hyacinth in 1897, since which time various experiments toward its extermination have been made under the War Department—such as running the plants through a planing-machine and spraying with sea-water, muriatic acid, sulfuric acid, crude carbolic acid, and kerosene. Masses of the plant were also subjected to a jet of steam. None of these experiments was successful. In 1903 a company in New Orleans offered a chemical solution which gave such good results that the War Department fitted a small steamer with pumps and hose for spraying the hyacinth on the St. Johns River, Fla. The results obtained were so marked that the equipment of other steamers for use in Louisiana was authorized. This mode of extermination was carried on until 1905, but it was found that the substance used killed cattle, and in that year Congress prohibited its further use. Continued experiment since that time has failed to discover any substance that will kill the plant and at the same time be devoid of injurious qualities or be so distasteful to the cattle that they will not touch it. Moreover, no practically available substance could be found which, mixt with an effective solution, or applied to the sprayed plants, would prevent cattle from eating them. We read:

"The spraying method thus being found impracticable, recourse to mechanical means became necessary. The method now in use

is to close inlets, sloughs, etc., with booms; to break up the packs with suitable boats and propel them into the current, in order that they may float to more open water. This will, no doubt, be continued, unless some natural enemy of the hyacinth can be found which will completely destroy it.

"There is known to exist a parasitic fungus growth which attacks the hyacinth leaves from beneath, forming concentric circles, and in time completely kills the leaves. It would seem that further investigation along this line should be considered."

VALUE OF SUBMERGED ARMOR

THE theory of recent critics of our Navy is that any part of a vessel's armored belt lying below the water-line is almost useless. In the light of experiments carried out a few months ago by the British naval authorities, it appears possible that such armor may, on the contrary, turn out to be located just where it is needed. Actual trials with the old battle-ship *Hero* appear to show that an armored vessel may be sunk by ordinary gun-fire when so directed that the projectiles strike the hull under water and below the armored belt. Says an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 29):

"As a result of those trials, the British Admiralty is now about to undertake a series of experiments, with the object of ascertaining whether the system of artillery attack offering the greatest prospects of success is not one which aims at placing high-explosive shells below the actual water-line of the vessel attacked; and if the result of the experiments should be to prove that such a system is a good one, it will at the same time be obvious that the best place for the main armor belt of the attacked ship is rather in the low than the high position.

"The trials, which are to be carried out on the obsolescent battle-ship *Revenge* by the staff of the Whale-Island Gunnery School at Portsmouth, have been decided upon as a result of the sinking of the *Hero* in the trials to which reference has already been made. The *Hero* was fired at on four separate occasions by battle-ships and armored cruisers of the Channel Fleet, and after the first bombardment she sank in about twenty-five feet of water, so that all her upper works still remained visible. After the firing, the ship was visited by a large number of officers and gunnery experts; but their examination utterly failed to show any reason for the vessel sinking. No armor-piercing projectiles were used in the trials, and the thick protection of the *Hero* was unperforated, while, so far as could be ascertained, no shot had entered above the belt and been deflected through the bottom. This could hardly have been the case, as the protective deck also was unperforated."

Why, then, did the vessel sink? The theory put forward by the naval authorities is that a high-explosive shell struck the water short of the ship, descended below the surface, and finally brought up against the unprotected part of the hull below the armor-belt. This theory was at first scouted by the experts, but it is now to be put to the test. Says the writer:

"The battle-ship *Revenge* is to take out to sea a specially constructed target, which will have a large proportion of its area under water. Firing will be carried out at various ranges, from 1,500 yards upward, and at each range a series of shots will be fired; the object being to discover how far short of the target the sights must be adjusted to insure the shot striking at a sufficient distance below the water-line to escape contact with the main belt of armor.

"If the experiments are successful, that is, if they show that this method of under-water artillery attack is feasible, there is no doubt that it will be fully developed; for the effect of a high-explosive shell striking below the water-level would be much the same as that of a torpedo. Even if such a shot did not sink the vessel struck, the inrush of water would considerably impair her stability. The damage occasioned by the same shell striking above the water-line would not be nearly so great; from which it will easily be seen that for a battle-ship to have the greater part of her main belt below water may prove rather to be an advantage than otherwise, especially if, as is the case with modern American vessels, there is a good secondary protection above the main belt. Besides, a submerged belt may conceivably prove a defense against torpedo attack."

THE COLOR OF MILK: REAL AND FALSE

NATURAL milk is white; this is recognized by the familiar compound adjective "milk-white." Yet some people regard a yellow tint in milk as desirable, confusing its color with that of the cream, which is quite a different thing. After milk has stood for some time the cream rises to the surface in a yellowish layer, but in no case is pure milk yellow all through. Says an editorial writer in *The Hospital*, commenting on these facts:

"The creamy tint, which sometimes almost reaches that of saffron, comes in most cases from the addition of coloring-matter; it never makes the milk any better, while it may conceivably make it very much worse. One of the least parts of the mischief it does is that it enables a man to sell skimmed milk, denuded of its natural cream, as a high grade of new milk, and to compete unjustly with his honester neighbor, who sells his milk as it comes from the cow. This form of adulteration is practised most in the poorer districts, where the people are ignorant and easily imposed upon. Even when the coloring-matters employed are not in themselves harmful, the fact of adulteration remains; but often the color is given by coal-tar products, which are in themselves undesirable. Besides being colored, town milk is often 'preserved,' that is, boric acid or the like is put in to prevent its going sour, especially in hot weather. A small quantity of this may not be actively injurious, but those who use it are often not too careful as to the amount put in. A medical man who has examined specimens of milk from dairies in both well-to-do and poor neighborhoods says that there are far fewer bacteria to be found in the milk taken from the latter; but adds that this proves no superior purity, but only the greater amount of preservative added to the milk. In spite of this absence of bacteria, we find summer diarrhea most prevalent among children in the poor districts of our towns. While doubtless many factors tend to lower the health of these children, it seem as if non-bacterial milk did little to maintain their strength. But possibly what passes as diarrhea is really an irritant poisoning of the stomach and intestines, due to the chemicals added to milk to improve its color and prevent its souring. Pure milk is such an important element in our food, especially in that of children, that surely it should be compulsory under penalty for farmers or dealers to state when they put in coloring or preservatives."

NUTMEG POISONING—This was the subject of a recent address by Professor Cushny before the Royal Society of Medicine in London. Says *The Hospital* (London):

"He referred to the work of Dr. Wallace in America, who found that cases of poisoning occurred exclusively from the use of the crude nutmeg or mace. . . . The symptoms are drowsiness, stupor, and diplopia ['seeing double']. Delirium is frequently present, and sometimes the first symptom is burning pain in the stomach, with anxiety or giddiness. The symptoms generally resemble those of *cannabis indica* [hasheesh]. One fatal case occurred in a boy after eating two nutmegs. From experimental work Professor Cushny has come to the conclusion that the symptoms are to be attributed to action of the oil of nutmeg on the central nervous system. This is deprest; but there are some signs of stimulation in the form of restlessness, slight convulsive movements, and tremor. The oil has also a marked local irritant action, whether given by the mouth or hypodermically."

"LEAD wool, or shredded lead, is now extensively used for jointing lengths of pipes in place of the cumbersome and wasteful method of pouring molten lead inside the joint, and calking after it has cooled," says *Technical Literature* (New York). "Lead wool is furnished . . . in strands, which are forced into the joint after the yarn has been put into place. Each layer is firmly calked as it is put in, the result being a tight, solid joint. Joints can be made under water or in the rain, and the pipes may lie in any position whatever. Such work is evidently impossible with the molten-lead method, for lead can not be poured up-hill nor in the presence of moisture."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

OUR "ERA OF CONSCIENCE"

AMERICA in the act of "turning the moral corner" was exhibited by Governor Folk in his address before the Civic Forum of New York. He named the present as an "era of conscience." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) in commenting upon his words observes that "the patriotism of the man who said, with tears in his eyes after singing 'America,' 'Oh, I could die for my country!' and three weeks later confest in court that he had bribed a municipal council, is a patriotism that comparatively few men nowadays would own to." This journal quotes two stories told by the Governor of Missouri which "are illuminating by way of showing the change of the moral point of view that has taken place in this country within the last few years." It says:

"Six years ago a member of the Missouri legislature accepted $25,000 for his vote in regard to a certain bill. Later he received $50,000 from the other side, and returned the $25,000. When the man, who had turned state's evidence, related the story on the stand, the examining attorney asked him, 'Why was it that you returned the $25,000?' The legislator drew himself up to his full height, and in a voice that showed his scorn of the lawyer for such a question, answered: 'I'd have you to know that I'm too conscientious to take money from both sides!'

"The other story was of a Missouri legislator who, after receiving a bribe, left the capital by train with the bribe-money stuffed into his pocket-book. When he awoke on the sleeper the next morning, he could not find his pocket-book. He called the porter, who at first denied all knowledge of the theft, but later confest and returned the money. The legislator thereupon read him a lecture. 'See here, my man,' said he, 'I could send you to prison for that; but I will not. I will, however, give you a piece of advice. Always remember that honesty is the best policy.'

"'Six years ago,' said Governor Folk, in commenting on the two incidents, 'men would give and take bribes and still pride themselves on their honesty. They have learned better than that now. The public conscience has taught them better.'"

Preaching and practise, *The Christian Work* goes on to say, "are coalescing more in America than they did twelve years ago." Further:

"We are appreciating that the only morality is the morality of action. We are driving theories to their conclusions, and acting on the conclusions. We are being aroused to the fact that if it is wrong to get something for nothing, it is wrong not only to get it by stealing or in gambling, but by speculation, and we are questioning whether it is exactly right by investment, as in land, where not the energy of the owner but the development of the community is the source of the increase in value. Governor Folk put it thus:

"'Too many men have been seeking wealth without the corresponding inclination to labor for its achievement. Too many have forgotten the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The gambling mania is the outgrowth of this inordinate desire for wealth, and with its abolition business, and the prosperity that comes from business, will be upon a more moral, and therefore a firmer, foundation.'

"As for business, the country as a whole is very well convinced that whatever danger it runs is from dishonesty, and not the exposition of that dishonesty, New York papers to the contrary notwithstanding. The man who says that the depression in the industrial world is caused by punishing crooks argues there can be no such thing as honest prosperity, and that the prosperity we had was that of the burglar and pickpocket. The man who argues that it is a bad thing for the country to have crookedness exposed reminds one of the old fellow who did not like to take a bath for fear that, if he did, people might think he needed it. America needed the bath. We are not clean yet, but we are cleaner. The scrubbing thus far goes to show that one need is government more directly by the people. Then no New York Senate would dare retain Kelsey, nor would there be any difficulty about changing the race-track gambling law. But, as Governor Folk said: 'If things had gone on as they were a few years ago, when bribery reigned, when lawlessness was looked upon with indifference, when special privileges seemed impervious to attack, then the end of the Republic itself might well have been prophesied, for we were going the way other republics have gone that have passed to their death. The republics that have tottered off the stage of the world into oblivion did not die for lack of material wealth, but for want of moral health; they ceased to exist, not for lack of money, but for lack of morals.'"

ISLAM A STEPPING-STONE TO CHRISTIANITY

THAT Islam might become "a schoolmaster to lead men to Christ" is a belief held by the well-known author of the "Dictionary of Islam" ever since he first uttered it over thirty years ago. At that time the opinion was much criticized, he tells us in the New York *Sun* (March 10), but he was not to be deterred from his view which he still retains, and thinks he finds added confirmation in the signs of an imminent reform movement in Mohammedanism itself. Islam, observes the writer, "is nearer to Christianity than Judaism, and certainly much nearer than Buddhism, which practically ignores the existence of a personal God." This scholar and Orientalist declares:

"The future of Islam is a great problem. The Bishop of Lahore, Dr. Lefroy, thinks that the Christian missionaries are now entering upon a new era, inasmuch as they no longer treat Moslems as 'heathen.' This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, for a Christian evangelist will find himself powerless in dealing with Moslem scholars unless he recognizes Islam as a sect of Christianity. There is, I am told, a movement on foot to introduce radical changes, a reformation, in fact, in Mohammedanism, the chief feature of which will be to say the daily prayers in a language understood by the people, and not in Arabic, and for learned doctors to deliver the Friday sermon in the vernacular of the country. Many Mohammedans, especially the Wahhabis, contend that neither Sunni nor Shiah sects of Islam represent the teachings of the Prophet, so that as soon as a reformation is set on foot a movement not altogether dissimilar to the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century may be expected."

The Christian Scientist, according to the writer, ought to find "a very fair field in Mohammedan countries." Speaking of the Christian converts from Islam of which he has personal knowledge, he writes:

"I think I can count fifty or sixty among my personal friends in past years. Notable among them are the pastor of our church at Peshawar, the Rev. Imam Shah; the late Rev. Dr. Imaddudeen, of Amritsar, who received the degree of doctor in divinity from the late Archbishop Tait; the Rev. Myan Sadik, the pastor of a church in the Punjab; Mr. Abdullah Athim, a scholar of some distinction; the Rev. Ihsan Ulla, the pastor of a church in the Punjab. It must not be overlooked that the first ordained native clergyman of the Church of England, the friend and tutor of Henry Martyn, was a convert from Mohammedanism. There must be several hundred converts from Islam in the Punjab alone, and others are scattered about in Central Africa and other mission-fields. But I readily admit that the number is small, altho I think I should be correct in saying that the number of converts from Christianity to Islam is still much smaller. Excluding of course backsliders, for it is so easy for a Christian convert from Mohammedanism to return to his old faith, while it is almost impossible for a convert from Hinduism to take a similar step. When I was in Egypt I found that while there had been many converts from Islam, they had for the most part returned to their old faith. And I have just read that in Palestine the converts from Islam to Christianity do not number more than twelve."

Every year, we read, "the converts from Hinduism in India to Mohammedanism can be numbered by many thousands, and in

Central Africa whole tribes are being converted to Islam." On the other hand:

"Among the notable converts from Christianity to Mohammedanism I can only at the present time recall the names of a few. John Lewis Burckhardt, the Oriental traveler, embraced Islam and is buried in the Mohammedan graveyard outside Cairo. Mr. Melville, a son of Canon Melville, the celebrated preacher at St. Paul's, embraced Islam and was immediately removed from the civil service in India. Mr. William Henry Quillian, a native of Liverpool, became a Moslem twenty-three years ago and is now the Sheik-ul-Islam of the British Isles. There are others, but these are the only names I recall."

MORE JEWISH STRICTURES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE takes its devotees from all sources, not excluding those of non-Christian faith. Judaism, through the organs of its church, has uttered protests against the success of the new cult in winning converts from the faith of Israel. The editor of *The American Hebrew* (New York) explained in an article that we quoted on February 15 why Jews adopted the faith of Christian Science, and was "challenged" at considerable length "by a Christian Scientist, formerly a Jew." Whereupon the editor uncorks the vials of his wrath against the mystical faith, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to act as it did in the case of polygamy and stamp out certain practises of Christian Science whose justification is based upon similar pleas. Polygamy was not saved for Mormonism by reason of its forming "a part of its religious doctrine"; and no more, asserts this writer, ought the Government to withhold its hand "when the lives of the people are put at hazard by reason of the fanaticism of a sect the logical conduct of which leads not alone to self-murder but to the destruction of the lives of others as well." A recent New-York case is cited of "a diphtheria patient who was left without medical treatment and without isolation because of a religious conviction." The writer speaks with some vehemence in these words:

"The religion that so acts in these days deserves to be classified with the Moloch-worshiping faiths of old and is to be characterized only as a lunacy or a crime. With every conceivable tolerance for every conceivable shade of religious belief no set of people may be permitted in a civilized community to carry out the tenets of what they conceive to be their religion to the peril of the entire community of which they are a part. . . . No argument about the superior intelligence of God and the inferior intelligence of man, about the origin of evil or of death, or any other of the abstruse fallacies with which Christian Scientists befog the issue, can avail to divert from them the unsparing and unceasing denunciation of right-thinking men who have at heart the well-being of the community.

"In so far as it is claimed for Christian Science that it makes for the happiness of its adherents, we believe that something is to be said for this claim. Happiness, however, is not the sole end of life. Duty is far superior to happiness, and that duty is far superior to happiness is a lesson which Christian Scientists appear not yet to have learned. No Jew who appreciates the fact that Judaism is a religion of righteousness can allow himself to be diverted from his own faith by the specious plea that the adoption of a popular form of charlatanry will make him more comfortable. It was the happy custom of Mr. Podsnap, when things did not suit him, to deny that they existed. Christian Science may, with a Podsnappian wave of the hand, deny the existence of sorrow, pain, and evil. These do exist nevertheless, and Judaism recognizes that they exist, that they are to be struggled with and are to be overcome, but are not to be denied. It is in the struggle with these forces that character is formed and it is because of the three thousand years of such struggle that Judaism has developed the kind of character of which, despite shortcomings, it need not be ashamed."

The diphtheria case referred to above, involving the death of a young woman, gave rise to comment in the lay press. The New York *Evening Post* charged that "no quarantine was placed on her room and she had daily visitors." To this statement Mr. J. V. Dittemore, of the Christian-Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, replies in a letter to *The Evening Post*:

"It is not proper that so much stress should be laid upon this point in connection with Christian Science. Carelessness is no part of Christian-Science practise. The rules of the Christian-Science Church demand that cases of this kind shall be immediately reported to the proper authorities, and the common practise of Christian-Science practitioners is to use extreme care with their patients even tho they may not be considered of a sufficiently serious nature to be reported to the authorities, and the isolation of their patients is considered of the utmost importance since the publicity of a patient subjects him to more or less annoyance which can be avoided by isolation.

J. V. DITTEMORE,
Who believes that "cases which cannot be cured by Christian Science are incurable under medical care."

"While Christian-Scientist parents are not supposed to be diagnosticians, the same may be said of other laymen who believe in the practise of medicine. It is not a custom with any class of believers to rush off for the doctor every time there is a little ailment in the family, and for this reason mistakes similar to that of the Moore case frequently occur, and in addition to this physicians oftentimes mistake in their diagnosis. In my own experience I have known cases where diphtheria has been diagnosed as a simple, unalarming disease, and so long as such mistakes occur with the medical fraternity itself there is no occasion for making any unusual noise concerning this case. If Dr. Smith made the declaration that this case might have been saved if he had been called sooner he certainly knows his position is untenable, for even tho it may be said that the administration of antitoxin proves efficient in many cases, it still remains true that many die of this disease in spite of the use of this remedy, and it is said that diphtheria cases are sometimes as bad as they can be, and are considered fatal from the very start. Perhaps this case may have been so considered under a doctor's care, and in view of this there is nothing to contradict the assumption that the young woman would have died sooner if she had not had Christian-Science treatment for a few days.

"My own experience in Christian Science makes me feel safe in declaring that, as a rule, those cases which can not be cured by Christian Scientists are incurable under medical care, and that those cases which are readily curable from the medical standpoint yield even more readily to Christian-Science treatment. I have known but few cases which were benefited by medical treatment after having failed to receive benefits under Christian-Science treatment. . . . . .

"We think it can be readily shown that more children have died from the blundering administration of antitoxin than have died under Christian-Science treatment. It was reported a few years ago that two children in a family were paralyzed by the administration of antitoxin as a preventive. The children were not sick at the time the drug was given to them. Such mistakes occur more frequently than deaths occur under Christian-Science treatment, and Christian Science has this advantage, at least, that it never kills, even when it does not cure.

Mr. Dittemore quotes Mr. Farlow, of Boston, to the effect that "in most cases where the attempt has been made to expose alleged carelessness on the part of Christian Scientists, careful investigation has revealed an equal amount, and sometimes a double degree, of the same kind of carelessness on the part of those who are not Christian Scientists."

CATHOLIC SIDE OF THE KONGO QUESTION

A HIGH Catholic authority accuses "most of the sectarian weeklies of this country and many of our secular dailies" of "senselessly and ignorantly denouncing the administration of the Kongo Free State as being characterized by 'atrocities committed on the natives' and various other sorts of inhumanities." The Pittsburg *Observer*, which utters this charge, looks with discouragement upon the fruitless labor it and other Catholic papers have engaged in for three years "refuting these lying slanders." Their data, which they declare authoritative, have been furnished, it is asserted, "by bishops and priests who have lived for many years in the Kongo country"; but besides these they have derived information from "eminent non-Catholic travelers and explorers who have been through that region." The misinformation upon which the charges of cruelty have been based, *The Observer* declares, has been furnished by "a handful of Protestant missionaries and lay grafters of the same sects, some of the latter of whom have served penitentiary terms for trying to blackmail King Leopold by threatening to publish a book on the 'atrocities.'" The question which "suggests itself to all fair-minded American citizens in regard to this subject," says *The Observer*, is:

"Why should the statements of a handful of ministerial and lay grafters, in the pay of Englishmen, be accorded more credence in this country than those made by Catholic missionaries who are subject to no such influences, and who have lived much longer in, and have had many more opportunities of observing the actual conditions prevailing in, the Kongo Free State? If bigotry dictates the preference in credence, then let us ask why should the biased and paid-for asseverations of the grafters mentioned be believed rather than those made by non-Catholics like Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago, Sir Henry M. Stanley, Mr. A. Savage Landor, M. Édouard Fia, the celebrated Frenchman; Mr. Grenfell, an English Protestant missionary; Mr. Forfeit, of the same calling; Sir Harry H. Johnston, Mr. Greshoff (Dutchman with twenty-eight years' African experience), Capt. M. D. Bell, Mr. Michael Molland, Mr. E. van Hees (Dutch), Messrs. Ascenso and Polidiri (Italian doctors), Mrs. French Sheldon, Major Sir H. James Harrison, Dr. Christy (an English medical man), Mrs. Doering (American lady missionary), Mr. Taylor (English trader)? All these say the same thing—namely, that they have never encountered any 'atrocities' or met the 'victims of red rubber.' On the contrary, they testify to the vast civilizing work performed by Belgium among the natives."

Against the "false assertions" of the "misinformed" religious press, *The Observer* declares that it "could place many statements made by holy, self-sacrificing bishops and priests of God who have resided many years in the Kongo region—some of them nearly thirty years." Among them are Mgr. Augouard, who lived twenty-seven years in the Kongo; Mgr. Roelens, a resident of twelve years, and the Rev. Bruno Schmitte, all of whom deny the "atrocities" and praise the civilizing influence of the Belgian administration. It adds:

"Let us glance for a moment at one of Protestant England's colonies, situated not far from the former—Southern Nigeria. The English officials who govern that colony dispose of the rubber, whether grown on the natives' land or not. In the Kongo the Belgian authorities do not dispose of the rubber grown on the land of the natives. In Southern Nigeria European and other traders are not obliged to replant trees in the places of those which they destroy; the unfortunate natives are forced to do the replanting for the traders, without pay. In the Kongo European and other traders must have the replanting done, and must pay the natives for doing it. In Southern Nigeria if a native collects and disposes of rubber that grows on his own land he is liable to be fined $500 or to be sent to jail for a year. No such oppressive law exists in the Kongo. And here are two facts which ought to impress American sectarian critics of the administration of the Kongo—of which they know nothing: gallons of intoxicating spirits imported into the Kongo (thirty million inhabitants), 42,650; gallons of intoxicating spirits imported into Southern Nigeria (three million inhabitants), 1,541,848. Let us hope that we shall see no more ignorant criticisms of the administration of the Kongo Free State in any American paper, sectarian or secular."

"ROBERT ELSMERE" AND MODERNISM

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD considers the progress of "Robert Elsmere" from language to language an index of the infiltration of "Modernist" ideas as they affected various peoples. It is just twenty years since her famous book was published, but it took ten years for it to reach Italy, and fifteen years for it to reach France, and she ascribes the delay to the fact that the Latin peoples were not yet prepared for her gospel. The occasion of her remarks was a lecture in London by Mr. Sabatier on Modernism at which she introduced the speaker. The New York *Times* observes that "a well-seasoned man of the world of a literary bent might have hesitated on such an occasion to associate one of his own books with a world-movement so formidable as that which the Pope and M. Sabatier call 'Modernism.'" The report of Mrs. Ward's address appears in the London *Times* as follows:

"Mrs. Humphry Ward introduced M. Sabatier, and said that they were met at a moment of discouragement and crisis for the Modernist movement. Yet, as one looked back, what a change in a few years had that movement effected! It was twenty years this month since 'Robert Elsmere' appeared. That book—a straw floated by the tide—excited some attention in England and America; it was translated into German, Danish, and Swedish; and not a single Latin country, so far as she could remember, showed any interest in it whatever. An eminent Italian critic and senator, Signor Nigra, writing an article upon it some years after it appeared, spoke with indulgent surprize of the book's circulation, pointing out how impossible such a phenomenon would have been in any Catholic country, especially in Italy, where, he said, 'nobody dreams of reconstruction. There is not faith enough in this country to make a heresy.' Ten years later 'Robert Elsmere' was translated into Italian. But about the same time, and, if she remembered right, immediately after the appearance of M. Loisy's first book, M. Brunetière, the well-known editor of France's greatest review, and the champion of the Catholic 'intellectuals,' applied to her—to her great amazement—for leave to insert a large portion of her book in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Mrs. Ward continued: 'I went to see him at the office of the review, and asked him what could possibly lead him to think of such a publication. "Because in these fifteen years," he said, "the ideas which that book tried to express in popular form have at last become interesting to us. No French Catholic in 1888 could have paid any heed to them, and for the non-Catholic the idea of any reconstruction of Christianity in the light of modern knowledge was merely absurd. To-day these questions, these ideas are everywhere—in the Catholic world and outside it. They have penetrated the seminaries, they are working profoundly among the clergy. It is impossible that this review, as the mirror of current thought, can ignore them. As a Catholic I must try to do my best in guiding them." Then I asked M. Brunetière what was his own idea of the future. We were alone in the office of the review, and I can still see his melancholy, sincere look, the look of a man from whom death was not far off, and who despaired profoundly of the modern world. "My idea is," he said, after thinking a little, "that it will be the duty of the Church, the duty of her leaders, of Rome, and the bishops, to hold up constantly before the eyes of Europe the norm of faith. When erroneous ideas are abroad the Church must be constantly repeating, constantly recalling men to what, for her, is truth and faith. There must be pronouncements from the Vatican, pronouncements from the Episcopate—that is the Church's right. No fair-minded man can blame her for that. But"—and here he spoke with emphasis—"no personal penalties, no disciplinary measures."' This remark applied particularly, added Mrs. Ward, to the case of Dr. Mivart, which they had just been discussing. How infinitely more point had it to-day even than it had then! Catholicism was in the midst of a great reconstructive movement, and personal penalties and disciplinary measures—as M. Sabatier would tell them—had been raining upon it. Its leaders were silenced, suspended, pursued, but as penalties multiplied Modernism spread."

LETTERS AND ART

CHURCH ABUSES ASSAILED BY THE STAGE

THE stage has been so often assailed by the church that the time appears to have come for a turning of the tables. A play just produced in Baltimore, called "The Servant in the House," sets out to show that "the church, as at present constituted, is a hollow mockery from foundation to dome, and that if Christ were to be born to-day instead of two thousand years ago, the first people, or rather the only class, he would revile would be the clergy." The church is measured by its own yardstick and found wanting. This, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, is a motif that has been waiting for playwrights, and the wonder is that neither Pinero, Jones, Sudermann, nor Bernard Shaw has grasped it. The author, it may be said, is Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, an Englishman who, like his fellow-countryman, Henry Arthur Jones in his two last plays, has come to America to give his work its initial production. The other Baltimore papers, speaking with considerable enthusiasm of the new work, point out its unusual features. For one thing, it has no "love story whatever." Its action, we are told, follows the lines of the old Greek drama in a unity of time and place, and the interest, unaided by dramatic situation in the theatrical sense, says the Baltimore *American*, maintains itself "entirely on idea and character." The influence of Ibsen is naturally apparent. Says the Baltimore *News*:

"The play, which is really an allegory, is full of profound spiritual meaning and is deeply infused with the quality and technic of Ibsen. There are but a few persons around whom the action revolves, and the unities are so far preserved that the story is absolutely continuous. The curtain for each of the four acts falls at a slight climax and is almost instantly raised again without change of scene, and the dialog is resumed. All the familiar devices of the ordinary drama are disregarded. In place of mechanical contrivance we have the conflict of character—war of opposing wills, development of spiritual lessons, and the movement of strange fancies in symbolism. In spite of the exclusion of the accepted methods of traditional playwriting there is a skilfully connected story, and even at the close a surprize; and, still more oddly, considering that this is an Ibsen drama, there is a happy ending."

The course of the story unfolded in this "unconventional" play is set forth by the Baltimore *Sun* in these words:

"The scene is the home of a young English vicar and his wife. Into the home comes 'the servant in the house.' He is introduced as an Indian butler and he performs good service. In reality he is a long-lost brother of the vicar—a bishop from India. The impression is also given, and given directly, that he is the reincarnation of Jesus Christ.

"In the home of the vicar is his niece, the daughter of another long-absent brother, a miserable, drunken specimen of humanity. This representative of Socialism and the dregs of London unexpectedly shows up and incidentally becomes the real 'hero' of the play. He is the 'drain-pipe,' as he says—for there must be drain-pipes—that carries off all doubt and sorrow. He finds the trouble, all the trouble, right under the foundation of the crumbling church. His dramatic description of the cesspool of sham and show and form and creed, and miserable hypocrisy, that he discovers right under the pulpit, makes his parson brother throw off his coat and jerk off his clerical habiliments with disgust.

"'I am no longer a preacher, a pretender,' he declares. 'I am a man. I disown my creeds and my shams. I go to do the work of a man; the work that God has shown me.'

"But into the house comes what the 'servant' calls 'the abomination.' He is *James Ponsonby Makeshifte, D.D.*, the Most Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Lancaster—a mighty man in the church. His main object in life, he confesses confidentially, is to swell the ranks of 'The Society for the Promotion and the Preservation of Emoluments of the Clergy.' He is the friend of the wealthy men and he gets them to dig deep into their pocketbooks. He is scornful of all that is not sanctimonious.

"'Do you mean to say I would sit down with a common workingman?' he asks the 'servant.'

"'Yes,' replies the 'servant.'

"'What do you suppose I am?' demands the Bishop.

"'A bishop in God's church,' replies the 'servant.'

"The Bishop is finally forced to confess that his doctrine, and the secret doctrine of all his profession, is 'to give as little as possible and grab as much as we can.'

"This and other things that crop out so disgust the vicar's wife that finally she determines to stand by her husband, who has been true to himself and thrown off the shackles his church has imposed upon him.

Photo by Alice Boughton.

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

The writer of a play just produced whose climax shows a vicar renouncing his church with the declaration that "the church and the clergy are as far from anything that Christ ever intended as Mars is from the earth."

"The 'abomination' is put out of the house; the 'servant' becomes master; the niece rejoices in finding her father the noblest of men in spite of his wretched appearance, and then her father and his brother, the vicar, go forth declaring that they will do their part to show people that the church and the clergy are as far from anything that Christ ever intended as Mars is from the earth."

The play was produced by Henry Miller's new company of associate players and will be seen in several cities before coming to New York. It was received, reports the Baltimore *American*, "with absorbed attention on the part of the audience, and with a genuine enthusiasm which showed the deep impression it had made." The "intensity of grip, which never flagged throughout," is worth considering in a drama that "defied every important tenet of the average managerial idea of a successful play." The company is described as "one of remarkable excellence." Mr. Walter Hampden, formerly with Mme. Nazimova in "The Master Builder," played the title rôle "with impressive dignity, fine reserve force, and an effective note of mysticism in the character." Mr. Tyrone

Power, in the part of the forsaken brother, "displayed some of the finest qualities of histrionic art." Miss Edith Wynn Matthison, wife of the author and well known for her portrayal of "Everyman" in the earlier years of Ben Greet's American tours, "gave a natural and deeply impressive portrayal of the wife." Others in the cast were Arthur Lewis, Charles Dalton, Galwey Herbert, and Miss Mabel Moore.

WHY WE LIKE WHAT WE LIKE

THE "personal note" which has made journalism into the thing of abhorrence or of envy according to the taste and temperament of the judge, has also come to dominate our standards of criticism. It shows itself as a "spirit of rebellion against authority," we are told by Mr. R. A. Scott-James, in a recent English work called "Modernism and Romance." Modernism, it must be explained, is not to be taken here in the special theological meaning which it has lately acquired. It stands for the spirit that pervades the literature of the present day, and one of the strident notes of this spirit is the personal tone. So "exaggerated and fanatical" has the personal note shown itself in its rebellion against authority, the writer points out, that "critics of the old school declare that the British public has lost its capacity of appreciation, its standards, its sensitiveness to form." The modern critic, we are told, generally reminds himself that everything has been said about a given subject that can be said; that, if it be a man of letters, his life has been written and his books all edited, that "the principles of his art, his influence upon his contemporaries, to say nothing of his final place in literature, have all been determined with unerring precision." In fact, this supposed critic goes on to reflect, "there is nothing about him which remains unknown, excepting one thing—how he happens to affect me. But as that is something quite different from anything that any one has ever mentioned, and to me it seems the one thing about him which matters, I propose to write a book about him." Mr. Scott-James speaks about this self-centering habit thus:

"The introspective habit of modern writers, the tendency to look upon their own emotions and to reveal them, has led to an intensely personal quality in criticism as well as in art, and sometimes to a contemptuous deviation from fixt artistic standards. There is no dogma about art from which some reputable critic does not dissent; there is probably no masterpiece in literature which does not bore and even irritate some person usually sensitive to literary charm. The author, the critic, and the general reader, confronted with an ever growing range of interests and accessible books, are thrown back upon themselves and the tastes which individual circumstances, and not general principles, have created in them. Literary *values* have altered. There was a time when a book would be weighed and precisely assessed in the formal, quasi-technical language of elegant literary circles—the only circles in which books were read. Fanny Burney would quote the formal approval or disapproval of Dr. Johnson; Mrs. Vesey would quote Mrs. Montague; all would quote some traditional phrase of Pope or Addison; and when once the little world of readers was supposed to have made up its mind, it was heresy or ignorance to disagree. At the present day, on the contrary, there is a flood of conflicting opinions, not as of old upon theology, but upon literature and all the arts. *Quot homines tot sententiæ.* The more unorthodox the opinion, the more 'original' and 'clever' it is held to be. There is no aspect of truth too one-sided, no paradox too startling, to win the applause of a proudly divided multitude. And the reason of this change is that literature has been democratized; it has been disseminated among widely differing classes of the community, the majority of which care for books just so far as they prove agreeable to the individual tastes of themselves, the readers. And this tendency, starting among uneducated, informal readers, has spread upward to the educated and even the learned. The literary values have altered, so that most people no longer ask whether this or that work conforms to the standards set up by the classics of the language, but whether it stimulates them as individuals, whether it finds a response in their own possibly misshapen emotional fabric—whether, in fact, it *matters* to them."

The writer appears to think that "we are passing through a period of transition which seems to promise compensations." He points out that probably "the Americans" were the first "to emphasize the importance of this personal, subjective quality in literature." Emerson and Walt Whitman are mentioned as the forerunners, while John Burroughs is quoted as saying that "the crying want always is for new, fresh power to break up the old verdicts and opinions, and set all afloat again." Mr. Scott-James writes:

"In a recent article in *The Albany Review* (London) Mr. Edward Carpenter pointed out the transitional character of that phase of morality which passes muster to-day; the old religious tenets which we profess to hold, the moral shibboleths which we still pronounce, the whole ethical code upon which society is supposed to be based, all are inadequate to real goodness of life and conduct. The time has come, he seems to say, when the just man should abandon childish codes and live according to the justice of his own ideals. And can we not see a similar evolution in the feeling for things beautiful? Just as authority has been undermined in religion and morals, so too in art. The old accepted standards can not satisfy a changing age, wherein the individual searches on all sides for some means of self-expression, no matter what it is, if only he can convince the world of that atom of truth for which he stands."

BEETHOVEN'S ORCHESTRATION

THE musical fad of the hour is for "orchestration." Composers whose works do not present a sufficient complexity in this respect are voted as tiresome and old fogies. Mr. Henderson, musical critic of *The Sun* (New York), even mentions "a local composer" who was eager to spend two or three years in Europe studying instrumentation with Richard Strauss and then to reorchestrate Beethoven's fifth symphony. Mr. Henderson thinks the result would be interesting chiefly for proving "that Beethoven's instrumentation was precisely the right thing for Beethoven's melodic and harmonic idiom." And his further dictum that "the color must fit the drawing" reminds one of the current objections that are being raised to the rewriting, by the author himself, of the earlier novels of Henry James. Mr. James might be said to be fired with the mistaken desire to "reorchestrate" his works. Mr. Henderson observes in the New York *Sun* of March 8 that "music-lovers who are really desirous of comprehending how music is made, can not do better than spend some of their days and nights over the scores of Beethoven, while young composers eager to scale instrumental heights and flash the orchestral lightnings of Berlioz, Wagner, and Strauss should remember that all three of these masters learned their business from the composer of the ninth symphony." He proceeds:

"There is not a little misconception in regard to orchestration. Those who have not grasped the philosophy of orchestral coloring fancy that the richer the instrumental scheme the better the result. The truth is that the color must fit the drawing. It would be ruinous to apply a Turner color scheme to a Jules Dupré, just as it would be to apply Pompeian tints to a Louis XIV. decoration. In music form and the method of expression were for so many years the outcome of a normal progress in the development of the art that the instrumental language of a period was simply a ramification of the general growth. The search after color specialty in instrumentation did not enter the realm of music till after the era of Beethoven. It never occurred to that master to paint for paint's sake. He was altogether absorbed in the expression of his ideal.

"He was content to accept the orchestra of Haydn as he found it. He began by using it as Haydn and Mozart had used it, and he found his point of departure not in a desire for variety of instrumental effect but in the pressing need of a larger expressional

apparatus. It was indeed something of this sort that brought the first order out of the primeval instrumental chaos. Viols, bassoons, schalmeis (ancestors of the clarinet), horns, trumpets, kettle-drums, and other instruments afterward used in the orchestra were known in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, but there were no organizations of them."

WILLIAM J. HENDERSON,

Who advises music-lovers to spend their days and nights over the scores of Beethoven if they wish to understand how music is made.

With Haydn and Mozart, it is said, we find ourselves in the presence of the modern orchestra in its elementary state. Beethoven's treatment "showed a real and important advance, tho in his earlier works he followed the methods of his predecessors." When a musician writes a four-part chord, remarks Mr. Henderson, he usually has to repeat one of the notes, and thus he introduces the octave. "If he writes a succession of such chords he is likely to find himself writing octave progressions." Beethoven, on the other hand, this critic reminds us, wrote, from his very earliest period, "in four real parts," and "he showed such skill and scholarship in doing it that he kept the commandments of the old theorists." We read further:

"Solidity is one of the most vital elements of Beethoven's treatment of the orchestra, and no student of score can afford to neglect careful examination of his methods of writing for both wind and strings. His reticence in the use of brass ought to afford many suggestions to the young composer of to-day, incited as he is by the methods of some of his contemporaries to all sorts of extravagance for the sake of glaring color. It will be noted that Beethoven's writing is rarely muddy. It is almost always beautifully transparent. The solidity of it is like that of heavy plate-glass.

"In studying Beethoven scores, too, one finds that he understood the individuality of the instruments. His examination of the works of his predecessors had not been in vain. Only the voice of the flute could have sung the gay and innocent rejoicing of the famous solo in the 'Lenore,' No. 3, overture. Only the oboe could have intoned appropriately the wonderful fermata in the fifth symphony.

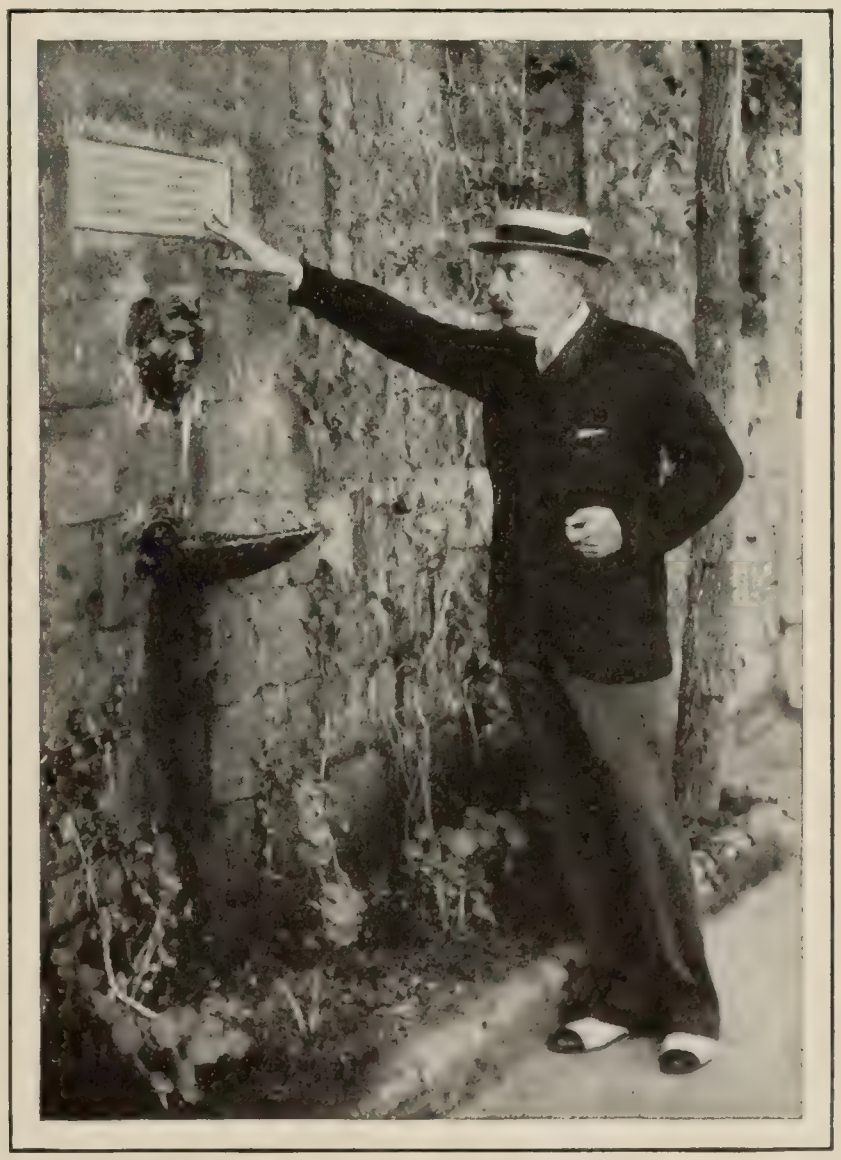
"His employment of the violas and 'cellos in unison to introduce the theme of the slow movement of the fifth was new and striking. On the other hand he found entirely new uses for the double basses and he demanded of the players of these instruments technical skill far beyond anything required in the music of Haydn and Mozart.

"In his treatment of the string choir as a whole he aimed at the same solidity and nobility of tone that we find in his writing for the wind. Of the airy lightness, the gossamer shimmering that glitters through the compositions of later masters, such as that found in Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' one finds little trace in the orchestral music of Beethoven. That style of scoring would not have been consistent with the character of his thoughts. . . . . .

"The orchestra as Beethoven left it is the foundation of every assemblage required by the contemporaneous composers. The extension of the limits has been along the lines laid down by him, except in certain requirements of Wagner, and these may be set aside as being of a wholly special nature. When Wagner asked for tenor tubas in his 'Ring' dramas he did so for a purpose purely theatrical. . . . The extension of the clarinet force by the introduction of the bass clarinet, which was first used in operatic scores, has been along the lines laid down by Beethoven and somewhat more definitely indicated by Weber's new and eloquent uses of the low tones of the soprano clarinet."

MARION CRAWFORD'S FIRST BOOK

THE story of Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs" and how it came to be written is an interesting chapter in the tale of "literary beginnings." The famous American novelist met his man in India, but "in reality it happened to be a Mr. Jacobs." So Mr. Horace T. Carpenter informs us in *The Sunday Magazine* (New York, March 8). Marion Crawford, it seems, chose his career quite by chance, after having given, in his youth, much serious attention to the study of language, philosophy, mathematics, and engineering. He went to India to study Hindustani and Sanskrit, and drifted into newspaper work as the result of a failure in necessary supplies. Mr. Jacobs, or "Mr. Isaacs," was encountered at Simla and, according to Mr. Crawford, "looked like an Italian; but he was evidently a Mohammedan, for he regularly read his Koran." He proved a wonder for character study, but Mr. Crawford had no thought then of making a book out of him. Events sent the young American newspaper man back to Italy, his birthplace and the home of his father, Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. Later he sailed for America on a tramp steamer that consumed five weeks on the voyage and almost ended in shipwreck, and found himself in New York, aged twenty-seven, and his future still undecided. The decision appears to have been made for him by his uncle, Sam Ward, known in the earlier New York day as an "author, traveler, linguist, *bon vivant* and *bon raconteur*, famous for his



F. MARION CRAWFORD

In the garden of his house at Sorento, Italy, where he writes in the summer. The tablet over the fountain to which Mr. Crawford points bears a verse in Greek, beautiful in form and sentiment, which the novelist's wife composed and had cut in the tablet as a birthday thought for her husband.

entertainments, with their surprizes of original and delicate dishes." The story is continued in these words:

"Mr. Crawford had seen a great deal of Sam Ward since he had bade farewell to the tramp steamer; but it was a night to be remembered (May 5, 1882), when at the invitation of this uncle they dined together at the New York Club, then facing on Madison

Square. That the terrapin was the real diamond back, that each individual dish had the earmark of genius stamped on it, will be believed by those who remember Mr. Ward's little dinners. While smoking, stories were exchanged. Theosophy, Buddhism, India, had been discust. Then the author told his uncle of the diamond merchant, Mr. Jacobs, whom he had met in India, up at Simla.

"The romance of the whole thing so imprest Mr. Ward that he said 'That is a good two-part magazine story. You must write it out immediately.'

"'He took me round to his apartment in Clinton Place,' the author relates, 'and that night I began to write the story of "Mr. Isaacs." I kept at it from day to day, getting more interested in the work as I proceeded, and from time to time would read a chapter to my uncle. When I got through the original story I was so amused with the writing of it that I thought I might as well make "Mr. Isaacs" fall in love with an English girl, and then I kept on writing to see what would happen. By and by I remembered a mysterious Buddhist whom I had met in India, and so I introduced him to complicate matters still further. I went to Newport to visit my aunt, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, when I was in the midst of the story, and continued it there.'

"It was at his aunt's house that he finished the last chapter of 'Mr. Isaacs,' on June 13, 1882. His uncle appeared at that time, heard the remainder of the story, and undertook to find a publisher, which he soon did, in the publishing-house of the Macmillans. He was well acquainted with the elder George Brett of that firm, who forwarded the manuscript to the London house, where it was immediately accepted. And continuously to this day Mr. Crawford's books both in England and America bear the Macmillan imprint. . . . . .

"The success that immediately followed the publication of 'Mr. Isaacs' was a huge surprize to the author, and it opened a pathway in life which he had never dreamed of finding or following. He tells how in order to secure an English as well as an American copyright on the day of publication, it was necessary for him to be on English soil; that he had gone to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and while there had finished 'Dr. Claudius'; that on his return to Boston just before Christmas, having heard nothing from his publishers in the interval, he was almost overwhelmed on stepping from the train to find the newsstands plastered with huge posters announcing 'Mr. Isaacs.'"

SHAKESPEARE'S ROYALTIES

THE man who has proclaimed himself "better than Shakespeare" is taught something about his "effrontery" by a writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*—presumably Mr. Watterson. In order to show this "literary mountebank" (who is not named but is indicated as one whose "'eccentric acrobatics' have held the eye and compelled the laughter of the reading and playgoing world for a little while") the value of Shakespeare, this writer tries to estimate the great Elizabethan in purely commercial terms. Recalling Colonel Ingersoll's tribute to the man who left to us "the richest legacy of all the countless dead," this writer remarks that it is not probable that he was thinking of the value of the life-work of William Shakespeare in sordid dollars and cents. "Yet a glance at the figures showing the present annual sale of the works of Shakespeare will readily prove that had Colonel Ingersoll been addressing an audience composed of captains of industry and high financiers, his statement might have been taken literally as a demonstrable truth." This is how the case is proven:

"According to figures published by the Washington *Herald*, there are approximately 3,000,000 copies of the complete works of Shakespeare sold annually. A popular novel that reaches a sale of a half-million in a period of several years is a phenomenal success. If 'the estate of William Shakespeare' were drawing to-day royalties upon his plays of $1 on each copy of his complete works the income would be $3,000,000 annually, or much more than a brilliant writer of popular fiction is able to earn in a lifetime of productivity. And it must be borne in mind that a royalty of $1 on a copy of Shakespeare, even at the price at which it is possible to sell his plays when there is no copyright upon them, and any publisher may sell them for a mere profit upon the paper and printing, would be a ridiculously small royalty as compared to the rates secured by modern authors. To estimate the stupendous fortune that would have accrued from royalties upon the works of Shakespeare, had they been sold under copyrights from the time of their production until now, would stagger the brain of a statistician.

"Without bothering with figures it is plain that the works of Shakespeare, considered merely as an article of barter, have a value in money that places their author—as poor as he was—at the head of the world's list of individual producers of wealth.

"The vast sum represented by the total sales of Shakespeare's work, still selling at the rate of 3,000,000 copies a year, constitutes, so far as it can be exprest in millions of dollars, the value of the legacy left by William Shakespeare to the world.

"Colonel Ingersoll, in searching for phrases in which to express his extravagant admiration of the man whose brain he declared 'an intellectual ocean whose waves touched all the shores of thought,' did not overestimate, or estimate, or even indicate the enormous actual value of 'the treasures of the rarest soul that ever lived and loved and wrought of words the pictures, robes, and gems of thought.'"

JOURNALISM AND POLITICAL AMBITION

CAN an editor under any circumstances accept public office? Such is the question put by Col. George Harvey in his Bromley lecture at Yale University March 11. His answer is in the negative. If the editor does not free his mind from any thought or hope of such preferment, the speaker goes on to say, "his avowed purpose is not his true one, his policy is one of deceit in pursuance of an unannounced end; his guidance is untrustworthy, his calling that of a teacher false to his disciples for personal advantage, his conduct a gross betrayal not only of public confidence, but also of the faith of every true journalist jealous of a profession which should be of the noblest and farthest removed from base uses in the interest of selfish men." The speaker adduces the following as the "one conceivable conclusion in logic or in morals":

"That true journalism and the politics that seeks personal advancement are not and cannot be made cooperative; from the radical difference in their very natures and the impossibility of reconciling what should be the idealism of the one with the practicalism of the other, they must be essentially antagonistic. That in fact they are is evident. The chief, if not indeed the sole, aim of the politician is to win the favor of the majority. To achieve this purpose he does no scruple; in the language of his craft, he 'keeps his ear to the ground,' and the magnitude of his success is measured by the shrewdness with which he divines popular tendencies sufficiently in advance of their general manifestation to appear to be the leader of a movement to establish newly discovered principles rather than as a skilful conjecturer of evanescent popular whims. It follows necessarily that the journal animated by any other than a like motive, that is, the desire to profit from pandering to mobilized selfishness, is so hateful to the aspiring politician that in his view it must be discredited. Hence the frequency and virulence of assaults upon newspapers which for one reason or another dissent from views exprest by politicians, sometimes no doubt in sincerity, but always in hope of currying public favor. The reasoning of such a journal is seldom combated; a mere questioning of its motives is deemed and generally is found to be vastly more efficacious. So it often happens in even these enlightened days that a newspaper undergoing no change in control may to-day be pronounced patriotic and devoted to the cause of the people and to-morrow be denounced as a servant of special interests and an enemy of the country, in precise accord with its defense or criticism of political measures and men.

"One of our most conspicuous statesmen—if the term, despite its apparent obsoleteness, may still be applied to the holder of a high public office—recently declared that the sole mission of journalism is to detect and encourage popular tendencies. In truth, such a conception is the basest imaginable, but it is the politician's and probably always will be. Nor can we honestly deny that it is the easier and likely to prove more profitable and more comfortable."

ALFRED O. CROZIER.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

HENRY JAMES.

HARRY ORCHARD.

MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. Ten to Seventeen: A Boarding-School Diary. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Bates, Lindon W. Retrieval at Panama. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 554. New York: The Technical Literature Co.

The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by the Late Lord Acton, LL.D. Edited by Ward, A. W., Litt.D., Prothero, G. W., Litt.D., Leathes, Stanley, M.A. Volume V. The Age of Louis XIV. 8vo, pp. xxxii–971. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

Cameron, Margaret. The Cat and the Canary. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 62. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.

Crockett, S. R. The Iron Lord. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Empire Book Co.

Crozier, Alfred O. The Magnet: A Romance of the Battles of Modern Giants. Illustrated by Wallace Morgan. 12mo, pp. 497. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

Mr. Crozier, in the form of a story, has aimed to make understandable to the popular mind the baser methods of "high finance." His personal familiarity with those methods becomes at once obvious to the reader. His moral purpose in exposing financial iniquities in high places is deep-seated and throughout the story it remains pervasive.

The volume has made a notable impression on reviewers. *The Free Press* of Detroit says the main theme is "treated with an abandon that makes Mr. Lawson's 'Frenzied Finance' seem mild as milk." *The American* of Baltimore discovers in its lightest touches "a foil to its gravity," but it "is sure to awaken interest and pique the attention of those who are close to the street." "One of the most powerful romances which have lately appeared," are the words which *The North American* of Philadelphia applies to it, while *The American* of Baltimore describes it as "teeming with the electric thrill of the last sensation in high finance and corporate boodling," adding that it "is argument in flesh and blood, logic in action, conviction upon the anvil." Other reviewers deal more especially with the interest of the book as a story pure and simple.

D'Annunzio, Gabriele. The Daughter of Jorio A Pastoral Tragedy. Translated from the Italian by Charlotte Porter, Pietro Isola, and Alice Henry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxxvii–208. Boston Little, Brown & Co.

Day, James Roscoe. The Raid on Prosperity. 12mo, pp. ix–351. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Dodd, William E., Ph.D. Jefferson Davis. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 396. Philadelphia. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 net.

Dodd, Anna Bowman. On the Knees of the Gods. 12mo, pp. 429. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Dodge, Theodore Ayrault. Napoleon: A History of the Art of War, from the Beginning of the Peninsular War to the End of the Russian Campaign. With a Detailed Account of the Napoleonic Wars. Volumes III.–IV. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv–747, ix–808. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4 net per volume.

Dumas, Alexandre. My Memoirs. Translated by E. M Waller. With an Introduction by Andrew Lang. Vol. III. 1826–30. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xii–543. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Flammarion, Camille. Mysterious Psychic Forces. An account of the author's investigations in psychical research, together with those of other European savants. 8vo, pp. xxiv–466. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50 net.

Here is another of those argument-provoking books about the Occult. It comes to us with the authority of a distinguished name, for, in spite of Professor Scripture's excommunication from the scientifically elect of all those who are interested in "table-turnings, table-movings," etc., Camille Flammarion is no ordinary man. It has, too, the stamp of scientific judgment and critical experience. Just now when another prominent scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, is telling us that "On the question of the life hereafter the excavators are engaged in boring a tunnel from the opposite ends. Amid the roar of the water and the other noises, we are beginning to hear the strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side,"—such a book, from such a writer, is more than interesting. It is timely.

The book deals with experiments made by the author and others upon Eusapia Palidino, an Italian woman. These experiments include the movement of objects without visible contact, imprints in plastic material without visible contact, apparitions of human forms in the presence of subject, experimenters, and others, etc., and were performed under conditions of scientific control. The results, many of which were recorded by photograph, are inexplicable and astounding, from any orthodox standpoint of physics or psychology. Besides these experiments, the author gives an exhaustive analysis of the investigations of Count de Gasparin, Professor Thury, the Dialectical Society of London, and Professor Crookes. From the mass of facts and inferences thus submitted he draws the following conclusions:

1. The soul exists as a real entity independent of the body.

2. It is endowed with faculties still unknown to science.

3. It is able to act at a distance, without the intervention of the senses.

The author ends the book with these words: "I may sum up the whole matter with the single statement that there exists in nature, in myriad activity, a *psychic element* the essential nature of which is still hidden from us. I shall be happy, for my part, if I have helped to establish . . . the above important principle, exclusively based upon the scientific verification of certain phenomena studied by the experimental method." And the reader must admit, whatever his prejudices or presuppositions, that, taking Professor Flammarion's book as an honest record of long and careful scientific study, which it is entitled to be considered, it amply sustains the author's conclusions.

Fletcher, Horace. Optimism: A Real Remedy. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 78. Chicago: A. M. McClurg & Co.

Fessenden, Francis. Life and Public Services of William Pitt Fessenden. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

It has been said that history consists of the biographies of leading men, and this is certainly true with regard to the volumes before us. They cast a new light upon that period of American history when the Republic encountered and weathered the stormiest crisis of her existence. In this experience Mr. Fessenden played a very important part. He was one of the animating, stimulating spirits of his day. Socrates likened himself to the gadfly whose sting acts like a spur on the flank of the sluggish horse. In some ways William Pitt Fessenden acted as this spur. From his entrance into the United States Senate, 1854, until his death he was the life of party politics in Washington. As an antislavery agitator he was one of the trusted supporters of Lincoln, but his genius and ability were more fully demonstrated during the dark financial days when he succeeded Chase as Secretary of the Treasury. It may be said of him as it was said of Alexander Hamilton that "he touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet." His work during the reconstruction period was equally effective.

As a debater he was unrivaled, and with fearless invective and the employment of biting personalities this "Rupert of debate" commanded the attention of a body which could not but acknowledge the fearless honesty, the acuteness and oratorical resource of the Senator from Maine. Even Senator Sumner, the most fastidious of classicists, while saying of Fessenden that "his peculiar talent is controversial," was bound to add that "he is accurate in speech and logical in form." All the "personalities" with which Sumner charged him were clothed in terms of almost elegance, and perhaps for that very reason were the more effective. This "safe and trusted leader of the Senate," as Senator Ross styled him, did not shrink from defying public opinion in declaring for the acquittal of President Johnson. "Senator Fessenden," writes his biographer, "gray

and worn, standing as he heard the question, 'Mr. Senator Fessenden, how say you? Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of the high misdemeanor as charged in this article?' answered with a clear and even voice, 'Not guilty.'" Speaking afterward of what he called "this impeachment folly," he observed in a letter to a friend, "The sober truth is, there is no decent ground for an impeachment, and the people were goaded to madness by bad and weak men."

The literary form and method of this work mark it as a real addition to the historic literature of the country. The biographer keeps close to his subject, whose utterances in debate and in correspondence constitute the staple element of the book. Mr. Francis Fessenden has well followed the example of such French political writers as Gabriel Hanotaux, and without eulogy or interpretating comment has wisely left one of the foremost statesmen of his day to speak for himself.

Greenwood, William, M.A., Ph.D. Horace: The Greatest of Lyric Poets. An Account of His Life; A Translation in Prose or Verse of the best of all his Writings, An Explanation of his Metres; An Estimate of his Qualities and Perennial Influence. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 128. Des Moines, Ia.: William Greenwood.

Hardy, Rev. E. J., M.A. John Chinaman at Home: Sketches of Men, Manners, and Things in China. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Howe, E. W. Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World. Two volumes. 12mo, pp. 375, 312. Topeka, Kans.: Crane & Co. $2.

Mr. Howe made the conventional trip, but he has written an unconventional book about it. His notes were set down from day to day as he journeyed toward the setting sun. They have distinct vitality, unusual humor, and are always interesting, not alone for the information conveyed, but as an expression of an interesting personality. Mr. Howe has put himself into his book, which is what all writers do when they write successfully.

Hutton, Edward. Florence, and the Cities of Northern Tuscany, with Genoa. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii-436. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Huxley, T. H., Aphorisms and Reflections from the Works of. Selected by Henrietta Huxley. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. vii-200. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1 net.

Isham, Frederic S. The Lady of the Mount. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 389. Indianapolis. The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Jacobus, Melancthon Williams, D.D. [Editor.] Roman Catholic and Protestant Bibles Compared. The Gould Prize Essays. 12mo, pp. xiii-361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

James, Henry, The Novels and Tales of. New York edition. In 23 volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907.

There are readers, not a few, who have come too late upon the scene to have been able to gather one by one as they have appeared since 1875 the novels of Henry James. The search for some of the earlier volumes, now become rare, may have been to some a fascinating pursuit, but one to be rewarded only after patient and persistent endeavor. Such a story as the "Princess Casamassima" is almost beyond the hope of finding, while others are only a little less difficult of discovery in the dusty accumulations of the second-hand bookstore. To all such then, and doubtless to many others, the new subscription edition embracing the output of Mr. James's various publishers is a real boon. Nothing could be more satisfactory to the lover of a great writer's work than the fine, ample, and dignified volumes that make up this edition. The type, in the first place, is beautifully simple and clear, the paper of agreeable texture with the "intimate" connotation of the author's own initials as a water-mark, the binding bare and unadorned save for a simple monogram. The initial volume contains a fine portrait of Mr. James; the others, it is promised, will present as frontispieces "portraits of some scene, situation, view, edifice, or monument actually existing and more or less completely representative of the *local* of the text." All these are specimens of the work of that sensitive artist-photographer, Alvin L. Coburn.

There are, to be sure, some features of this new edition that bid fair to cause disquietude to some readers—particularly to those whose devotion to the "earlier" James has not persisted through the later phases of his stylistic development. At the very outset of this new enterprise Mr. James warns his readers that he will continue the practise, already inaugurated in a recent reissue of early studies under the title "English Hours," to "rewrite a sentence or a passage on judging it susceptible of a better turn." In doing this he is not without warrant in illustrious example. There is, it is argued in the present case, an advantage to be gained from such a practise in the greater sense of unity the entire body of work will present. This is denying, of course, the interest of the historical sense which work, on the whole so admittedly various as that of this writer, offers in an engaging volume to those curious in following its signs. Earlier devotees may protest; but the new recruits, as well as those who have marched shoulder to shoulder with the author from his earliest days, who have at the same time become inured to the rigors of the later novels, will probably not mind the changes. It must be confest that in the six volumes already issued the alterations in style do not in the least bristle before the casual eye. What is most apparent is that in the conversations of his people moving through the histories of "Roderick Hudson"; of Christopher Newman, "The American"; of Isabel Archer of "The Portrait"; of the captivating "Princess," there has appeared a greater sense of colloquialism. People are made to convey more the impression of life than of books, a difference that marks the predominant trait of Mr. James's later writing. His style has partaken in later years of the qualities of spoken diction.

There remains to mention the feature of highest value that the new edition presents. This is the series of prefaces in which is presented the germ of the story, the process of its growth and the environment that offered favoring aids to its furtherance. So rich and suggestive are the little essays presented in the volumes already published that the future positively hangs weighted with rich promise as the procession of volumes approaches. Here already is earnest of an *apologia* of the novelist's art such as no one else has ever given. It is a high privilege to be admitted into the workshop of the novelist and be shown how the work of fabrication was accomplished; it is even more a matter of our good fortune to hear the artificer, from the serene plane of expert and multiplied experience, discourse, quite objectively, of the degrees of success or failure which he conceives his offspring to exhibit even while he withholds himself from no sentiment of regard due to parenthood. The same principles which Mr. James has discust in his other critical writing now take on an unwonted intensity and intimacy. They furnish the key to the whole admirable work he has accomplished; and show it as a goodly structure, reared upon a coherent plan, tho years have been expended in the fashioning of it.

Jerrold, Walter. Highways and Byways in Kent. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xix-447. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Jones, Francis Arthur. Thomas Alva Edison: Sixty Years of an Inventor's Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-362. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2 net.

Jordan, David Starr. [Editor.] The California Earthquake of 1906. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv-369. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

Kelly, Edmond. The Elimination of the Tramp by the Introduction into America of the Labor Colony System already proved Effective in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, with the modifications thereof necessary to adapt this system to American conditions. 12mo, pp. xxii-111. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

King, General Charles. To the Front. A Sequel to Cadet Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Lake, Kirsopp. The Historical Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. 12mo, pp. viii-291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Lucas, E. V. [Editor.] Another Book of Verses for Children. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xix-431. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. Seraphica: A Romance. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

McCormick, Frederick. The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia. 2 vols. 8vo. Outing Publishing Co. $6.

This is certainly a history of the late struggle between Russia and Japan which for accuracy and authenticity may rank perhaps with Kinglake's "Crimean War," notwithstanding the imaginative charm and exquisite style which belongs to the author of "Eothen." Mr. McCormick, in fact, had advantages to which Kinglake could lay no claim. He was with the Russian Army from the outset of the struggle. He was actually an eye-witness of the bloodiest scenes in the campaign. He heard the first shot fired at Port Arthur, and at the battles of Mukden and Liau-Yang was on the firing-line. As representative of the Associated Press he was given every opportunity of meeting such men and witnessing such incidents as no other non-combatant could possibly have come across. He is, moreover, not only a clever writer, but an artist, and his own sketches are among the most interesting illustrations of this brilliant work. Many of them were taken on the field of battle, and besides them are photographs, maps, and diagrams such as render the book one of the most complete records of a bloody and difficult campaign that have ever been published. The illustrations, indeed, are wonderful, and the whole work is a credit both to the author and his publishers.

Marchmont, Arthur W. The Man Who was Dead. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Mitchell, Evelyn Groesbeeck. Mosquito Life: The habits and life-cycles of the known mosquitoes of the United States; methods for their control; and keys for easy identification of the species in their various stages. An account based on the investigations of the late James William Dupree, M.D., Surgeon-General of Louisiana, and upon original observations by the writer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv-281. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Munn, Charles Clark. Boyhood Days on the Farm: A Story for Young and Old Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii-403. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Murphy, Thomas D. British Highways and Byways from a Motor Car: Being a Record of a Five-thousand-mile Tour in England, Wales, and Scotland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. Boston: L. C. Page. $3 net.

Mylne, Louis George, M.A., D.D. Missions to Hindus: A Contribution to the Study of Missionary

Methods. 12mo, pp. viii–189. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Neff, Elizabeth. Altars to Mammon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 334. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Nietzsche, Friedrich. Beyond Good and Evil. Prelude to a Philosophy of the Future. Authorized Translation by Helen Zimmern. 12mo, pp. xv–268. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Norton, Roy. The Vanishing Fleet. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Orchard, Harry. The Confession and Autobiography of. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. xiv–255. New York. The McClure Co.

Pais, Ettore. Ancient Italy: Historical and Geographical Investigations in Central Italy, Magna Græcia, Sicily, and Sardinia. Translated from the Italian by C. Densmore Curtis. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv–441. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $5 net.

Persona. [Pen name.] A New Gospel. 12mo, pp. vi–88. New York: A. Fassler.

Phillpotts, Eden. The Mother of the Man. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 455. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Poor, Charles Lane. The Solar System: A Study of Recent Observations. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–310. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

Porter, Mary Winearls. What Rome Was Built With. A Description of the Stones Employed in Ancient Times for its Building and Decoration. 16mo, pp. viii–108. New York: Henry Frowde.

Rosenkrantz, Baron Palle. The Magistrate's Own Case. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: The McClure Co.

Rosenthal, Herman. Translated from the Russian and Edited by. Memoirs of a Russian Governor, Prince Serge Dmitriyevich Urussov. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. vii–180. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Schauffler, Robert Haven, Compiled by. Through Italy with the Poets. 12mo, pp. xviii–429. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2 net.

Scott, E. F. The Apologetic of the New Testament. 12mo, pp. vii–258. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Scott, Mary Augusta, Edited, with Introduction and Notes by. The Essays of Francis Bacon. 12mo, pp. cii–293. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Smith, J. Russell. The Story of Iron and Steel. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xi–193. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents net.

Spears, John R. A History of the United States Navy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–334. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Stearns, Frank Preston. The Life and Public Services of George Luther Stearns. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–401. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Steiner, Bernard C. The Life and Correspondence of James McHenry, Secretary of War under Washington and Adams. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 640. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Co. $6 net.

Stimson, Frederick Jesup The American Constitution: The National Powers, The Rights of the States, The Liberties of the People. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Walsh, James I. The Thirteenth Greatest of Centuries. With illustrations. 8vo, pp. 436. New York: Catholic Summer School Press. $2.50.

The thirteenth century is entitled to be called the greatest of centuries, according to Dr. Walsh, because the most important universities of Europe were then founded. The preparatory schools of the period were also numerous and were as well attended as the colleges. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of that era was the wonderful outburst of artistic production. Painting, sculpture, and building took on their peculiar Christian manifestation. The cathedrals of Italy and France were built, and the work of wood-carving and glass-painting arrived at a perfection never since excelled. As an interesting and accurate account of medievalism, with its intensity, its enthusiasm, its devotion, as well as its narrowness and exclusiveness, this volume may be read with pleasure and profit.

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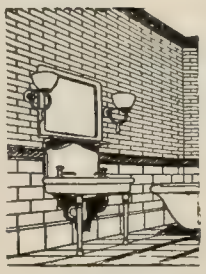

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CURRENT POETRY

Ode on Cecil Rhodes.

By Francis Thompson

The following selection from Thompson's ode was first published in the London *Academy* in 1902, after the death of Rhodes. The lines, says the New York *Evening Post*, "are not without timely significance in view of present South-African politics":

They that mis-said
This man yet living, praise him dead.
And I too praise, yet no: the baser things
Wherewith the market and the tavern rings.
Not that high things for gold,
He held, were bought and sold,
That statecraft's means approved are by the end;
Not for all which commands
The loud world's clapping hands.
To which cheap press and cheaper patriots bend;
But for the dreams,
For those impossible gleams
He half made possible; for that he was
Visioner of vision in a most sordid day:
This draws
Back to me song long alien and astray.
In dreams what did he not,
Wider than his wide deeds? In dreams he wrought
What the old world's long livers must in act forego.
From the Zambesi to the Limpopo
He the many-languaged land
Took with his large compacted hand
And prest into a nation: thwart the accurst
And lion-'larumed ways,
Where the lean-fingered Thirst
Wrings at the throat, and Famine strips the bone;
A tawny land with sun at sullen gaze,
And all above a cope of heated stone;
He heard the shirted miner's rough halloo
Call up the mosquèd Cairene; harkened clear
The Cairene's far-off summons sounding through
The sea's long noises to the Capeman's ear. . . . . .

—Reprinted in *The Bibelot* (March).

The Old Woman.

By Gertrude E. King.

My neighbor's girl is a snow-white bride,
Her frock's as white as my hair,
And her little head bends 'neath her bridal wreath
As low as mine's bowed with care,
Her eyes are dimmed by her misty veil,
And dim are mine, too, with tears,
Her lover stands by and he whispers low—
Oh, long are the weary years!
O God, be good to the little white wife,
Late come her woman's dole—
My man he sleeps in the clear green sea,
O God, be good to his soul!

My neighbor's wife lies still and pale,
But her smiling eyes are wide,
For a little head nests at her curving breast
Her tender heart beside;
And little she recks of her woman's pain,
Awaited with woman's fears,
As her man-child stirs in his rosy sleep—
Oh, long are the weary years!
O God, be kind to the rosy child,
Late come his mother's dole—
The clover grows over my baby's head—
O God, keep safe his soul!

My neighbor's hands fold close the cross
That lies on his quiet breast,
The candles gleam at his head and his feet,
And the priest prays long for his rest.
The din of the noisy world without
Rolls over his patient ears
To break on my waiting aching heart—
Oh, long are the weary years!
O God, be good to the toiling man,
Short be his cleansing dole—
My heart's apart from this weary earth,
O God, call home my soul!

—*Appleton's Magazine* (April).

Half-Friendship.

By William H. Anderson

Oh, this half-friendship! how I hate the thing—
Giving so little, promising so much,
Professing, never doing—there's the sting—
A false-faced weakling—I'll have none of such!

True friendship is a perfect, priceless gem.
Its greatest glory is its flawlessness.
My friends must give to me, as I to them,
Their best or nothing—I'll accept no less.

I want the perfect music, or no song;
I want the perfect love, or none at all;
Right is not right when coupled with a wrong;
Sweet is not sweet when touched with taint of gall.

The forger's gilded coin lacks gold's true ring,
And this half-friendship—how I hate the thing!

—*The Overland Monthly* (March).

A Question.

By Louise Chandler Moulton.

The New-year comes with her radiant face,
Clad in white, like a waiting bride—
But she brings no word through the empty space,
No message has reached me since you died.

Was Death Life's ending, or did you go
To a realm so vast, and a task so high,
That you have forgotten this world below,
Where Life is a Dream, and the Dreamers die?

Shall I know, some day, when a cold, still hand
Leads me, in my turn, from this transient sphere,
And guides me on to that Unseen Land,
Why you were taken, and I left here?

Harper's Magazine (March).

PERSONAL

The Watch-Dog of Ellis Island.—An immigrant by the name of Robert Watchorn, who a number of years ago landed at Castle Garden with just ten dollars in his pocket, is now the Commissioner of Immigration at the port he entered. In writing of this man's remarkable career, a contributor to *Human Life* (March) gives the following interesting account. As he tells it:

He started in as a coal-miner, and rose successively to the positions of Secretary of the United Mine Workers, General Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania, Immigrant Inspector at New York, and Commissioner of the Canadian Ports. Three years ago he was appointed New York Head Commissioner.

Under his régime it may figuratively be said that Ellis Island has been turned from a hell for the immigrant into something of a heaven. The old abuses he has done away with. He is a man of not only great executive traits, but of broad human sympathy. "In his administration of the Island," said the *Outlook* recently, "these two sides of his character have been strikingly displayed, uniting to produce many improvements in equipment and procedure." The contractors who, for their own profit, violated the terms of their contracts by transferring immigrants to the railway stations in an unsatisfactory manner; the young and bumptious lawyer who truculently maintained his right not only to stay on the Island against the will of the Commissioner, but to have an immediate interview with his client, a young woman detained pending the decision of a board of special inquiry; the doorkeeper who, suspected on almost overwhelming evidence of a theft from an aged immigrant, stedfastly refused to be searched; and the waiter who had cleaned the dining-room floor but carelessly, all found themselves brought into un-

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pleasantly definite contact with the stern, inflexible side of the Commissioner's character. The first faced not only a canceled contract but a possible prosecution; the second had the option of taking the next boat for New York voluntarily or under escort of two sturdy inspectors; the third found himself searched before he knew it; while the waiter received a terse order to clean the floor, with the significant addition, "I shall be back here in ten minutes." It might be said in parenthesis that the Commissioner did return and that he found the floor clean.

The more human side of the man is illustrated by the roof garden, with awnings, easy chairs, and tables for luncheon, which he arranged for the young women of his force.

An Irreverent Suggestion.—Chancellor Day's invectives against the President and the President's vigorous remarks about the Chancellor's Standard-Oil friends move *Life* to make a suggestion that would have rejoiced the heart of the late P. T. Barnum. It says:

Chancellor Day admits that to him much of the President's message reads like the ravings of a disordered mind, and other parts of it suggest the shrewd, but reckless, demagog.

What a grand thing for sport it would be if a scolding match could be arranged between Chancellor Day and the President; catch-as-catch-can, no language foul, but profane language barred because of the professional standing of the contestants; umpire to be Ben Tillman; Jeff Davis and Governor Vardaman to be referees; two stenographers to be allowed each man, and both contestants to speak at once; after each ten-minute period the subject to be changed; undesirables and cabinet officers to be admitted to the side lines, and seats reserved free for leading muck-rakers and stockholders of the Standard Oil Company.

Joy veritably wells up in the heart at the thought of such a contest as this. Oh my! Oh my! If the enclosure was large enough the gate money and cinematograph rights would build the Panama Canal.

APPENDICITIS

Grape-Nuts as a Reconstructing Food.

The number of cases of appendicitis which get well by proper feeding and nursing is not less remarkable than the number of cases which were formerly operated on only to find that the operation was unnecessary.

While looking for the cause of this disease, it is well to remember that excessive starch fermentation may be considered a frequent cause, and that suggests more care in the use of starchy foods.

Grape-Nuts can be retained on the most sensitive stomach and is extremely nourishing—just the ideal food for appendicitis cases.

"Last spring I was taken ill with appendicitis," writes an Ind. man. "The doctor told me not to be alarmed, for he would do the best he could to save me from the operating table.

"He advised me to eat nothing for two weeks, during which time I became so weak I could hardly move. The trouble began to leave me and I began to eat fruits and milk, but I did not regain the strength I had before I was sick.

"A friend of mine recommended Grape-Nuts. I tried it and it worked wonders with me. I soon began to gain in strength, and in a month was as strong as ever.

"I don't think I ever used a food that did me so much good. I now weigh 160 lbs., as against 130 before I was sick, all due to Grape-Nuts and regular exercise.

"My muscles are like iron and I can do the hardest work. Being employed in a printing office, I have to think a lot, and my mind is clear, thanks to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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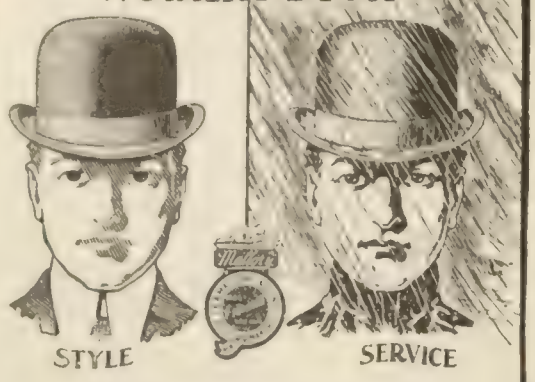

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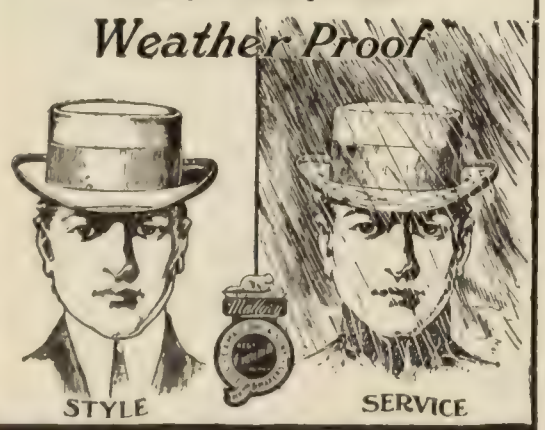

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Sandy's Retort.—YANKEE—"I'll have you know, stranger, that I belong to Chicago."

SANDY—"Deed, an' wha'd hae thocht it? Frae the way ye've been speaking I thought Chicago belonged to you."—*Home Magazine.*

Compensation.—MR. POWERS—"Do you mean to say that you shopped all day and didn't get anything?"

MRS. POWERS—"Yes, but I know what everybody else got."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Her Right.—MR. JAWBACK—"My goodness! What are you in such a stew about?"

MRS. JAWBACK—"Well, I have a right to fuss. I'm to deliver an address at the Don't Worry Club this afternoon, and I'm afraid it's going to rain."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Hypocrite.—TEACHER—"Johnny, what is a hypocrite?"

JOHNNY—"A boy wot comes to school with a smile on his face."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Ordered Around.—"Sorry, sir," telephoned the butcher, "but we are out of sirloin. Why don't your wife order you a round?"

"What's that?" exploded Harker at the other end of the line.

"I say, why don't your wife order you a round?"

"Why don't my wife order me around? Man, that is all she does from morning un il night! If you were nearer, I'd—" But the startled butcher had hung up the receiver.—*The Children's Visitor.*

An Old Friend.—"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement-ring."

"Did they?"

"Did they! Six of them recognized it at once."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Diffident.—"The office should seek the man, you know."

"That's all right," replied the avowed aspirant, "but I gave it a fair chance, and it seemed diffident."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Information.—One day a well-known politician was enjoying a chat with a friend at a London hotel, when a strange young man came up and said:

"Can I see you for a moment, Mr. Dash?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Dash, rising.

The young man led him across the room and seemed to have something important to say to him. Arrived in a corner, the stranger whispered in the politician's ear.

"I am on the staff of an evening paper and I should like you to tell me what you think of the situation in the East."

Mr. Dash looked a little puzzled at first, then he said:

"Follow me."

And leading the way, he walked through the reading-room, down some steps into the drawing-room, through a long passage into the dining-room, and drawing his visitor into the corner behind the hat-rack, he whispered:

"I really don't know anything about it."—*Christian Observer.*

A Reminder.—DUSTY DAN—"Sometimes I wish I could stop riding fast freights and ride in a first-class passenger coach."

WINTRY WALTER—"Well, you don't know when you are well off, pard. Why, in each passenger-coach there is an ax and saw to remind you of a wood-pile."—*Chicago News.*

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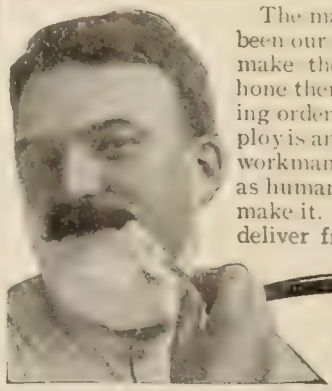

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A Genius.—"You are wasting your time painting pictures."

"But I sell my pictures," protested the artist.

"And that convinces me that you can sell anything. Such being the case, why not take up life insurance, or steel bridges, or something with big money in it?"—*Home Herald.*

No Need of It.—"Well," said the young lawyer, after he had heard his new client's story, "your case appears to be good. I think we can secure a verdict without much trouble."

"That's what I told my wife," said the man, "and yet she insisted at first that we ought to engage a first-class lawyer."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Preferable.—"Do you favor an early adjournment?" asked one member of Congress.

"Yes," answered the other. "It is better to let your constituents criticize the things you left undone than the mistakes you made."—*Washington Star.*

A Wise One.—"That author keeps his identity closely concealed."

"Yes; until I read his books I thought it was due to modesty."

"Isn't it?"

"No; discretion."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Perhaps So.—"Mama, is that bay rum in the bottle on your table?"

"Mercy, no, dear!" she replied. "That is mucilage."

"Oh!" said little Johnny, "perhaps tha's why I can't get my hat off."—*The Methodist Recorder.*

Quite of her Opinion.—GUSHING YOUNG LADY (to famous actor)—"Oh! Mr. Sinclair, I did so want to have a talk with you. I'm simply mad to go on the stage."

SINCLAIR—"Yes; I should think you would be, my dear young lady!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

MUSIC STUDENTS

Should Have Steady Nerves

The nervous system of the musician is often very sensitive, and any habit like coffee drinking may so upset the nerves as to make regular and necessary daily practice next to impossible.

"I practise from seven to eight hours a day and study harmony two hours," writes a Mich. music student. "Last September I was so nervous I could only practise a few minutes at a time and mother said I would have to drop my music for a year.

"This was terribly discouraging as I couldn't bear the thought of losing a whole year of study. Becoming convinced that my nervousness was caused largely by coffee, and seeing Postum so highly spoken of, I decided I would test it for a while.

"Mother followed the directions carefully, and I thought I had never tasted such a delicious drink. We drank Postum every morning instead of coffee, and by November I felt more like myself than for years, and was ready to resume my music.

"I now practise as usual, do my studying, and when my day's work is finished I am not any more nervous than when I began.

"I cannot too highly recommend Postum to musicians who practise half a day. My father is a physician and recommends Postum to his patients. Words cannot express my appreciation for this most valuable health beverage, and experience has proven its superiority over all others." "There's a Reason."

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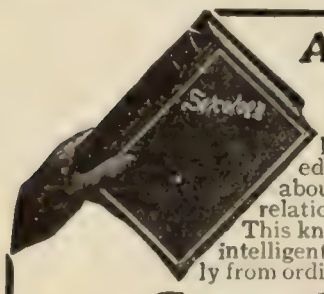

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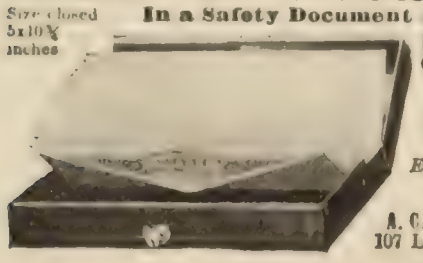

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Peculiar Qualifications.—"In choosing his men," said the Sabbath-school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink, he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

One on Boston.—A well-known Washington architect who has just returned from Boston is chortling over a good joke on that correct and literary city. He says that in the reading-room of one of the most exclusive clubs in the Hub there is a sign that reads "Only Low Conversation Permitted Here."—*Harper's Weekly.*

No Wonder.—A young couple out in Osborne County became the proud parents of a little girl the other day. They wanted to weigh the youngster as soon as it was drest, but had no scales. Just then the iceman came along and they borrowed his scales. To their surprize, the little one weighed forty-four pounds.—*The Lookout.*

Knew It Was.—"Going to make a garden next spring?"

"Not much."

"I thought you were so enthusiastic on the subject last summer."

"Won't you allow a man to learn anything by experience?"—*Nashville American.*

A Deficit.—TEACHER—"Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word 'deficit'?"

"It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothin'."—*The Methodist Recorder.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 7.—The first of the big new battle-ships for the German navy, the *Nassau*, of 18,000 tons, is launched at Wilhelmshaven in the presence of the Emperor.

March 8.—Governor Magoon arrives in Havana and is warmly greeted by the Cubans.

March 10.—A Swede, apparently insane, fires a dozen shots at the palace in Christiania in an attempt to kill King Haakon; no one is injured.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 6.—At a meeting of the Minnesota Democratic Committee, Governor Johnson is indorsed for the Presidency.

March 7.—Eight Chinese are found guilty of murder in the first degree in Boston on four counts charging the killing of four Chinese last fall.

The New York Republican State Committee adopts resolutions indorsing Governor Hughes for the Presidency.

March 10.—The board of managers of Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, decline to accept the bequest of land and coal property left the institution by Anna T. Jeanes, on condition that football be abandoned.

March 11.—The Senate at Albany fails to pass the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution increasing the salary of the governor to $20,000.

March 12.—The fleet arrives at Magdalena Bay, two days ahead of schedule time.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst files with Governor Hughes complaints asking for the removal of Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Bingham for failure to enforce the excise laws in New York City.

WASHINGTON.

March 6.—The bill increasing the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army is passed by the Senate.

A resolution to investigate Representative Lilley's charges of corruption in connection with submarine boats is adopted by the House.

March 7.—Wu Ting-fang, the new Chinese Minister, arrives in Washington.

March 10.—The President makes an address before the International Congress of Mothers, on the welfare of the child.

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the term *jiggermast*, that is, the aftermast of a four-masted or five-masted vessel, says: "Lifelong and intimate relations with ship-builders and sailors convince me that the fourth mast of a four-masted vessel is a *spankermast*." THE LEXICOGRAPHER will be greatly obliged to such of his correspondents as "go down to the sea in ships" if they will favor him with the benefit of their expert knowledge of this subject. Murray's New English Dictionary and Webster's International sustain the correctness of the definition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY. The definitions given by other dictionaries are ambiguous and unsatisfactory.

"A. R. G.," Omaha, Neb.—"Which is the best usage? to use or to omit the conjunction *that* in such sentences as 'Will the fact he (or *that he*) has a license prevent him from marrying another girl?' and 'He was assured the (or *that the*) license would not prevent him,' etc?"

In English speech and writing the connectives are the media by means of which the separate elements of a sentence are joined. For this reason he who would acquire perspicuity of style can not afford to neglect them. As there is only one best word, so is there only one best way. Altho usage has sanctioned the omission of the conjunction *that* in such sentences as "A. R. G." gives, it should not be forgotten that words necessary to the sense, to the harmony, or to the beauty of a sentence should seldom be omitted. Therefore, altho usage occasionally sanctions the omission of such words, and the sentences as constructed are correct, we think that for the sake of lucidity and style they should not be omitted. It is well to remember, however, that in *writing for the press* elegance and comprehensiveness are often sacrificed to brevity.

"V. J.," Washington, D. C.—The title of Victor Hugo's novel is pronounced lê mî″zê″rā′bl—"e" as in they; "i" as in machine; "a" as in arm.

"B. P. E.," Blanchester, O.—"What is the correct use of *sit* and *set* in regard to inanimate objects? Is it correct to say, 'The table sets in the hall'?"

Applied to inanimate things *sit* is used (1) of clothes, which are correctly said to sit well, that is, to be suited to the person and fit well; (2) of weights or burdens, which sit heavily upon one; (3) of coal, which sits when, in a mine, it settles or subsides without breaking. In its other senses *sit* applies to animate things. When it refers to posture *sit*, according to strict grammatical rule, is always an active intransitive. To "sit on eggs" has been characterized as colloquial English, but it is sanctioned by the translators of the King James version of the Bible. "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them out" (Jer. xvii. 11). Shakespeare wrote "Birds *sit* brooding in the snow" (*L.L.L.*, act iv, sc. 3). On a poultry-farm the farm-hand *sets* the hen, but the hen *sits*. As to *set*, used of inanimate things, this is commonly applied to such as may be made to stand in distinction to those that may be laid down. One lays a book on a table, but sets it on a shelf when it stands on end. The sentence quoted should read, "The table sits in the hall" or "The table has been set [here *set* means placed] in the hall."

"E. C.," Kansas City, Mo.—In the sentence you submit the verb in the singular is correct.

"H. B. L.," Columbia, Mo.—"Please tell me what are *Faverolls?*"

The term *Faverolle* designates a breed of fowl which originated in the Houdan district of France about fifteen years ago.

"A. J. M.," Richmond, Ont.—The word about which you inquire is either a nonce-word or a misprint for *dichroism*. None of the dictionaries examined contains *dichronism*. There is, however, *dichromism*, which is defective vision.

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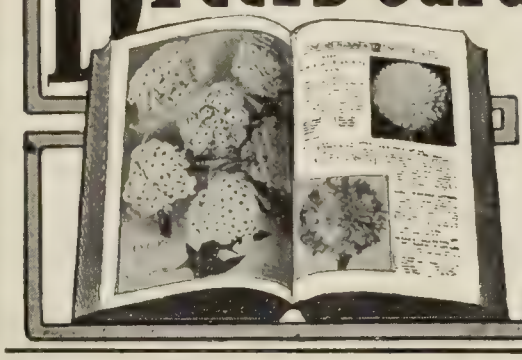

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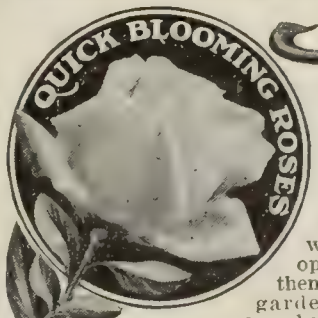

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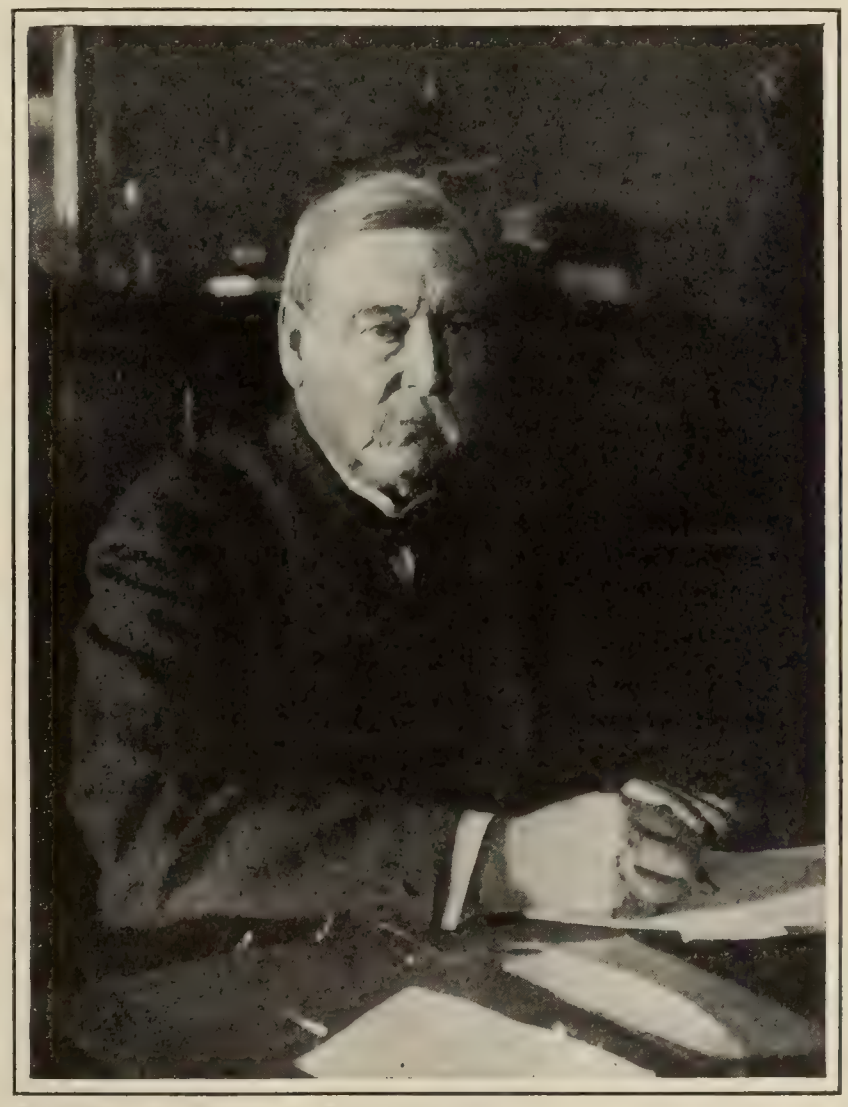
VOL. XXXVI., No. 13 NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

BRINGING "WALL STREET" TO TIME

THE sad spectacle of New York City shrunk to a small village, with cattle grazing on the luxurious herbage growing in the streets, the silence broken only by the occasional crash of a decaying pier falling into the deserted harbor, is foreseen by the critics of the Hepburn Bill now before Congress to tax stock sales fifty cents a share. If this bill becomes law, declares *The Wall Street Journal*, 1908 will "witness another panic so tremendous in its sweep and devastating in its effects that the panic of 1907 would in comparison seem as merely a frolic of mischievous children." It would send the stock-exchange business of "hundreds of millions of dollars a year" to England, adds the same paper; and *Harper's Weekly* gloomily predicts that it would turn the New York business district into a residence quarter. *The Wall Street Journal* warns its readers, however, that "public opinion has been aroused against the Stock Exchange," and it advises the Street to reform.



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REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM P. HEPBURN, IOWA,

Author of a bill to eliminate stock gambling. He asserts that "not 5 per cent. of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange are legitimate transfers of stock; no, nor anywhere near 5 per cent."

Mr. Hepburn declares that the aim of his bill is "to relieve the business of the country of the terrible drain that stock gambling exacts." And he goes on to say, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*:

"All the race-track gambling in the world; all the games of cards in the 'Tenderloins' and the 'red-light districts' of the cities; all the games of chance at Monte Carlo and the other famous gambling resorts of the world are as drops in the bucket compared with the enormous transactions of the stock exchanges of the United States. During the year 1906 the banks in New York made four billion separate loans on account of stocks.

"I will venture to say that not 5 per cent. of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange are legitimate transfers of stock; no, not anywhere near 5 per cent. One of the excellent gentlemen over there, in arguing the case as well as he could for the exchange, inadvertently said that one share of stock might change hands three or four times in a single day. Now, isn't that a confession? Doesn't that show that the brand of business they do there is gambling pure and simple? Is it at all probable that business men would pay $75,000 or $100,000 for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange if there was not a prospect of great returns? Would dozens of brokers, who own these priceless seats, maintain thousands of miles of private wires at a cost of thousands of dollars a month if there was not the sure-thing gamblers' profit in sight? Would they buy these seats of gold and wires of unknown cost if they were only buying and selling stocks in a legitimate manner? And would they now be raising this howl about my bill if they were not afraid that their gambling operations stand a chance of being nipt in the bud, and that they may be compelled to go back to old-time decent trading?

"Mr. Clews figures that if my bill taxing stock transactions becomes a law it will bring in a revenue of about $150,000,000 a year, based on the transactions of last year. But, of course, if my bill does become a law, there would not be one-fifth or one-tenth of the number of transfers that are now made. The pure and lofty gentlemen connected with the New York Stock Exchange are always inveighing against the 'bucket-shops' and doing their utmost to drive them out of business. Yet when the truth is told, there isn't anything that the 'bucket-shop' men do that is not duplicated by the New York Stock Exchange on an immeasurably larger scale."

Wall Street is menaced with further regulation by the Wagner and Cuvillier bills, now before the New York legislature, which provide for increasing the present State tax of two cents per $100 par value on stock transfers to five cents, and provide a registry and license fee for brokers and a registry for all who buy or sell

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stocks or bonds. At a hearing on these bills, the methods of Wall Street were assailed by Mr. Alfred O. Crozier, author of "The Magnet," a book that "inspired President Roosevelt," according to the New York *World*, "to advocate the curtailment of the gambling evils of Wall Street." Mr. Crozier avers that "the methods of Wall Street make it the most colossal, crooked, merciless, and dangerous gambling institution of all human history." He said further:

"The real reason I come to participate in this hearing is to emphasize the fact that the question of stock gambling concerns the citizenship of other States almost equally with those of this State. This is conclusively established by the monuments everywhere seen throughout the land of wrecked fortunes, blasted hopes, and ruined homes, all destroyed because of the existence of the New York Stock Exchange and the character of its business. If more proof is desired I point to prison-cells tenanted by American citizens who to-day would be honored and respected and useful but for the lawless lure of your gambling game cloaked with the deceptive garb of business respectability; and to thousands of graves scattered throughout every State prematurely filled by suicides and the victims of murders, and by those driven to death by fear and disappointment as the direct, known result of the wicked machinations of Wall Street and its gambling practises.

"It is claimed that more than 90 per cent. of the deals on the New York Stock Exchange are purely gambling transactions—members of that exchange have so stated to me; that a large portion are 'wash sales' intended to deceive the public; that the gambling business of Wall Street is estimated at $30,000,000,000 annually, four times the value of all the crops of the entire United States; that in addition to ultimately losing all money put up as margins, the victims are charged by the brokers about $200,000,000 each year as commissions and 'interest' for the privilege of being deliberately fleeced. Because this ruinous burden falls upon the entire country, every State is interested in the correction of this huge evil.

"The Stock Exchange is a useful institution. It must be preserved. But it is inviting destruction by its lawless and brazen methods. No one desires to harm the legitimate business of Wall Street, but the American people at last are resolved to utterly destroy its dangerous and harmful practises and powers. A few days ago the secretary of the New York Stock Exchange publicly stated that no gambling business was done, that all purchases were delivered. This bold statement shows how little Wall Street realizes the rising temper of the country or its intelligence. Such talk is as senseless as was the act of the Emperor who fiddled while Rome burned."

The South is no less stirred up over the exchange methods of dealing in cotton. Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"The only legitimate dealing in cotton, grain, or any other products of the soil is that between the producer and the consumer. There may often be need or occasion for an intermediary between the two, but that intermediary is not the future gambler, whose mission is only destructive.

"The future gambling of the exchanges is 'legitimate' only because there is no direct law making it a crime. Morally it is as reprehensible and as full of evil as the race-track pool-room or the gilded gaming-house full of faro and roulette layouts. It is many times more destructive because, besides laying hold upon the individual, it has long since become a species of price manipulation resulting in the wide-spread robbery of the producer.

"'Legitimate!' A happy word, truly. There was a time when brigandage was considered 'legitimate' by those who plied the trade. They not infrequently bought immunity from governments.

"'Legitimate' brigandage is now a thing of the past except on the floors of the modern 'legitimate' exchanges.

"Delegations to Washington may postpone the day of wrath, but sooner or later the people are going to have a law which will purge the word 'legitimate' from the new meaning which the exchange gamblers have so shrewdly given it."

Not a few papers, however, argue that the suppression of the evils of Wall Street can not be accomplished without also interfering with legitimate business. If a high tax is imposed, it "would be so much taken out of the price of the product, and the farmers would pay it," thinks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which adds the philosophic reflection that "gambling is bad for public morals, but its economic injury is confined to those who are fools enough to engage in it." The abolition of speculation will stop gambling in stocks, remarks the New York *Tribune*, just as the abolition of railroads would abolish railroad accidents. The Buffalo *Express* says this good word for the exchanges:

"The stock exchanges to-day are great markets where securities may be sold and bought virtually for cash at a moment's notice. Prices are regulated to a large extent by supply and demand, as in every other kind of market. Occasionally it appears that one man or a group of men are able, by shrewd manipulation, to fix prices to suit themselves, but no man or group of men has been able for very long to control the situation. The latest serious attempt in this direction occurred in the staple market, where cotton was manipulated by Sully and his followers. The farmers enjoyed the game as long as Sully was putting up the price, but when the break came their howls were long and loud against 'speculation,' 'margin-trading,' and what not.

"Colonel Hepburn thinks that the country would be the better for the elimination of speculation, but he makes no explanation. He simply declares that such would be the case, and adds: 'Take my word for it.' He makes much of the fact that the banks lend a great deal of money to stock-traders, but he does not say that the banks take security for the loans and that they get the money back. Nor does he point out that the banks frequently put the brakes on the professional speculators. The country has an illustration of this to-day. There is an abundance of cash in the banks, with call loans at nominal figures, but there is no frenzy of speculation. The banks scrutinize applications for loans and are not handling money out freely to stock-traders, no matter what security is offered."

THE "DENATURED" ALDRICH BILL

MR. GLADSTONE is being quoted as saying that a long-continued study of the currency question is likely to lead to insanity. A survey of the comment on the currency bills now before Congress, while not entirely confirming Mr. Gladstone's belief, tends to produce the impression that the only way to satisfy everybody will be to let each man issue his own currency. The Aldrich Bill is being criticized because it is not thoroughgoing enough; the Fowler Bill is criticized because it is too thoroughgoing. When the Aldrich Bill provided for a currency based in part on railroad bonds, some of the newspapers cried favoritism and suspected a deep scheme to entangle the Government with railroad influence, and demanded that this provision be eliminated. Now that the provision is eliminated, its critics say that, with the railroad bonds left out, the measure will not provide for enough currency to do any good. Some of the Congressmen refuse to vote for the Fowler Bill because they do not understand it; others refuse to vote for the Aldrich Bill because they understand it too well, they think. Senator La Follette declares that the bankers favor the Aldrich Bill; Senator Aldrich says they oppose it. Meanwhile the House has voted to restore to the coinage the motto, "In God we Trust," and business is struggling along with the present currency as best it can.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that the elimination of the provision for basing currency on railroad bonds "is probably the beginning of the end" of the Aldrich Bill, for it has a "reasonable chance" of passing the Senate, but "will meet stronger opposition in the House." It "is slightly improved by having its legs amputated," remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.); "it can be made still better by becoming stone-dead." "As between the Aldrich Bill and nothing, give us nothing," exclaims the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and in an editorial entitled, "Diluting the Aldrich Poison," it declares that the elimination of the railroad-bond feature "does not in the least change the character of this shifty measure, and only slightly mitigates the iniquity of its chief purpose of using the Government's power over the currency for the

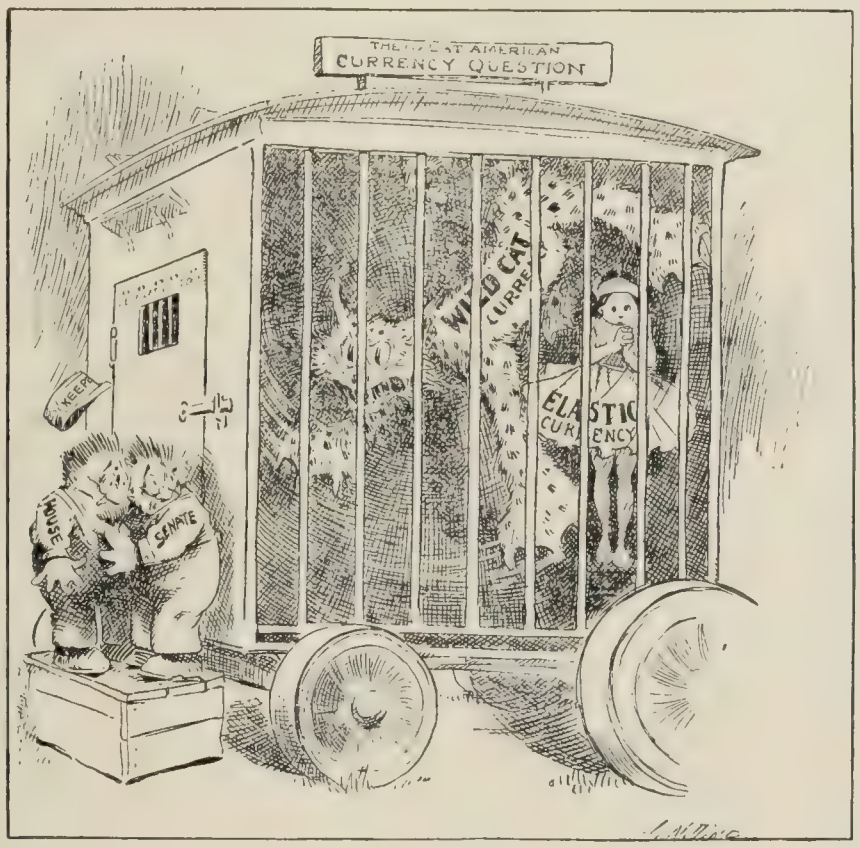
benefit of the speculative interest in bonds." The same authority calls the bill an "insidious and pernicious scheme for poisoning the mind of the country on the money question and luring it away from a sound and healthy view of the subject," and gives a long list of commercial bodies all over the country that are opposing it. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) predicts the demise of the measure in these words:

"That what is now left of the Aldrich Bill will seem worth saving, even to its author, we should think it doubtful. We presume that the emasculated measure will be got through the Senate, so that the humiliation of the chairman of the Finance Committee may not appear complete, but it is clear that no one will make a fight in the House for the remains of his work. The elimination of railroad bonds as a basis of currency really cuts out the backbone of the bill. Opposition to this feature was strong and well founded from the first. The objection was too obvious and too forcible, that the measure was less one for an improved currency than for an improved credit for railroad bonds. But with this vicious element, Senator Aldrich has also abandoned a good one—namely, the provision for retirement of unusable banknotes at a more rapid rate than $9,000,000 a month. What survives, therefore, is a plan for elasticity at only one end. Notes may be issued, at a great cost, in an emergency, but can not be got rid of when the emergency is over. The currency may be stretched, but not contracted. There could scarcely be a more pitiable conclusion of three months' effort to correct our currency evils. The result, with a chaotic condition of opinion in the House, is a new argument for doing nothing in haste. Better no bill at all than a thing of shreds and patches. If the Banking Committee would now press a joint resolution for the appointment of an able commission to devise and report a comprehensive measure at the next session, it would be the wisest course, under the circumstances."

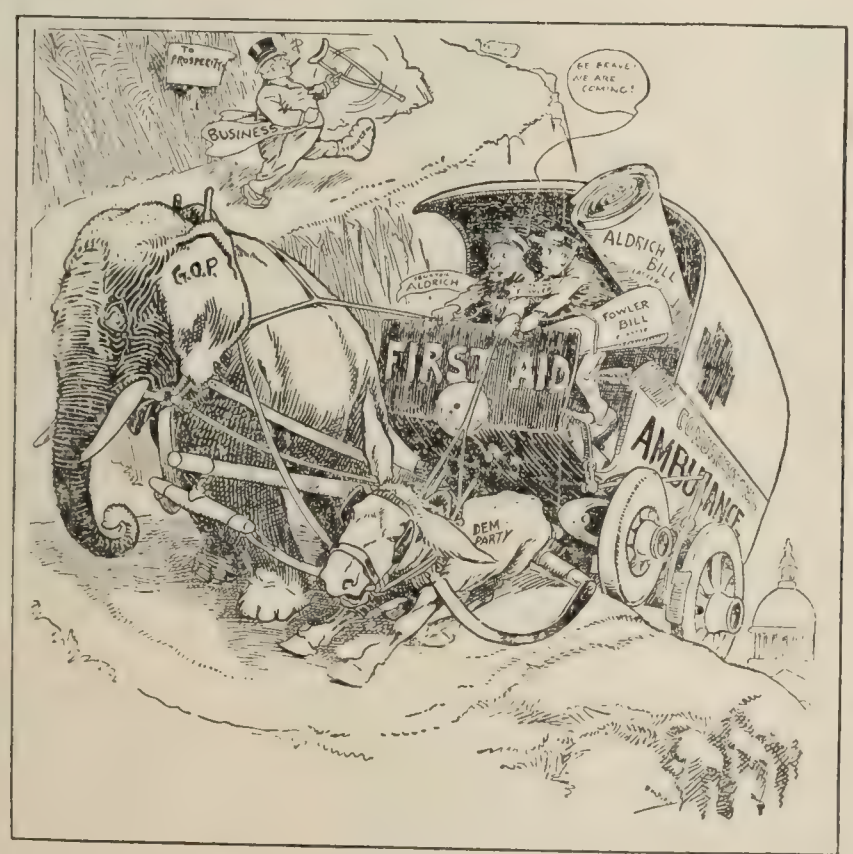
On the other side, the Philadelphia *Press* would have been glad to have the railroad-bond provision left in the bill, for, "taking the country over, it is fantastic to treat the bonds of all sorts of municipalities and even of country school districts as better security than of dividend-paying railroads." The New York *Herald* says similarly:

"We hope that the common sense of a majority of both Houses will result in restoring railway bonds of the best class and under approval of competent authority to the list of eligible securities. Even with these bonds excluded the enactment of the bill would help to ward off a threatened money panic, but with these included it would be absolutely and assuredly effective. . . . . .

"As new supplies of Federal bonds can not be obtained as a basis for additional circulation, it is absolutely necessary to sanction the use of other securities for this purpose. Many opponents of the Aldrich Bill have been willing to sanction the use of all the classes of bonds enumerated, with the exception of railway issues, and the exclusion of these from the provisions of the bill, as now amended, will doubtless disarm the opposition. As a matter of fact the best class of railway bonds is quite as safe as the others to which no objection is made, and should be made available in order to make as broad as



PROBLEM: HOW TO LIBERATE THE LADY.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



IF THE AMBULANCE DOESN'T HURRY UP
The injured will get well before it reaches him.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SENATE DISCUSSES THE ALDRICH BILL.
UNCLE SAM—"I wonder if the doctor expects me to swallow the wrapping, as well as the financial pill inside."
—Morris in the *Spokesman-Review*.

CARTOON HINTS FOR THE CURRENCY REFORMERS.

possible the basis for emergency circulation. As Senator Aldrich has pointed out, railway bonds are the only securities outside of State and municipal bonds whose public records, showing condition and earnings, as now provided by law would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to definitely ascertain the value and the safety of the security. In theory and by existing legislation the railway companies are *quasi*-public corporations and under strict governmental supervision and regulation.

"In crises the clearing-houses of the several cities in violation of the law—a violation justified by the emergency—issue certificates which, temporarily taking the place of currency in settling exchanges between the banks, release a corresponding volume of circulating medium. The certificates are in effect an emergency currency issued by the Clearing-House, which exacts deposits of securities from the banks to which it issues certificates, and imposes on these a tax to insure their speedy retirement and cancellation when normal monetary conditions are restored.

"The Aldrich Bill aims merely to have the Treasury in emergencies do under safeguard of the law just what the clearing-houses now do in violation of the law, and gilt-edged railway bonds that are good enough security for the Clearing-House are good enough for the Treasury. It may be that exclusion of railway bonds is necessary to insure the passage of the bill, and if so they should be excluded, but we hope that fuller reflection will lead to their restoration."

As amended, the bill provides for the issue of a taxed emergency currency based on United States, State, and county bonds and "bonds of any municipality or district which has been in existence ten years and has not defaulted on its interest for ten years."

THE FLEET TO VISIT JAPAN

EVEN among those papers which in the beginning most uncompromisingly and forebodingly opposed the Pacific cruise there seems to be no tendency to question the President's course in accepting Japan's cordial invitation to our battle-ships to visit Japanese ports. "Since the fleet is to cross the Pacific," comments the New York *World*, which practically led the newspaper opposition to the cruise, "it is only right and proper that it should visit Japan"; and it adds that the President's prompt acceptance of the invitation "was the obvious course for him to adopt," since thereby he furnishes proof to the world "of the sound friendship existing between the two nations whose relations have given the international rumor-mongers such frequent opportunity for mischievous gossip." The same paper expresses the hope that in due time Japan will send a similar fleet to visit this country. "Our Government has the approval of our people in accepting the invitation in the spirit in which it was sent," remarks the New York *Times*, which welcomes the incident the more warmly because it has at no time shut its eyes to "the existence of occasions for difference with the Japanese Government which were on both sides liable to lead to unpleasant feeling." It believes, moreover, that whatever friction there has been "has only served to strengthen the desire of both nations for stable friendly relations, of which the visit of the fleet and the reception it is sure to receive will be at once an expression and a guaranty."

The Mikado's invitation, as the Washington dispatches point out, has completely changed the fleet's itinerary, and has temporarily eclipsed, in the public interest, the enthusiastic reception awaiting our battle-ships at Sydney and Melbourne. It is expected that other invitations will follow, and that China at least may be added to the list of nations visited. Merely to visit Japan will lengthen the voyage by nearly the distance between New York and Europe. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

"The fleet will stop at Yokohama, that port being the nearest Tokyo, after leaving the Philippines late in October. Here the officers and men will place themselves at the disposition of the Japanese Government for whatever program is arranged for them, remaining in Japanese waters between ten days and two weeks. Details of the arrangements have not yet been made out, much depending on the change of the fleet itinerary. It is now expected that China, Russia, France, and Germany will extend invitations, all of which will doubtless be accepted unless the line is drawn at stops in the Pacific Ocean. The itinerary bringing the fleet back to the Atlantic coast on December 16 will be entirely revised from the date of the departure from the Philippines, as far as dates of arrival are concerned. There is little doubt that President Roosevelt will accept invitations from China and Russia in case they are forthcoming, owing to the fact that Japan's invitation has been accepted.

"The cruise around the world will therefore be given another significance besides being a record-breaking naval event, in that it will be coupled with diplomatic significance resulting from each friendly visit. . . . . .

"There is no denying at the State Department that the visit to Japan is very significant of better understanding between that country and the United States. It comes at a time when the immigration question between the two governments has reached a settlement satisfactory to both nations and indicates strongly the desire for amicable understanding between Japan and the United States.

"'My country,' said Baron Takahira, when commenting on the significance of the cruise to-day, 'wishes to take this opportunity of expressing its good will to the American people. We wish to show that Japan has only the kindest feeling for America and Americans, and when the great battle-ship fleet reaches our shores we will be delighted to do everything we can to demonstrate the sincerity of our friendship. Just what arrangements for the entertainment of the fleet are to be made can not yet be stated, but Japan will consider all the officers and men as guests of the nation and will entertain them accordingly.'"

"Thus the last vestige of the alleged war-cloud vanishes," remarks the Washington representative of the Philadelphia *Press*, who suggests, in the following sentences, another aspect of the incident:

"By this act it is believed that Japan will rehabilitate herself with European countries. She is in an impoverished condition financially, and is driven to the end of her resources to borrow money. With the friendly relations with the United States shown in such a signal manner as by entertaining the battle-ship fleet of the latter, it is believed Japan's credit will be greatly increased in the money centers of Europe."

It is recognized, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, that "there is a considerable element of risk attached to the visit." But this note plays a very small part in the comment evoked by the incident. Says the New York *Mail*:

"Japanese good will and courtesy are both demonstrated in an invincible, a disarming way, in the message from the Mikado's Government asking our battle-ships to visit any of the ports of his country on their return trip.

"For an act of so much grace and chivalry you must search the pages of Sir Philip Sidney. And it is as good international politics as it is good manners. There is nothing left for the war jingo but to close his marionette show and pack up his puppets in moth-balls.

"As for the rest of us, our hats are off to Nippon."

The New York *Tribune* reminds us that "Japan's friendly relations with this country have been of longer standing and on the whole more intimate than with any other country," and goes on to say:

"Technically, her alliance with Great Britain associates her now more closely with that empire, but even in such circumstances actual intercourse probably remains closer with America. Because of that long-standing intimacy, because of a certain sentiment attaching to the modern successors of that squadron of Perry's which 'opened' Japan to the world and equally opened the world to Japan, because of the natural curiosity of a peculiarly alert and observant people to see the most remarkable naval demonstration the world has witnessed, because of international courtesy and hospitality which are as strong in Japan as in any land in the world, and for various other reasons, it was expected

that Japan would invite our fleet to her shores. It seemed probable that she would do so even before the voyage around the globe was decided upon, but when that was assured it became practically certain, and an acceptance of the invitation in the spirit in which it was made promptly and properly followed. . . . . .

"In visiting the Dominion of New Zealand (as it will probably do) and the Commonwealth of Australia and then the Empire of Japan our fleet will be successively the guest of the two great Powers which are to share with the United States the dominance of the Pacific. It will not be unfitting if it shall also visit a port of what may at present be described as a great country and people rather than a great Power—the most populous nation seated on the shores of the Pacific, with perhaps the greatest future possibilities."

The London *Daily Mail* looks upon the promised visit as a sign that "British diplomacy has been successful in averting serious friction between the two great naval Powers of the Pacific—the one England's ally, and the other England's friend." *The Daily News*, of the same city, regards the cruise of the American battle-ships around the world as a visible expression of the emerging of the United States into the field of world-politics.

THE POLITICAL KETTLE IN HAITI

"ALMOST fifty years ago so shrewd an observer as Anthony Trollope predicted the eventual reign of the mulatto in the West-Indian color belt, to the exclusion both of blacks and whites," recalls an editorial writer in commenting upon the present boiling over of the "political kettle" in Haiti. And if recent events in the "Black Republic" may be taken as a gage, matters seem to be tending toward the fulfilment of this prophecy. Despite the civilizing influence of a United States colony in Porto Rico and of a United States ward in Cuba as neighbors, remarks the Providence *Journal*, "the hatred that exists between the full-blooded descendants of African slaves and the mulatto aristocracy persists." The same paper goes on to explain that "in the present case the blacks accuse President Alexis of favoring the mulattoes, and are themselves charged with conspiring with Firmin for the overthrow of the Government." As the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* points out, "the blacks are reported to be in sympathy with Firmin," and this, taken with the fact that Firmin, who was a prominent figure in a revolution of his own some months ago, has been a refugee under the protection of the French consulate, makes the present crisis literally a tricolored affair.

GENERAL ANTENOR FIRMIN.
After leading the last revolt in Haiti he took refuge under the French flag.

The accusation that letters from General Firmin plotting the assassination of Nord Alexis have been intercepted forces the attention on the consulates. To quote the Providence *Journal* again:

"In the great Haitian game of revolution the consulates are, as in prisoner's base, safety goals, or like the bases in baseball, where a man can not be put out. Asylum has been given up in more civilized lands, but in Haiti, by a sort of mutual consent, a consul protects those who would be shot without trial or mercy when they passed his doorstep."

NORD ALEXIS,
President of Haiti. "If he were younger," says a member of the Haitian Legation, "he would prove a second Diaz, and would regenerate Haiti as Diaz regenerated Mexico."

It is this tendency of the consulates to harbor such leaders as Firmin which seem to be the chief cause of complaint with Haitians and has led in part to the threatened raid on foreign consulates, which has in turn led to the immediate dispatch of German, English, French, Italian, and United States war-ships to the scene of action.

As to the outcome of the present disturbance in Haiti, the press seem to be pretty well agreed that little will come of it. As the Pittsburg *Chronicle and Telegraph* puts it, "the chief concern of outside Powers is to see to it that in the temporary suspension of law and order the lives and property of foreign residents are not menaced." And the Baltimore *Sun* adds:

"If there were no foreigners in Haiti the inhabitants of the 'Black Republic' might, without loss to civilization, be permitted to exterminate each other. . . . Incendiarism, pillage, revolution, and massacre are the normal conditions in that country. It might not be a bad plan if Haiti were fenced around and the population left free to fight it out until the last 'general' was gathered to his forefathers."

Few if any papers believe it will be necessary to assert the Monroe Doctrine in this imbroglio, as the present complications hardly require it. "We are going to do our part in protecting civilization and humanity, even tho we do not assume all the duties of an international police on this hemisphere," explains the Philadelphia *Record*, and with this view of the matter the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* agrees. In a general summing up of the situation the latter paper says:

"It will not be safe for Haiti's President, however, to rely too much on backing from the United States in assaults which he may be tempted to make on the representatives, the property, or the rights of other countries. . . . . .

"Insurrections are frequent in the Black Republic. The recent one does not differ, essentially, except in names of participants and in date of development, from the dozens which have preceded it in the past twenty or thirty years. The tenure of no President of that country is secure unless he has a strong force at hand to overawe conspirators. President Nord Alexis has been in power since 1902, and thus his régime has been rather longer than the average of his recent predecessors. The frequency of French

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SMIRNOFF.

Acting commandant of the Port Arthur fortress at the time of its surrender. He was recently wounded by General Fock in a duel arranged and managed by high officers of the Russian army.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GORBATOFFSKY.

Who commanded the western front during the siege of Port Arthur. He has challenged General Fock, by whom he was severely criticized during the recent court-martial proceedings.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FOCK.

Victor in the recent duel with General Smirnoff, who had questioned his courage in a written memorandum of the siege of Port Arthur. General Fock commanded the Fourth East-Siberian Division.

THE DUELING RUSSIAN GENERALS.

names among the persons mentioned in connection with the troubles comes from the circumstance that Haiti was formerly a French colony. It is altogether probable that, as the Haitian authorities charge, there was a plot to assassinate President Nord Alexis. Such things are so common that they attract comparatively little attention. Usually, as in the present case, there are wholesale executions of suspects, and when, as now, some of these persons are citizens of other countries, complications take place."

THE RUSSIAN "AFFAIR OF HONOR"

LESS of moralizing than of amusement marks the comment of the American press on the duel between Generals Fock and Smirnoff at St. Petersburg. The New York *Globe* can see no reason for court-martialing General Fock for his participation in the duel "save for his deplorable marksmanship," and it affirms the belief that to "take four shots at fifteen paces to hit an object as large as a man would be cause for ridicule even in the case of a duelist who never before had a gun in his hands." "In the case of a soldier," it adds, "it is almost ground for a commission of investigation." And the New York *World* ironically points out that General Fock, who considered that his honor and reputation were involved because of a memorandum written by his opponent on the siege of Port Arthur, "has now conclusively demonstrated that the defense of Port Arthur was everything it should have been from a military standpoint." "What would have been said," *The World* continues, "if Admirals Sampson and Schley had hired Madison Square Garden, issued tickets, and taken pot-shots at each other to determine who won the battle of Santiago?"

To use this "bungling affair," where even the ladies of St. Petersburg were admitted by ticket, as a proof of the low ebb of civilization in Russia at the present day is misleading, asserts the New York *Times*, which believes that "were such an event to take place here in Madison Square Garden, the place could be crowded if the tickets of admission were sold at anything less than $25 each." "The liking to see a real fight," it says, "has not yet been civilized out of real men anywhere." To quote further:

"In Russia, as is shown by the Smirnoff-Fock affair, the ruling and aristocratic class have the courage of their convictions. There, as among their Continental neighbors, the gentleman, especially if he be a soldier, is compelled, when subjected to certain affronts, to challenge the abater of his dignity to mortal combat, and, for the sake of getting a chance to kill him, to take the chance of being killed by him. But the Russian is not first forced by unwritten law to fight and then punished by written law if he obeys the mandate. Instead, the entire regularity of the proceeding is recognized, as it certainly should be, in the circumstances, and the arrangements for slaughter are open, formal, and satisfactory to all concerned.

"The absurdity of the opposite and commoner plan is obvious. Of course, nobody belonging to the privileged classes is ever severely punished for participating in a French or German duel, even in the rare cases when one of the combatants is slain by his luckier or more skilful antagonist, but there is always a pretense on the part of the law of wanting to prevent the duel if it can, and to punish the duelists if they elude the police in either reality or seeming. . . . . .

"According to the dispatches, the spectators at this duel, while rather carefully selected, were numerous. No doubt they were interested. That is proof in its way that they were barbarians, but it has no ethnic significance."

LABOR'S PROTEST TO CONGRESS

GROWING impatient of what they describe as "the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people of this country," a delegation of labor leaders have memorialized Congress with a demand for the exemption of labor-unions from the application of the Sherman Antitrust Law—or, as the press generally state the demand, for the legalization of the boycott. By this memorial, asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Gompers and his associates reveal themselves as opposed to the doctrine of equality under the law, and demand in its place special privileges or immunities for a favored class. They demand, explains the New York *Tribune*, "that the operations of all other combinations in restraint of trade be prohibited, but not the operations of the labor combination in restraint of trade." That is to say, "actions which are declared by the law to be abhorrent when performed by trading corporations, and which are abhorrent to the minds of all fair-minded men by whomsoever performed, should be permitted by the law when done by labor-unions." This claim, insists *The Tribune*, is "monstrously

unfair"; and it adds that "there is no point on which the public mind is more surely made up than it is upon the iniquity of the boycott"—an institution which "has no more place in modern society than the practise of private vengeance, to which it is own kin." Moreover, asserts the New York *Evening Mail*, no statute purporting to confer the power of boycott would be "worth the paper it was written on when it came up before the Supreme Court; the common law is invincibly hostile to conspiracy."

Labor's appeal to Congress was delivered into the hands of Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks. This document, which claims to speak in behalf of "the most important, numerous, and patriotic of our people—the wage-workers, the producers of all wealth," complains that the Supreme Court's decision declaring the boycott against a firm of Danbury hatters illegal under the Antitrust Law, "so applies the Sherman Law to labor that acts involving the use of free press and free speech and hitherto assumed to be lawful now become evidence upon which triple damages may be collected and fines or imprisonment added as part of the penalty." The framers of the memorial therefore submit to Congress two amendments of the said law, which are in substance, according to the Washington dispatches, as follows:

"That nothing in said act [Sherman Antitrust Law] or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

"That nothing in said act [Sherman Antitrust Law] or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products."

In addition to these amendments the most important measures which labor urges in its memorial are: "The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions; the Employers' Liability Bill; the bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all Government employees and those employed on work for the Government by contractors or subcontractors."

Congress is significantly reminded, in the same communication, that "the party in power must and will by labor and its sympathizers be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full, and effective Congressional relief we know to be within its power." This allusion to the political aspect of the situation is of special interest to the press in view of the recent conferences at the White House between the President, members of the Cabinet, Mr. Gompers, the Commissioner of Corporations, J. P. Morgan's counsel, a representative of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and Mr. Seth Low, of the National Civic Federation. The aim of these conferences, it was rumored, was to bring about an agreement upon the recasting of the Antitrust Law in a way to conciliate both labor and capital. But the fact that labor has now carried its recommendations directly to Congress, instead of waiting for the President's promised special message on the subject, is taken by the press to mean that Mr. Roosevelt, for all his solicitude for the cause of labor, failed to see the matter eye to eye with Mr. Gompers. "It is good news," exclaims the New York *Evening Post*, "that the President 'balks at the boycott,' as the Washington dispatches affirm."

The delegation of six who waited upon the Speaker and the Vice-President spoke in behalf of eighty-seven labor organizations. In reality their complaint, says the New York *Globe*, is directed, "not against Congress, or even the courts, but against the Constitution." And it continues in an admonitory vein:

"The voice of organized labor—about one-fourth of the total labor of the country—in effect says it no longer likes the system. It would prefer in certain matters to have the Constitution ignored, and give to a pliant Executive or a coerceable Congress authority to pick and choose as to when we are to follow and when to set aside our old principles of liberty.

"Are we ready now to consider, much less to adopt, a system under which the Executive and Congress—the bench being subdued—would auction off favors to the highest political bidder? Are we so sure our forefathers were wrong that we should destroy the work that they deemed sacred? It is hardly conceivable."

Labor's program of legislation, as now laid before Congress, "has to do with both rights and privileges," remarks *The Evening Mail*. "The one," it adds, "they are likely to secure; the other they will not."

The comments of the labor papers on this matter are not yet at hand.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

FLOODS along both the Pawpaw and the Maumee rivers make it seem probable that the whole family will be involved before the troubles are over.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JUDGE LANDIS, who imposed a fine of $29,000,000 upon the Standard Oil Company, on Saturday fined a man one cent. The difference between these amounts is $28,999,999.99. But the Government got the cent.—*New York American.*

ABBEY'S paintings for the dome of the Pennsylvania Capitol represent the westward march of religious liberty. The other appointments of the edifice represent something different.—*Boston Transcript.*

HASTY judgment should not be passed upon the Oakland man caught sneaking out of a house with a graphophone. He may have been a neighbor made desperate.—*San Francisco Call.*

UP to the present, Fiji and Iceland are in the unusual position of not having asked the fleet to pay them a visit.—*New York Amecrian.*

AS we go to press Harriman has not let go of anything.—*Chicago Daily News.*

HAVE we any evidence that Kentucky would calm down even if its tobacco war should terminate?—*Chicago Daily News.*

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VIEW OF WASHINGTON, D. C., BY THE TIME THE "FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF" GET READY TO REVISE IT.
—Young in *Puck.*

A NEW YORK society beauty wants to hire an agent who will be able to keep her from gaining publicity. If she is really anxious to avoid being extensively advertised why doesn't she publish a book of poems?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM has stirred up a row in England by writing a letter and not addressing it to the London *Times*, as any Englishman would have done. Naturally *The Times* is horrified and is shouting for an investigation.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE DeKalb *Tribune* is stanchly Democratic, so, presumably, it was only a typographical error which made it speak of Bryan as "Democracy's standard barrier."—*Kansas City Star.*

IN the Sixteenth Ward a political feud is raging between the Koralewski and Jarzembowski factions. The general public will have no pronounced opinion in the matter.—*Chicago Post.*

IT is reported that there is to be an increase in the price of tombstones. Let us all get together now and try as long as possible to get along without tombstones.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE announcement that Professor Starr is going to the Philippines to hunt for lost races ought to be of interest to those who have kept track of the money they have cost them.—*Washington Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

A FRENCHWOMAN'S VIEW OF THE NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE

A BRIGHT and intelligent Frenchwoman has recently been publishing in the Paris *Temps* her impressions of New York. She principally confines herself to the wealth and splendor of the city and the character which it acquires from being the home of so many rich people. "The Americans," she says, "struggle for wealth, but they also know how to spend it." An American who has made money "lavishes it on pleasure." "He can not create beauty, but he can buy it." "Art, for instance, becomes a thing of trade, not indeed to be produced, but to be imported, at an exceedingly high price." Of the houses of the millionaires in New York this fair traveler writes almost in the tone of Paul Bourget describing a Newport "cottage." Thus we read:

"The millionaire will have in the fashionable quarter of the city a house of classic architecture—eighteenth century, Renaissance, or Etruscan in style. The materials he employs are the most costly—white marble or bright-red brick. These dwellings are

AN AMERICAN CUSTOMER IN THE NOBILITY MARKET.
—*Rire* (Paris).

made remarkable in order that they may call forth remark. They are certainly either gorgeous or original. They have a majestic façade, like the Vanderbilt palace, or a lofty turret, like the Clark house. There must be something distinctive about them. And when the great sightseeing automobile passes them, carrying up Fifth Avenue its inesthetic load of visitors to the city, the guide standing up before them will proclaim through his megaphone: 'This is the Havemeyer palace, the Whitney palace. This is the part of the town where the American kings reside.'"

The interiors of the houses, we are told, are as gorgeous as the exteriors. In fact, these houses are veritable museums of art. Every rich man and woman must have a portrait painted by Chartran or Channing, and every outsider must be told how much was paid for it. Price is everything in American art treasures, declares this somewhat saucy Parisienne, "and a millionaire prefers to give $40,000 for a mediocre canvas painted by a fashionable artist than to risk a few dollars on a masterpiece by an unknown painter." "Things of this sort are valued according to the price they cost. Last year a young American, hearing that President Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel prize, inquired, 'How much will he get out of it?'"

Yet the rich in America are not selfish, declares this observer; they share with the public all they have. To quote further:

"Art would indeed be the privileged monopoly of the rich if they were not magnanimously bent on sharing their good things with those who are less fortunately situated than themselves. As a matter of fact it is the millionaires who multiply schools, found universities, raise public monuments, and build churches and theaters for the adornment of their towns. They organize libraries and hang priceless pictures in the public galleries. It does not naturally follow that those who do such things are enthusiastic and critical connoisseurs. Those who build libraries are not necessarily book-lovers, and the founders of picture-galleries may know nothing and care nothing about pictures. They are all generous philanthropists who wish their country to have rare and wonderful examples of art and literature."

Great admiration is exprest for New York periodicals with their "delightful illustrations." The novels of America generally contain a history in which "the heroine is a perfect Gibson girl, and the hero a tall young man, a football champion, very rich." She remarks on the character of such books as are merely meant to amuse, and observes that "the theater also has the same characteristic object, amusement." The American, indeed, is an exceedingly romantic creature. As this writer observes:

"Romance! that is what the American is looking for. This young and vivacious people have an innate taste for the extraordinary. By his toil, by his energy, the American has little by little conquered the difficulties of life and reached prosperity. But he demands something more. He is tempted by the unattainable. 'I should like the unexpected to happen to me,' a young girl of great beauty and of great wealth remarked to me. 'I am happy, but so monotonously happy that my happiness is a merely negative thing. I want to experience violent emotions, I want my life to be a drama, I want to experience catastrophes.' It would almost seem as if these descendants of the expatriated, of emigrants, of pioneers, had preserved their instinctive craving for adventure."

This spirit of adventure among Americans is united with a love of mystery and of mysticism:

"Even when parents throw none of those obstacles in the way which drive young lovers into strategem, the Americans love a secret marriage. The gravest men of business like to play the rôle of romantic heroes at least once in their lives. They have an actual predilection for new, mystical, and emotional religions. Ethical Culture, Christian Science, Theosophy are followed by thousands of fanatics. Everything that is beyond reality appears to be sublime, and everything out of the real desirable."

This writer concludes by saying that America is a "country where men pay a superstitious and somewhat childish veneration to beauty considered as a superior and very costly luxury. With the money gained in business an American purchases a little art, a little of what is fanciful, as a man may haul to the peak of his ship freighted with a heavy cargo a flag of brilliant colors to flutter in the wind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW TRICKS OF WAR—Recent wars have taught a great many lessons, and several of these lessons seem to lay a somewhat exaggerated emphasis on the maxim "All is fair in love and war." Young Lochinvar carried off his lady by a trick, and it was by a trick that the Wooden Horse treacherously introduced the Greeks into Troy and led the way to the sacking of what had boasted to be an "unsacked city." The recent "little war" of England against the Zakha Khel frontier men in Northern India which has, at this writing, reached a successful conclusion, illustrates this resort in war to certain devices from which some years ago, says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), "at first the frank and open British nature recoiled." As this journal further observes:

"When Cronje at Magersfontein fired black powder from certain guns placed on the side of the hills in order to deceive Lord

Methuen as to the position of the rest of his guns, which used smokeless powder from a position higher up the slope, there was a tendency to term it a low trick. But process of time convinced us that such strategy was necessary in modern warfare, and when, at the battle of the Yalu, the Japanese formed artificial hedges to screen the movements of their guns and troops, no objections were raised. In dealing with the cunning Zakha Khel sniper our pickets are showing equal cunning, lighting fires at misleading points, and so forth. Nor have they disdained to make use of the *fougasse*, the mine laid where the enemy is expected to congregate—a feature of modern warfare which the siege of Port Arthur, both by land and sea, made us tolerably familiar with. Tricks these may be, but tricks that save valuable British lives and cut short a campaign in a wonderful way—tricks, too, that will play a large part in future warfare."

VICE-ADMIRAL FRANCISCO FERREIRA DO AMARAL,
The new Premier of Portugal.

ADVANTAGES OF HAVING A KING

A HYMN, or rather an essay in praise of kingship, forms a remarkable contribution to the current *Fortnightly Review* (London). The writer signs his name "Calchas," after the famous Greek seer who directed the forces of Agamemnon before the walls of Troy, and was gifted with a knowledge of the past as well as a prophetic forecast of the future. This modern Calchas takes the assassination of the King of Portugal and his son as the text of his interesting descant. He looks upon Dom Carlos as a wise and gallant king, whose only fault was unguarded trust in his people. He met the condition of things in Portugal as they could alone have been met. Calchas declares that in Portugal—

"Any dictatorship was bound to be in spirit a more active, wholesome, and efficient force than the state of vicious lethargy it superseded. It would be idle to deny that Dom Carlos was responsible, and that the dictatorship derived its whole strength from the King's support. But is anything quite so inherently immoral as inability to act in an evil situation? Hinze Ribeiro and Luciano Castro changed places at more frequent intervals before the dictatorship, but nothing else happened except that every budget closed with a deficit; hopes were raised by announcements of unreal surpluses, but were dashed by supplementary estimates, and no one told the nation the truth or grappled with the realities of the position. In this morass of impotent routine King Carlos alone was capable of an act of energy, and instead of continuing the seesaw of effortless administrations, he called a new man to his councils. If we look to the ends of government more than to the forms, it will be apparent that the party system of alternation without change was as ingenious a system as was ever evolved for preventing improvement. What Portugal most needed was to be delivered from it."

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF KING MANUEL II.

This photograph, taken by Benoliel, of Lisbon, shows the youthful king in his uniform as generalissimo of the Portuguese Army. It will be noticed that he is wearing a band of crape on his left sleeve.

From this our writer launches out into an argument in which he shows the influence for good exercised by many European kings. In the first place they are above party. On this point he remarks:

"The throne is a point of view where even a sovereign of very

FRANCO LOOKING FOR A JOB.

GERMANY—"No, Franco, we've got one dictator, Buelow, and he is more than enough." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE FINNISH DIET.

The only women representatives in a European parliament.

ordinary capacity may easily acquire a perception superior in some respects to that of the most brilliant of his servants. In the service of the state the sovereign is the sole important personality who is fully detached. All party leaders without exception are deeply involved in party compromises. There are very many occasions when it would be gross disloyalty on their part to be honestly themselves. This view is affected by many considerations besides the isolated merits of any immediate matter at issue. The sovereign's opinion alone, tho, being always human, it must be occasionally prejudiced and sometimes mistaken, is a perfectly free expression of mind. The kings are bound to take a perfectly realistic view of even their greatest men. For them no mere bedazzlement can very well exist. They are acquainted with all those personal weaknesses in ministers which are unknown to the nation at large."

Even Nicholas of Russia is thus spoken of:

"We are being forced to revise our estimate of the Czar. He has played, in spite of all prophecy, a part as different as possible from that of Louis the Sixteenth. He has defeated the revolutionary passion which, if he had not resisted it, would have swept him before it like a straw. He has shown more nerve, more judgment, more persistency than he was credited by any foreign observer with possessing; and even if he has succeeded mainly by accepting firm advice, he has saved his dynasty from destruction, his empire from anarchy, and his subjects from themselves."

As a king is above party, and therefore the very best and wisest head of a nation, so a president elected by party is doomed to be either a cipher or an incompetent. This is what the seer Calchas has to say about a democratic head of the commonwealth, elected by a party majority:

"Whether president of a republic or leader of a legislature, no man who is chosen by a party can adequately represent the ideal of national unity. This is the fundamental defect. There is an effort to escape the consequences across the Channel by reducing the temporary head of the nation to the rôle of a dignified cipher. In the United States the President's position is to a certain extent controversial from first to last. And there is not only the discontinuity arising from the rise and fall of parties in the presidential elections. Even when members of the same party succeed each other, all vivid impressions are connected with the change of persons. The sense of the abstract continuity of the office is comparatively vague. Democracy is necessarily subject to party and the evils inseparable from party. It therefore needs in some part of its institutions the very strongest influence which can reimpress upon the imagination the idea of national unity. The influence of the monarchy assists in many subtle ways to convert party conflict into coordination and to preserve some degree of continuity of policy through changing administrations. Between the benches on the right hand and the left, the Speaker embodies that spirit of the House of Commons which is above both parties, and reminds them in high moments that they are one. In the same way political philosophy has discovered no substitute for hereditary monarchy as the expression of the historic unity of a people. So long as representative institutions rest upon a national basis, the more complete and party-riven democracy becomes, the more will it need the corrective of kingship."

A NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST FINLAND

A NEW movement for the Russification of Finland, whose autonomy and radically democratic form of government were among the first and most remarkable results of the Russian "revolution," is believed to be in progress in the court and bureaucratic circles of Russia. The Finnish and the St. Petersburg liberal organs are expressing grave apprehension, while the conservative and "inspired" press are publishing various attacks on the policies of the Finnish Senate and Diet. The recent removal of the liberal Governor-General Gerhardt, and the appointment of a man of the type of Boboribkoff, who was assassinated some years ago as a result of his harsh measures of Russification, are regarded as ominous symptoms of an intended reaction. Finland, which has been called "the sole home of culture and progress in the dominion of the Czar," seems, therefore, to be in grave danger of losing the few liberties it has left.

When it was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1809 Alexander I. guaranteed to the Grand Duchy the preservation of its laws, its constitution, and its religion. Those rights were solemnly respected until the reign of the present Czar, whose advisers have been intent upon the Russification of Finland, as Germany is intent upon the Germanization of Poland. For Finland has always been the home of democracy. Finland is the only country in Europe where women vote and sit in the parliament. It was to Viborg in Finland that the recalcitrant members of the Douma repaired to draw up a protest against the Czar's ukase of dissolution. A number of Finns took part in the Sveaborg mutiny, and Finland has always supported the new movement in Russia against Czarism. This is the testimony of B. W. Norregaard, a Finnish publicist of some note, who (writing in the London *Daily Mail*) professes to reveal the intrigues of the reactionaries against the liberties of his country. He says that Finland is to be accused of plotting a defection to Swedish rule, and collecting arms for that purpose, altho "it is not likely that anybody out of Russia will credit such absurd nonsense."

In a series of articles in the *Novoye Vremya* the Finns are

charged with disloyalty, with ingratitude, with inadmissible pretensions, and with deliberate encouragement of Russian terrorism. All the recent plots and revolutionary conspiracies, it is declared, have been fostered by the attitude of the Finnish authorities, who refuse to watch, prosecute, and surrender the revolutionists. In one article the *Novoye Vremya* says:

GENERAL D'AMADE,
Who finds he has struck a wasp's nest in Morocco.

"What irony there is in the Finnish protestations of loyalty to the Empire! What has Finland given the great country in which she has obtained so privileged a position? As a manifestation of gratitude the Russian is treated in Finland as a foreigner. In a legislative project pending in the Finnish Senate Russians are denied the right to acquire land without special imperial permission, while in a bill regarding the press Russians are even forbidden to go into the printing business! In the matter of the annual payment by the Finnish treasury of four million rubles as a substitute for military service by Finns in Russia, the Czar has had to remind the duchy's diet of its obligations to the Empire. All the rights for the Finns, no rights for Russians in Finland—such is the notion of this 'loyal' province, and with this it expects to open a new century of common life with Russia. No; hypocrisy and fraud will not do, and it is time they were put aside."

In the Russian Douma the Rightists have brought in an interpellation concerning Finland's failure to curb revolutionary activity against the imperial government, and the new Governor-General, Beckman, is taking strong repressive measures that are expected to lead to collisions with the Finnish Senate and Diet.

Among the more specific complaints against Finland is that she escapes her just share of imperial and military burdens. It is claimed that she ought to pay 12,000,000 rubles instead of a paltry 37,000 for the maintenance of Russian troops in the duchy, and that her tax privileges in other directions entail heavy losses on Russia. "Finland is getting richer and Russia poorer every year," says the *Novoye Vremya*.

But the demand which has alarmed Finland and her liberal friends in Russia more than anything else is that of General Bottianov and some papers for the annexation of the whole Viborg province, that has been a part of Finland for nearly a hundred years, to Russia proper. It is argued that Viborg is only a few miles from St. Petersburg and can not safely be left under Finnish rule. It is a refuge and center of terrorists and plotters, it is charged, and only separation from Finland will make it loyal and orderly. The government organ has mildly disavowed this project, but it is being vigorously and persistently agitated by military and other writers, and many fear that the bureaucracy is instigating the agitation to prepare the ground for an imperial order to that effect. The Finnish press say that not an inch of the duchy's territory can be lawfully taken away without the Diet's consent, which "never will be given," but the Russian advocates of the dismemberment of Finland deny that any such consent is necessary. They freely express the belief that a good deal of "Russification" must be undertaken at once, not only of the nearest Finnish provinces, but of the entire duchy, as there should be no conflict between the laws of the Empire and those of any one of its parts.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S FEELING ABOUT THE WAR IN MOROCCO

IT is noticeable that a section of the German press is beginning to stir up ill feeling against France over her invasion of Morocco. Hitherto the calmness with which Germany has contemplated this extension of French power has been one of the remarkable features of the contemporary political panorama. Now, however, the influential *Vossische Zeitung* and *Taegliche Zeitung*, of Berlin, are launching against France "the most venomous arrows of their malice," as one French writer puts it, and are howling defiance and expressing distrust of the Republic. What makes their fulminations doubly important is the belief that they are inspired by Chancellor von Buelow, who is trying to influence his imperial master, by this simulation of public clamor, to alter his friendly attitude toward France. The famous, or notorious, Maximilian Harden has also taken up the cry, and in his *Zukunft* is deprecating the massacre of the Moors, accusing the Kaiser of weakness, and charging France with violating the Act of Algeciras.

The Kaiser himself is depicted by the Berlin correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, however, as perfectly unruffled by the French invasion of Africa. "France could not have done otherwise than she has done," he is reported as saying, and "if any Germans had been massacred the Emperor would at once have intervened without regard to any Act of Algeciras," for "the Act of Algeciras was not in the eyes of any of the Powers a guaranty of impunity to Morocco."

A calm and deliberate German view of the Moroccan imbroglio appears from the pen of Colonel Gaedke in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. This German soldier is a well-known military writer, and was one of the brightest military correspondents during the Russo-Japanese War. His conclusion is that France has come within perilous proximity of biting off more than she can chew. "It is always the same story," he remarks; "it is easy to get in, but precious difficult to get out."

Colonel Gaedke does not think that any improvement in the situation was brought about by the substitution of General d'Amade for General Drude. Charges of inefficiency, he remarks, "are often made without cause, and for no fault on the part of the man deposed." "General d'Amade's plan of scouring the

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.
Easy enough to get in, but mighty hard to get out!
—*Rire* (Paris).

country in an attempt to extort submission from the tribes did not succeed." To quote his words:

"D'Amade found that he had struck a wasp's nest. The enemy swarmed around him. For one that he killed, three arose in his place. The French found themselves involved in the most obstinate kind of guerrilla warfare, in the course of which isolated companies suffered the severest losses."

Colonel Gaedke thinks that the Moroccan campaign is likely to result in a really serious war, and speaking of the reenforcement of 14,000 men which the French Government is sending to Morocco, he observes:

"It is quite possible that these 14,000 men will later grow to 40,000 or even more, and that eventually a decisive attack will have to be made on Manakech or Fez. The reenforcements which d'Amade has asked for show what he thinks is before him, but it is absurd to suppose that they will persuade the Moroccans that it is to their interest to sue for peace. While it is possible that such reenforcements may add weight to the arguments put forth in possible negotiations, it is more probable that the demand for them shows that France is on the eve of an interminable campaign."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS AMERICA GROWING MONARCHICAL?

ANY one who has traveled in France, the great Gallic Republic, is soon made aware that he is in a country where aristocracy and monarchism are real and living influences. Voices are lowered and conversation ceases for a moment in a café when the Duc de Blank brushes by; and a wedding among members of an obsolete royal family of France is celebrated with pomp and attended by the reigning sovereigns of Europe. France in this respect has an underworld not unlike that in which Ulysses met the heroes of Troy, and Æneas looked upon the glorious figures of past Roman history. What is a more serious question for the United States, however, is the fact recently remarked by Max Nordau that American women are naturally aristocrats, and the still more startling statement of Sydney Brooks in the London *Daily Chronicle* that "America is fast drifting toward monarchy."

Mr. Brooks says that the White House, for instance, has been recently transformed into an establishment of palatial dimensions. Formerly "the entrance-hall looked like the barroom in a second-rate restaurant." "There were next to no lobbies or cloak-rooms." "Tasteless vulgarity" characterized the decorations. "The President lived just above his workshop." "Privacy was as impossible as dignity." But, he remarks further:

"All this, since Mr. Roosevelt's accession, has been revolutionized. The White House has been reconstructed; new wings have been thrown out; the official quarters are to-day absolutely separated from the residential; all the rooms have been transformed in a style that is nearly the last word in taste and simplicity; two thousand five hundred guests can be accommodated at a state reception without overcrowding; and both inside and out the White House is now all that a Georgian mansion and an official residence should be."

Washington is now the only place in the United States where aristocratic, even royal, leisure prevails. Mr. Brooks speaks on this point in the following enthusiastic terms:

"The beautiful and spacious city on the banks of the Potomac is unlike any capital in Europe, or any of its sister cities in America. It is an American community, doing un-American things, leading an un-American life. It lives simply for two things—society and politics. It neither talks business nor thinks it; the word conveys no more than a remote and abstract meaning to its mind. Commerce and all its banalities are refreshingly, delightfully absent. There is serenity, almost benignity, in its ordering of the routine of life. Nobody 'hustles' in Washington. It is the one city on the continent where America is really at leisure.

"That indeed is its great attraction. That, together with the lure and glitter of the Diplomatic Corps, is the reason why Washington steadily tends to become the center of American fashion and the haunt of the *nouveaux riches*. A decade ago it showed few signs of becoming a rich man's city. But to-day mansions that are almost palaces are rapidly rising, and the men who build and own them care nothing for politics, and are simply intent upon getting a good social return for their outlay. I imagine this tendency is one that will certainly grow. A few years hence it may be as much the thing to have a house at Washington and spend the winter season there as it used to be to have a cottage at Newport; and I foresee the time when Washington will compete with and perhaps overshadow New York as the radiating center for the fashions and follies of the smart set."

The tendency toward monarchism in social affairs at Washington is thus outlined:

"Certain rules have been evolved and certain customs established, which serve to guide each successive occupant of the White House. Thus the number of state dinners and receptions that the President has to give is now definitely fixt. Thus, too, it is now pretty well understood that an invitation to lunch or dinner at the White House is the equivalent of a command. Thus, also, it is now accepted that the President should on all occasions go in first, that nobody should sit down until he has taken his place, that he should always be served first, that he can not accept hospitality under a foreign flag, and that if he has consented to dine at the house of one of his Cabinet Ministers, a list of the proposed guests should be submitted to him in advance."

"There is no court chamberlain" at Washington, we are told, to decide questions of etiquette and arrange the precedence which is so important a matter in the society of monarchies, but it is all coming. Society at Washington "has not yet found itself," this writer declares, but adds:

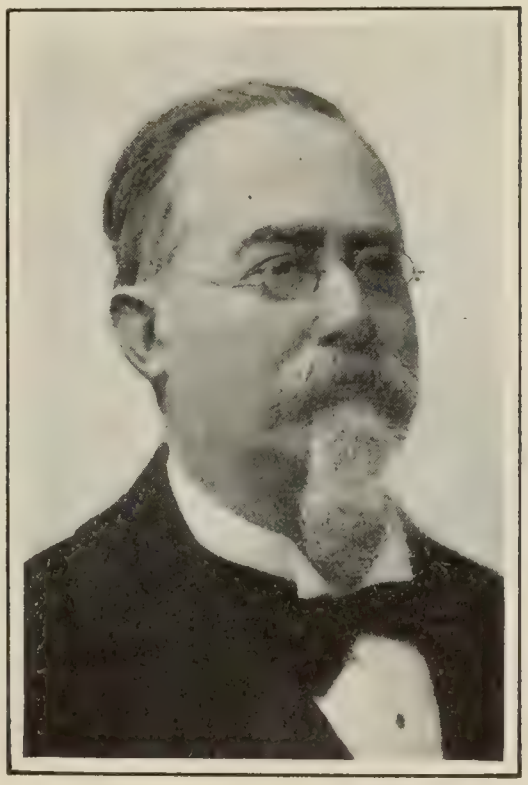
"Time and experience are teaching it order and self-restraint. Just as the tumult of the White House has been reduced to dignity, just as the old type of Presidential reception at which all were welcome who chose to come is giving way before the principle of selection, so Washington in time will abandon its indiscriminate calling habits and will reproduce one by one the outward forms and customs and ways of doing things that distinguish the monarchical and aristocratic societies of the Old World."

END OF THE PACIFIC CRUISE.
It will all turn out to be a parlor match.
Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

GENIUS AND INSANITY

THE extreme views of Lombroso and others, who assert that genius is a form of mental disorder, are not altogether novel, for even the poets have held that "great wits are sure to madness near allied"; yet the truth would appear to be represented by a somewhat more moderate statement. In Dr. Joseph Grasset's book on "The Semi-Insane and the Semi-Responsible," which has recently been translated into English by Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe (New York, 1907), the author has made an effort, among other things, to complete and to verify what he considers the somewhat questionable statements of Lombroso by those of other authors. After due deliberation he concludes that intellectual superiors frequently possess psychic defects which are sometimes very marked. Such individuals may often have a high social value, and the writer believes that their intellect and their nervous affection are connected, tho not as cause and effect. He goes on:



PROF. CESARE LOMBROSO,
Whose assertion that genius is a form of insanity is denied by Dr Grasset

"This is the question: What are the relations which unite this intellectual superiority and a psychoneurosis which is so often found together in the same individual? The most distinguished among those who have studied this question have come to the conclusion that the intellectual superiority is a consequence, an effect, a symptom of the neurosis, and they have finally come to identify genius and insanity in their essence.

"Diderot (cited by Lombroso) had already said: 'How near genius lies to insanity! Those whom Heaven has marked for either good or ill are subject more or less to these symptoms. They have them more or less frequently, more or less violently. They are shut up or put in chains, or else they have statues erected to their memory.' . . . Moreau de Tours was the first scientifically to formulate this famous doctrine: 'Genius, that is to say, the highest expression, the *ne plus ultra*, of intellectual activity, is a neurosis! Why not? We may easily accept this definition.'

"Lombroso has gone much farther than this and has not only taught that genius is a neurosis, but, according to him, genius is a special neurosis. It is epilepsy. 'After all this,' says he, 'we can, without fear, state that genius is a true degenerative psychosis, belonging to the group of moral insanities which may temporarily spring from other psychoses and take their form, but always conserving certain special characteristics which distinguish it from the others'; and, again, 'Genius creation is a form of degenerative psychosis belonging to the family of the epilepsies.'

"Thus, as Regnard has said, they have lumped the criminals to the great men. The hypothesis of Lombroso has been energetically combated in various quarters . . . and can not be scientifically upheld at the present time.

"In the first place the coincidence of epilepsy and of genius is not very frequent. The examples already cited are few in number, and for certain of them the diagnosis is in need of discussion and of revision.

"To this Lombroso replies that genius is a non-convulsive manifestation of epilepsy, that it may replace the convulsions and be their equivalent, but then he ought to find some of the characteristic epileptic symptoms in addition to the manifestations of genius. Therefore there is nothing in this. Epilepsy has by no means the monopoly of the psychic defects noted in many superiors. . . .

"Among the most seductive ideas of Moreau de Tours there is still one idea to refute; that is, the notion that intellectual superiority should be considered as a disease, as a neurotic manifestation.

"There may perhaps be morbid symptoms characterized by exaggerated, or excess of, function. And yet . . . not all exaggeration of function is morbid. In order that functional exaggeration be considered as diseased it is necessary for it to hinder normal functioning; . . . but intellectual superiority does not interfere with normal intellectual activity; on the contrary, it exalts it; therefore it is not morbid.

"Another thing that proves that intellectual superiority is not a consequence or a symptom of a neurosis is that many people may, for example, have a neurosis like that of Pascal without having his genius, exactly as they might have a nose like Cyrano's without having his wit, or might be pockmarked like Mirabeau or Danton without having their eloquence.

"The hypothesis of Moreau de Tours is therefore no more tenable than that of Lombroso.

"Another hypothesis, which is upheld by Réveillé Parise, would maintain an inverse relationship between intellectual superiority and neurosis, *i.e.*, the neurosis is the consequence of the superiority; and, in fact, intellectual overwork, the strenuous life, and the desire to know for oneself every sensation in life, certainly drain the nervous system of superiors, and may, in many cases, aid powerfully in the development of the neurosis. . . . . .

"But the neuroses developed in youth, or even in infancy, the *hereditary* neuropathic defects observed in the superior, as well as in his ascendants, his descendants, and his collaterals, can not be explained in this manner In the same way when Baudelaire would take to drink in order to allay the terror which his hallucinations caused him, one could not attribute these hallucinations to alcohol. One can not therefore formulate in a general law the relationship which would make a neurosis derived from intellectual superiority.

"What then shall we conclude?

"Scientifically, one thing only is demonstrated: that is, the frequent coexistence of intellectual superiority and a neurosis in the same individual. This coexistence is too frequent to be fortuitous, and one should not say, with Henri Joly, that Lombroso's book has nothing in it but a *simple* and *puerile* system, and that everybody's head may be afflicted as well as his heart or his intestines, and that certain superiors become insane just as others have inflammation of the lungs. Neither must one say, with Faguet, that the neuroses appear more frequently in superiors because they are better known, nor, with Bourget, that such neuroses are either a bluff or a wilful exaggeration, a pose or a form of snobbishness, and that they are put on or magnified for the mystification of the philistine."

In fact, tho the law of frequent coincidence is established, the truth lies, Dr Grasset is confident, simply in the idea of a common foundation. Intellectual superiority and nervous weakness, he says, are "distinct branches springing from a common trunk." This common root is characterized by a very marked nervous temperament and an acquired or hereditary neuropathic state. The writer continues:

"Furthermore, the psychic centers are essentially multiple and complex; they do not form in any person a homogeneous whole of which the parts are all uniformly developed. It can be understood how in the same person certain centers may develop exuberantly, while others suffer and become diseased. A curious example of such unequal development of the psychic centers is furnished by calculators such as Inaudi and Diamanti.

"That is to say, that when the same man is both neurotic and superior, he is neurotic by virtue of one zone of his nervous system, and superior because of another. . . . . .

"*The common trunk which unites superiority and neuroses is a temperament, but is not a disease.*

"Medically, therefore, genius and superiority are by no means to be considered as diseases to be treated and cured. The superior keeps his high social standing, which he must protect and develop; he is not necessarily ill, and if he be so it is not by reason of his

superiority, but because of a coexisting neurosis which it is admissible to advise upon and treat, to take measures against it, and, if possible, to cure.

"In rejecting the superior individual in a group of healthy people one does not as a result thrust him into the mediocre class. By lopping off a diseased branch, healthy branches grow all the more vigorously. It would have been wholly ridiculous to have wished to cure Pascal of his genius, which was not a disease; but if he could have been cured of his neurosis his genius would have lost nothing by it, but quite the contrary. If it had been possible to prevent or cure the madness of Guy de Maupassant, the number of his masterpieces would certainly have been increased.

"I believe, then, that I can say, as I said in 1900, *genius is not a neurosis; but a neurosis is more often the penalty of genius*. . . . . .

"Intellectual superiority is not a symptom of neurosis. The neurosis is rather the scar or accident of superiority. It is not the cause, it is the obstacle."

THE CAUSE OF OLD AGE

THAT among the factors that play a part in the production of old age the occurrence of the microbes of decay in the large intestine is important, is the contention of Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, in his book on "The Prolongation of Life," an English translation of which, edited by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, has recently appeared (New York, 1908). In an examination of the longevity of various creatures, as compared with the condition of their digestive apparatus in this regard, he concludes that the longest-lived animals are those whose intestines contain the fewest bacteria. Says Professor Metchnikoff:

PROF. ELIE METCHNIKOFF,
Who locates the microbes that cause old age

"Altho the life of most mammals is relatively short, there are to be found in the group some which live relatively long, as well as others whose life is short. The elephant is an example of the long-lived mammals, while ruminants are short-lived forms. . . . Sheep and cattle become senile at an early age, and do not live long. They are striking exceptions to the rule according to which the duration of life is in direct relation with the size and length of the period of growth. The cow, which is much larger than a woman, and the time of gestation of which is about the same, or a little longer, acquires its teeth at four years old, and becomes senile at an early age; it is quite old at between sixteen and seventeen, an age when a woman is hardly adult; at the age of thirty, practically the extreme limit for bovine animals, a woman is in full vigor.

"The precocious old age of ruminants, the constitution of which is well understood, and which are carefully tended, coincides with an extraordinary richness of the intestinal flora. Food remains for a long time in the complicated stomach of these animals, and afterward the digested masses remain still longer in the large intestine. According to Stohmann and Weiske, in the case of sheep it is a week until the remains of a particular meal have finally left the body of the animal. . . . The intestinal contents are richly charged with microbes and give off a strong odor of putrefaction. It is not surprizing that under these conditions the life of sheep should be short.

"Another large herbivorous animal, the horse, also dies young, after a premature old age. Altho it does not ruminate and possesses a simple stomach, the process of digestion is slow, and enormous masses of nutritive material accumulate in the huge large intestine. Ellenberger and Hofmeister have shown that food remains in the alimentary canal for nearly four days. It remains in the stomach and the small intestine only twenty-four hours, but about three times as long in the large intestine. This is remarkably different from what happens in the case of birds, in which there is no stagnation during the passage of food through the digestive canal."

Turning next to the case of flying birds, the writer notes that the body, being adapted for flight, is as light as possible, and the bladder and large intestine are absent, so that there is no accumulation of excreta, which are ejected almost as rapidly as they are formed. Such structure and habits, Professor Metchnikoff goes on to say, make it not surprizing that the alimentary canal of many birds contains only a scanty intestinal flora. Parrots, for instance, which are remarkably long-lived birds, harbor very few microbes in the intestine. To quote further:

"Even in birds of prey, which feed upon putrid flesh, the number of microbes in the intestine is remarkably limited. I have investigated the case of ravens which I fed on flesh which was putrid and swarming with microbes. The droppings contained very few bacteria, and it was specially remarkable that the intestines had not the slightest smell of putrefaction. Altho the opened body of a herbivorous mammal, such as a rabbit, gives off a strong smell of putrefaction, the body of a raven with the digestive tube exposed has no unpleasant smell. This absence of putrefaction in the intestine is probably the reason of the great longevity of such birds as parrots, ravens, and their allies."

Comparison with the case of running birds (cursors) whose bodies are not adapted for flight and which accordingly may have largely developed internal organs bears out this contention. Says the writer:

"It is not surprizing that the accumulation of food material in the large intestine of running birds is associated with the presence of an extremely rich intestinal flora. . . . Altho the intestinal contents and excrement of many other birds show the presence of very few microbes, belonging to a small number of species, the same materials taken from running birds show enormous quantities of microbes, belonging to a large number of species. . . . . .

"It is striking to compare the short life of cursorial birds, which nevertheless thrive and reproduce in captivity, with the remarkable longevity of so many other birds (parrots, birds of prey) which, altho they are much smaller, have been kept alive for from eighty to one hundred years. It would be difficult to find a more striking argument in favor of the view that richness of the intestinal flora shortens life. When birds become adapted to terrestrial life and acquire a huge large intestine in which microbes can abound, their duration of life is diminished."

All these facts, Professor Metchnikoff goes on to say, increase his conviction that the microbial contents of the intestine is an extremely important factor in the causation of senility. He cautions his readers, however, against the supposition that all the known facts can be explained equally easily on this hypothesis. He says:

"The harm done by microbes can not always be measured by their abundance in the alimentary canal. In the first place, it must be remembered that some microbes are useful; moreover, microbes, even altho their products are very dangerous, may exist in quantities in an organism, and yet do no harm if the organism has the power of resisting bacterial poisons. Thus, for instance, the bacillus of tetanus, which thrives in the alimentary canal, and which can endanger life if the wall of the gut is wounded, does not harm a crocodile or a tortoise, as these animals are extremely resistant to the poison of tetanus. . . . . .

"The bodies of man and of higher animals are possest of a complex mechanism which resists the harmful action of bacteria and their poisons. The various parts of this mechanism may act differently, with the result that there is great variation in the power of resistance. Thus, however abundant microbes may be in the intestine, they may bring little harm to an organism that has a high power of destruction or neutralization of the toxins, or when these harmful products are unable to pass through the intestinal wall. It is in this way that I explain some exceptions to the general rule, which are exceptions only in appearance."

A PLEA FOR THE GOAT

BY what mischance has one of our most useful animals become a kind of joke, popularly associated with tumbledown shanties and the consumption of posters and old tin cans? The anonymous author of a recent English book, reviewed in *The Lancet* (London, February 29), pleads strongly for the recognition of the

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HOW THEY USE GOATS IN NORWAY—

value of the goat to the community, largely on the ground of the quality and purity of the milk which she produces. The capital locked up in each of these animals, we are told, is less than is required for the possession of a cow. The reviewer goes on:

"That goat's milk is rich in butter-fat is known to most people and is well supported by various analyses quoted in this book. . . . There is no doubt that goat's milk is notably rich both in proteid and fat, and that many children have thriven on it who have done very poorly on the product of the larger animal. Another great point in her favor is that the goat is a much more cleanly animal than the cow and that there is less chance of her milk being contaminated. The fact that will surprize most readers, however, is the daily yield of a good milch-nanny. Something over a quart a day may be expected from a quite ordinary animal, and there is a photograph in the book of a 'three-quarters Toggenburg' that is described as having given half a ton of milk in the year. By careful management a very small flock will give an all-the-year-round supply. . . . . .

"We are more concerned with the hygienic than with the economic aspect of goat-keeping, but we may say that a good case is made out for the financial advantage of careful goat-farming, even on the smallest scale. Much dissatisfaction is exprest by the author and many of the twenty-four goat-keepers who have contributed an appendix to the book with the prohibition which the Board of Argiculture has placed on the import of goats, even for stud purposes. It is claimed that the strain is seriously depreciated in this country by the continual in-breeding caused by this order, and that English stock could be equally well protected from epizootic disease by a system of quarantine. The mischievous propensities of the species are not glossed over, but the author thinks that they are outweighed. His enthusiasm, which is evidently born of thorough knowledge, even carries him to a little appendix upon sheep-keeping for milch purposes, but we fancy that goats must rise considerably in the public estimation before the claims of their innocent cousins are considered seriously in this respect."

SMALL FAMILIES AND INHERITED DISEASE

THAT the earlier members of a large family are more apt to inherit disease than those who are born later, and that therefore the limitation of families to one or two children is increasing the percentage of persons with weak constitutions, would appear to follow from investigations on the inheritance of tuberculosis, made recently in England by Prof. Karl Pearson. Says *Nature* (London, February 27), in the course of a review of Professor Pearson's work:

"Are the elder or the younger members of the family the more liable to develop tuberculosis and to possess a tuberculous diathesis? The children of old people, of, say, a man over sixty and a woman of forty-seven, are popularly believed to be handicapped in the struggle for life owing to inherited physical defects. There is no real evidence that this is the case, as many instances for and against the contention can be given. Whether the child of elderly parents is healthy or not depends not so much upon the age as upon the health of the parents; for a man with, say, Bright's disease—the prevalent ailment of men over sixty—will certainly not beget a healthy offspring. It would seem, however, from a general study of constitutional defects which are inherited, that the elder members of the family are more liable to suffer than the younger. In the case of tuberculous families, as well as with stocks giving no parental tuberculous history, the elder offspring, especially the first and second, appear subject to tuberculosis at a very much higher rate than the younger members.

"This observation is of especial interest when the modern notion of the limitation of families is considered. There are few 'younger members' to the small and limited families of to-day. The two or three children born to a couple of parents would represent the elder branches only of the 'old-fashioned family' of a dozen of some fifty years ago. We have just seen that Professor Pearson declares that the first and second child are endowed with all forms of pathological heritage, and if there are only two children in the

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AND IN AMERICA.

family, the limited family of the present day is producing a community of persons highly endowed with a pathological heritage, uncorrected in its national deteriorating effect had there been later children of the marriage—that is, children less likely to have inherited in a marked manner the pathological tissues or diathesis of their parents.

"If we are to believe the above statement, and there is no

evidence against its being logically acceptable, we are brought face to face with the question of the benefit or otherwise of the law of primogeniture which so largely obtains all the world over. From a racial standpoint the first and second children, as we have seen above, are the worst members of the family to beget a stock free from pathological taints; yet it is to the eldest son that the preservation of the family and its possessions, its titles, or its wealth is entrusted. To push this point to its seemingly logical conclusion, it would come about that the eldest son of one family marrying the eldest daughter of another family would in time lead to an effete progeny and the extinction of the power of rearing children.

"As a prophylactic agency in this scheme of pathologic inheritance, it would appear essential, to correct the deteriorating effects of intermarriage between elder members of different families, that the eldest child of one family should marry with a younger child of another family.

"The limitation of families to one or two children is therefore a highly detrimental factor in national eugenics, for not only is there no allowance for what appears to be the inevitable waste attaching to child life, but the progeny, if thus produced only during the early years of married life, is calculated to add in time more affected individuals to the community, seeing it is the first-born children especially that inherit family traits of physique and diathesis."

IS THE FIXATION OF NITROGEN A FAILURE?

SO much has been said of the success of methods for bringing about the chemical combination of atmospheric nitrogen in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, that it is somewhat disappointing to read in *The Electrical Review* (New York, February 15) that of all the different plans that have been tried but two are still in operation, and that neither of these is firmly established on a commercial basis. Theoretically the processes are simple, as the nitrogen and oxygen of the air will combine when passed through an electric arc, but the practical difficulties have been great. Says the writer:

"The chief expense of the process is the cost of the power, and the reaction, under ordinary conditions, is inefficient. Moreover, unless the oxids of nitrogen produced in the arc are immediately removed from it, they will be decomposed. In those processes which promise the best results this effect is overcome, to some degree at least, by drawing the treated air rapidly away from the arc. In the Birkeland and Eyde process, which seems to be the only one of this class still in operation, in addition to keeping the air flowing constantly through the furnace, an alternating-current arc is employed, which, by means of a magnetic field, is blown rapidly across the stream of air, thus acting but a short time on any portion of it. The efficiency of this process is said to be higher than that of the other processes which have been tried, and the system is now in operation in Norway, where unusually cheap power is available. It seems likely that the last factor has contributed largely to the apparent success of this process.

"The other process, which is being tried on a commercial scale in Italy, is also electrical, but the energy is used simply as a heating agent. The process depends on the reaction which takes place when calcium carbid is heated and brought into contact with nitrogen. One atom of carbon is given up, its place being taken by two atoms of nitrogen, resulting in the compound known as calcium cyanamid. . . . Again, it will be noticed that the question of power is the most important item. . . . Improvements must, therefore, be directed toward reducing the cost of power and rendering the process more efficient. Energy should be saved wherever possible. One opportunity for so doing is the saving of the heat lost when the calcium carbid is allowed to cool, only to be reheated again to react with the nitrogen. . . . This has led to a modified process which is described by Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw in *The Electrician*, London, for January 24. . . . A further improvement would be some method which would lower the temperature at which the reaction takes place. It has been found that certain materials, such as calcium chlorid and calcium fluorid, have this effect. They are unchanged by the reaction and remain in the product as adulterants, and thus may be objectionable or not, according to their properties."

A factory employing this process is now, we are told, in operation in Italy with a yearly output of something less than 4,000 tons. The material seems to have given satisfaction as a fertilizer, but needs careful handling. To introduce it the producers sell it at a few dollars less per ton of nitrogen than ammonium sulfate brings. It is hoped that it will take the place of Chile saltpeter, which is being rapidly exhausted.

THE JAPANESE AS SCIENTIFIC ORIGINATORS

THAT the Japanese, besides learning quickly the arts of western civilization, are doing original scientific work of high value, is asserted by a writer in *Engineering* (London, March 6). After noting our common impression that, while the Japanese are clever imitators and adapters, they have no originality, he assures us that this opinion is founded on superficial knowledge. He says:

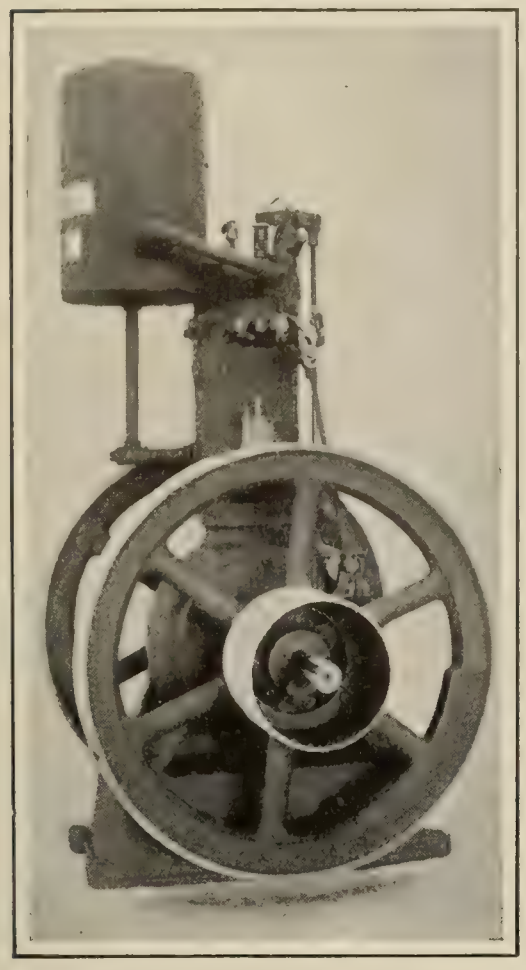
"Any one who keeps himself acquainted with the scientific memoirs published in Japan will admit that they will bear a very favorable comparison with those of any other country; and while no Japanese Newton, Darwin, or Kelvin has arisen, there are men connected with Japanese universities and colleges of whom any learned institution in the world would have no reason to be ashamed. We have more than once directed attention to papers published in *The Journal of the College of Science*, Imperial University of Tokyo, and as the twenty-first volume of that publication is to hand, it is interesting to note that, now it has come of age, it has not only passed through a healthy period of development, but is now in a strong and vigorous manhood, and able to take its place among similar publications in other parts of the world. . . . . .

"The volume before us, however, has several elaborate papers in physical science of great theoretical and practical value. One of them, 'On the Effect of Stress on Magnetization, and its Reciprocal Relations to the Change of Elastic Constants by Magnetization,' by Messrs. K. Honda and T. Tereda, lecturers on physics in the Imperial University, is a very good sample of the quality of papers in this department which has appeared in the memoirs for some years past. Its authors display an intimate working knowledge of higher mathematics, and their applications to the problems which arise in their investigations. They have made themselves acquainted with the results of the work of previous investigators in the same department, and they employ the most improved apparatus. They are thus able not only to incorporate these results in their paper, but to extend them as a consequence of their own studies. Mr. Tereda has also a very interesting paper, containing an 'Acoustical Investigation of the Japanese Bamboo Pipe, Syakuhati,' which will be studied with pleasure by those who are interested in eastern music. We need only mention one other paper on natural science, that on 'Mesozoic Plants from China,' by Mr. H. Matajiro Yokoyama, which, however, is only a very small part of a much more extensive and more practical work which is being carried on.

"We are told that at various times five Japanese geologists have visited China, and having been granted facilities by the Chinese, have made careful examinations into the mineral resources of Kiangsi, Shantung, Chihli, Szechuen, and Yunnan. Moreover, during the Manchurian campaign, five geologists, belonging for the most part to the Imperial Geological Survey of Japan, went to investigate the mineral wealth of southern Manchuria. The results of these investigations have not yet been put into print; but, no doubt, before long we will hear something about the practical results, when the mineral resources of China are being taken advantage of by Japan for industrial purposes. When we remember that the Engineering Society, the Institutions of Mechanical Engineers and of Naval Architects, as well as other technical societies, all publish very complete transactions, we see, at once, that the Japanese are attending both to the development of science and its application to practical purposes."

MUST THE HORSE LEAVE THE FARM?

DISCUSSING the future of electrical power as an adjunct to farm work, an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, March 7) expresses the opinion that within a few years, when the development of our water-powers has advanced and power companies are looking for customers, they may attempt to build up a business among the farmers, but he thinks that it can hardly be expected that the farmers will themselves be the first to make a decided movement in this way. He says:



A HANDY ENGINE FOR THE FARM.
Can be run with gasoline, naphtha, distillate, kerosene, alcohol, crude oil, or gas.

"As a rule they are conservative and inclined to follow the methods their fathers used. They are accustomed to the horse and are apt to consider at length any plan which calls for a considerable outlay for equipment. It will be for the power companies to point out the advantages of other methods and to show in what way a change would be profitable.

"The one great advantage of the horse is what might be called its flexibility. He is a self-contained, self-propelling prime mover. This fact is apt to overshadow his decided shortcomings in other ways. He is costly to keep; he requires constant attention, and is expensive as a source of power. His rate of working is low, and when it is sought to increase the power by placing a number of units in a team, the system becomes awkward and difficult to handle, and, besides, soon reaches a point where more men are required to control the work. Practically all the work of the farm can be done, and is now being done, by portable electric motors, which require only a fraction of the attention which must be given to the horse, at a much less cost for power or feed. As a means for hauling heavy loads to market the horse is not cheap, and in some sections of the country the automobile is already displacing him in this work. Besides these disadvantages, if the horse should be replaced by the motor this would free a considerable part of the farm, which must now be given up to raising hay and feed for him, for more profitable crops."

A REAL "ODOR OF SANCTITY"—That this expression, as used by old writers, was not merely metaphorical, appears from an article abstracted from *The Chemist and Druggist* by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, March). Says this paper:

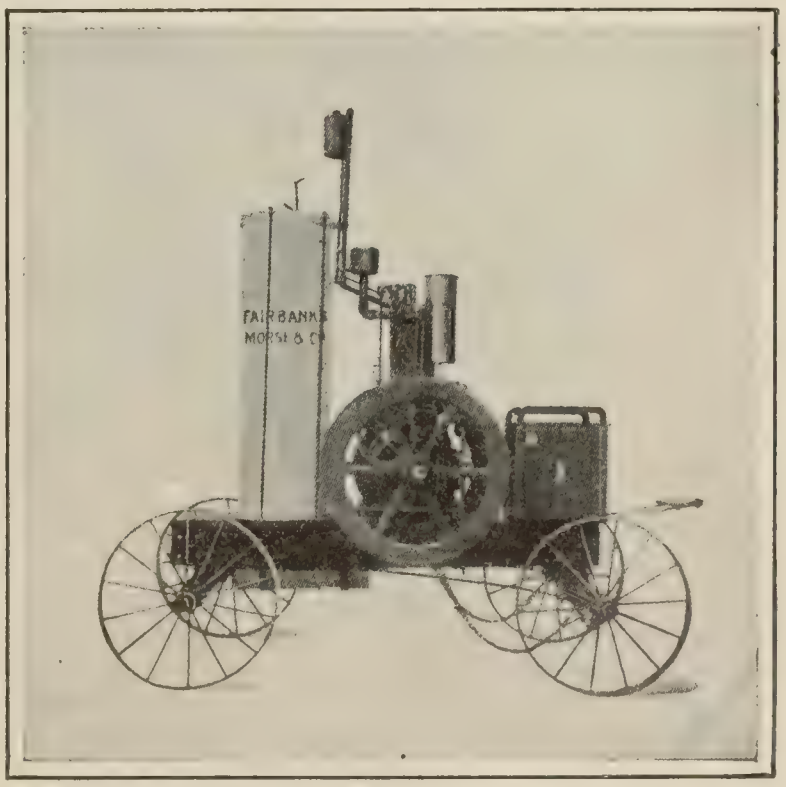
"In Malory's 'History of Prince Arthur,' written in the fifteenth century, . . . when his comrades found Sir Launcelot dead, they noticed 'the sweetest savor about him that ever they smelled.' Malory explains that this was the odor of sanctity. In the *Revue de Paris* for December 1, Dr. George Dumas analyzes materialistically, but not unkindly, a number of the legends of this odor recorded of the saints of the church. While recognizing the elusive nature of odors, how easily one may be mistaken for another, and how possible it is to fancy them, Dr. Dumas credits most of these stories; but he spoils his testimony by explaining them. For example, St. Theresa's death is traced to diabetic acetonomy, and from the facts of physiology he shows how likely pleasant odors might be observed in such a case. Usually, the saintly odors are compared to those of violet, pineapple, musk, benzoin, yellow amber, canella, cloves, orange, lily, and rose. For many of these it is now possible to substitute chemical terms. In cases where the nutrition is checked acetones and fatty acids may be developed. These, combining with aldehydes and acetous aromatic derivatives of alcohol, give rise to the perfumes of the orange or violet, or it may be to those of canella or musk. Butyric ether, with a little bicarbonate of soda, will yield the odor of pineapple. Subject to special modifications, Dr. Dumas gives $C_6H_{12}O_2$ as the formula for the odor of sanctity."

INJURY FROM ELECTRIC LIGHT

THAT inflammation of the eyes, sometimes caused by the electric arc light, is due to the invisible ultraviolet rays was asserted by Dr. Schanz and Dr. Stockhausen in a discussion at the Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians last autumn at Dresden. Says *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, March):

"It had been proved that the shortest of these rays do not extend very far from the light, but as those with waves longer than 212 micromillimeters still extend thirty feet and more from the arc before they are absorbed by the air, it is evident that these actinic rays, which begin with the wave-length of about 380 micromillimeters, are of considerable practicable importance to all those who have to work at or near arc lights. Hitherto it has been thought that a plate of glass before the eye was sufficient protection from these ultraviolet rays, but the case shown by the speaker showed that common glass was not enough, because the patient had worn one. This circumstance induced the two authors to undertake an investigation to find out how far glass absorbed the ultraviolet rays. They found that only those ultraviolet rays which possess a shorter wave-length than 300 microns are absorbed by the ordinary lamp and spectacle-lens glasses. . . . . .

"The most dangerous ultraviolet rays are those between 400 and 300 microns wave-length, because it is just these that are easily transmitted by the ordinary lamp and spectacle glasses. Among the usual protective spectacles the blue ones protect least because they transmit the blue end of the spectrum best. The smoke glasses weaken these rays as well as the visible spectrum, but they do not extinguish them. . . . They decomposed the light of all artificial sources of light, from the candle to the latest electric light, by means of a quartz spectro-photograph, and thus determined how many ultraviolet rays each light contained. They came to the conclusion that our artificial lights with increasing intensities, especially increasing temperatures, gradually have become richer in ultraviolet rays. They have endeavored to find a glass which would absorb the ultraviolet rays to a high degree, and they believe that they have produced one that will answer all purposes and which will soon be on the market."



A PORTABLE FARM-ENGINE.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

PHILOSOPHICAL ERROR IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, according to a Methodist philosopher, is a sort of misplacement of metaphysics. The followers of this cult, he tells us, fancy that "our metaphysics is the source of experience," and that in some way it "makes the experience real or unreal." The writer quoted is Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, and he offers his interpretation of the cult because he finds himself frequently referred to by the leaders thereof, "not, indeed, as holding their view, but as having a philosophy which readily lends itself to it." The claim of Christian Science, he explains in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, March 19), "is that pain, disease, and evil in general are unreal, and hence exist only in our thought," so "we have only to correct our thoughts, then, and they vanish into their native nothingness." In this claim, he declares, the Christian Scientist "falls a prey to the confusion which infests the word reality—a confusion continually manifesting itself in philosophical literature." The Professor elucidates:

"Without stopping to recite the various meanings of this word, it suffices to point out that all our thinking about life and the world must begin with experience, and that experience itself must be accepted as real. But when we speak of the reality of experience we do not mean to say anything metaphysical, but simply to state that the objects of experience, these things and persons about us, whatever may be their ultimate nature, are facts with which we have to reckon and to which we have to adjust ourselves in order to live. The order of external nature is something we can not ignore, and the order of our physical dependence is something we can not escape. Now experience in this sense makes up the great contents of life, and the knowledge of experience in this sense and of the way in which its factors hang together is the sum of practical wisdom. Whether we shall call it real or not is a matter of very little moment, provided we observe that, whatever we call it, it has to be recognized just the same, and that we have to adjust ourselves to it, under whatever name, if we are to live. In this sense, then, experience is real, and practically this is a most important sense and no metaphysics would make it more or less real for practical purposes."

It is a great mistake, the Professor goes on, "to fancy that our metaphysics is the source of experience, or that it in any way makes the experience real or unreal." Experience remains the same for all men whatever differing philosophical explanation they give it. "Experience is real and carries its truth and verification in itself." The study of experience, it is argued, may compel us to go behind it and to find its causal explanation, and this would carry us out into the field of metaphysics. But, we are told, "it can never lead us behind it in the way of denying the experience, for experience is both first and last, first as the foundation of our theorizing, and last as that by which the theorizing must be judged." The writer continues:

"Now this fact is overlooked by a great many philosophers and also by the Christian-Science speculators. They point out that matter is unreal, and various other things are unreal, and then conclude that this unreality in some ways affects the experience. In truth the affirmation is a metaphysical one. Thus we may say that disease and pain are not realities, meaning thereby that they are not substances. We can also say that sin is not a reality, evil is not a reality, death is not a reality, and as substantive facts, of course, they are not real. Or we might say with certain pantheistic philosophers that the finite is not real, meaning thereby that over against the infinite substance finite things are transitory or dependent. But all of these statements are metaphysical, and have no bearing upon the reality of experience. Pain is not real as a thing, but is an actual occurrence in experience. Disease is not a substance but it is a condition, nevertheless, from which we suffer. Death is only an event, but still it is appointed unto all men once to die. It is plain that these things remain, whatever name we give them, and that we have to adjust ourselves to them, whatever our metaphysics may be. Hunger may be an illusion, but the only known way of effectively dealing with it is by securing a certain other kind of illusion, known as food, and applying the latter to the removal of the former. So with cold and divers other unpleasant facts, they may be illusions but they will be very grievous illusions unless we apply other illusions known as shelter, clothing, warmth, and the like. Arsenic may be an illusion or non-existent, but we must not swallow it, nevertheless. A live wire may be an illusion, but we must not take hold of it. Our bodies also may be illusions, but we must at least treat them in certain ways, otherwise certain other unpleasant illusions will be sure to arise. If they were absolutely real we should not be more bound by them than we are."

Let our metaphysics, then, be what it will, the Professor shows us, there is an order of experience that is "practically as real for the most determined idealist as it would be for the most besotted realist." If any one doubts, he may put to the test any or all of this line of experiments suggested by the vivacious philosopher:

"Let him consider whether he could stand out of doors in scanty clothing through a January blizzard, whether he could safely swallow strychnin in large doses, handle a live wire, put his hand in the fire, chop off his fingers, sit comfortably on a cake of ice, renounce food, and so forth. Here is a large field for experiment for any one who doubts and wishes to try and see. And before long it will appear that there is an order of experience which for all practical purposes is real. That is, we do not produce it and we can not escape it. We have to adjust ourselves to it whether we like it or not, if we expect to live. Now a Christian Scientist who admits this differs practically from the rest of us in nothing but words. His theoretical difference, if there be any, lies in the field of metaphysics, and that is purely a matter of speculation. By keeping this point in mind we shall at least escape the confusion that arises from the ambiguity of this word reality, and we may have a chance to test the validity of our notions. In the long run the death-rate seems to be about one apiece for all of us, Christian Scientists and other folk alike."

In conclusion the Professor adds that the Christian-Science doctrine appears to be "simply an emphasis of a truth quite overlooked in the recent materialistic period, and never until lately duly emphasized by medical science, namely, that the state of mind has great significance for health or disease, and that, therefore, the wise thing for all persons to do, who hope to live, is to maintain as much cheerfulness and hopefulness and courage as possible. With this understanding Christianity is probably the best prescription for successful living that can be given."

CHRISTIAN SOURCES OF BUDDHISM—In tracing the origins of Japanese Buddhism, the way leads curiously toward Christian sources, says the New York *Observer*, in commenting upon the work of a Welsh scholar, Prof. Arthur Lloyd, of Tokyo. This investigator is unconnected with Occidental churches, but is a "devout and orthodox believer" who has "studied Japanese Buddhism unweariedly for a score of years." In some lectures recently delivered in Tokyo on "the various sects and evolutions of Japanese Buddhism" he has made known "the startling discovery that the original of the famous classic or sutra (Hokke), on which the Nichiren or Japanese Buddhism is built, was written in Alexandria in the first century, or by a man of India saturated with Alexandrian philosophy, phraseology, and ideas." It is even possible, comments *The Observer*, "that the apostles of Jesus saw and knew of this writing. When Paul wrote of giving his 'body to be burned' he had before him a famous Buddhist who did this very thing."

Professor Lloyd's researches may have important results, as the following sets forth:

"This is but one item in the splendid feast of scholarship

afforded by Professor Lloyd, whose lectures are to be printed in the forthcoming transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. After reading these masterly analyses of Japanese Buddhism, the Christian, seeing how much the Buddhists borrowed, both from Greek philosophy and the New-Testament truths, thanks God devoutly that neither pagan, nor Buddhistic, nor 'Christian' agnosticism was allowed by the early custodians of Christ's truth to adulterate the message of Jesus. Pure Christianity borrowed nothing from Buddhism. The contrary was the case, else Sir Edwin Arnold could never have written 'The Light of Asia'—that praise of Shaka Muni in a poem 'tricked out in Christian phrase' (the quotation is from Dr. Griffis). Even Shinran's doctrine of 'justification' by faith in Buddha, over which Protestants have been puzzled, may prove to be an importation from one of St. Paul's centers of activity. Professor Lloyd, in the cold light of scholarship, has shown the absurdity of supposing that the Christianity of Christ or Paul filched from the sects of Buddhism. Incidentally his studies demonstrate the unity of mankind and the providential part a Christian Japan will play in the unification of the race and the triumphs of the Gospel."

EXCOMMUNICATION OF ABBÉ LOISY

CATHOLIC papers have not yet exprest their views of the condemnation of the French priest, Abbé Loisy. From recent dispatches we learn that the Pope has issued against him the decree of excommunication, placing him in this respect alongside Father Tyrrell. American readers, except those who are special students of current theological questions, may be unfamiliar with the work and theological position of this latest offender condemned as a Modernist. An evidently sympathetic editorial in the Boston *Transcript* states that his views, tho radical, are at the same time "orthodox and formally correct in the sphere of dogma." He is declared to be "no Protestant, but a firm believer in the divine origin of the papacy. He accepts the dogmas of the Roman Church and submits himself in all reverence to the authority of the Holy See." His motive and work are described as "constructive." "If here and there he overturns cherished traditions," says this observer, "it is that he may build with sounder materials and thus enable the Church to meet the dark days which are assuredly coming upon her." *The Transcript* observes that the Pope's "action is very significant and important to Catholic and Protestant scholars," and continues:

"For a long time Catholic scholarship, except in matters of merely antiquarian interest, has been charged with sterility. Protestant Germany, and, at a long interval, Protestant England, have led the van in Biblical learning. Harnack, Loofs, Dalman, Cheyne, Driver, and Sanday—to name but a few—have by their laborious studies seemed to emphasize the inertia of Roman-Catholic divines.

"At last, however, this reproach was being lifted. A small group of scholars led by such men as Abbés Houtin, Klein and Loisy in France, and Father Tyrrell in England, was beginning to make its influence felt, and to exact respect from the Biblical experts of Berlin and Oxford. The Abbé Loisy, in particular, was able to meet such a man as Harnack on something like equal terms. His 'Gospel and the Church' was published as a reply to the German divine's 'What is Christianity?' And of all the replies which this latter book called forth, it was the only one which went to the root of the questions discust and was in some respects more searching than the volume criticized.

"The Abbé has also given to the world the fruit of years of New-Testament study on the Fourth Gospel and on the Synoptic Gospels. His thesis as to the Fourth Gospel is that it is a great theological and mystical allegory, a work of speculation, having nothing in common, as regards form, with the preaching of the historical Christ. Now this theory may or may not be true. But the point is that this is the view to which more and more the consensus of modern expert opinion is coming. His work on the first three gospels which was officially condemned by the new archbishop of Paris, and which is alleged to have especially provoked the authorities of the Vatican, is judged by Biblical scholars to be one of the most delicate pieces of critical scholarship, full of learning and spiritual insights, that have been produced in the last thirty years. Well might one expect the Abbé to say as he did to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that he would appeal from the judgment of ecclesiasticism to that of the enlightened conscience and intellect of his readers."

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that Abbé Loisy is condemned for "Americanism," and comments: "It pleases the Vatican to class any liberal, intellectual movement in the Catholic Church as Americanism, tho in point of fact both Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, who were at one time suspected at Rome of being inspired by liberal ideas, have long ago officially anathematized all those tendencies toward rational historical criticism."

PLAIN TALK FROM THE PEW

THE pulpit from time to time has sought to get from the pew an expression of the kind of sermons it likes. Often the result is not particularly edifying, but the London *Sunday-School Chronicle* has drawn from a number of laymen recently, notes *The Congregationalist* (Boston), "some rather fresh expressions on various kinds of sermons." A digest of the opinions concerning the kind of sermons laymen don't like reveals these views:

"Several take the occasion to say that laymen in general do not like sermons of any kind, and others hint that the shorter the sermon the better. Most of the writers are inclined to speak first of what they don't care for—sermons which discuss theological or philosophical problems, especially when the preacher has not yet mastered them; clever topical addresses prepared with a view to furnish good copy for the daily newspaper; literary criticisms on classic or current books, with such subjects as Browning's 'Message to His Age,' or Tennyson's 'Christian Belief'; discussions of matters whose chief interest is in their relation to common gossip; and sermons which appeal continually to the church as the authoritative instructor in matters of faith and conduct. Englishmen, especially Anglicans, are more familiar than Americans with the wearisome reiteration, 'The church reminds us,' 'The church says this.' One layman says he prefers to receive his literary criticisms from men who are not interested to make their author expound a gospel or support a creed; and another would rather go to university-extension courses than to Sunday-evening services for literary dissertations. As to 'taking' subjects, a layman gives this incident: 'A friend of mine told me with intense joy that his church had been full on the Sunday night. I asked him what he preached about, and he said: 'Courtship and Marriage.' I only inquired very respectfully, 'Is it really worth while?'"

The sermon which is a "message to the conscience and a response from above to the highest aspiration" is one which met with a "genuine appreciation" from the contributors to the symposium. Some further qualities of the good sermon are enumerated:

"It must be in the language of common life, these laymen say. It must be truth spoken with conviction, not qualified by desire to please or placate, nor uttered in a spirit to provoke opposition. The sermon which is valued is one which shows men their temptations, and how to overcome them; which inspires men to trust God in the midst of business anxieties; which sustains them in the dark hours of adversity and loss and bereavement; which teaches and leads them to apply practical remedies for the sorrows of the afflicted and the sufferings of the poor; which kindles their love for children, increases their confidence in the triumph of righteousness over evil in this world, and opens before them a vision of future blessedness with God in eternal joy and harmony with him. In a word, the sermon which men like is the one which finds them as they are, and shows them how they can become what in their best moments they desire to be. Such a sermon is a revelation of experience spoken in language understood through experience of the hearers. It is the outcome of intimate association with Jesus Christ, looking on men as he looks on them, the best in the preacher speaking to the best in his hearers. It is the Word, that is, the self-manifesting God, become flesh, speaking not only through the mouth but through the whole personality of his messenger. The testimony of a number of Christian laymen to this effect, while not new, brings vividly home to the mind and conscience of the Church the conditions on which spiritual revival will be realized."

A NEW JEWISH LAND OF PROMISE

A NEW land of promise is held out before Jewish eyes; but its exact location is still kept a mystery. Somewhere in Northern Africa this land is said to lie, but beyond this information the leaders of the "Ito" movement refuse to go. Ito, it will be remembered, is the society organized through the beneficence of Jacob Schiff and the Rothschilds to assist Jewish emigration. Its aim has been especially to discover some "overflow reservoir" into which the swelling stream may be turned. The necessity is particularly urgent since it has been found that Jewish emigration has increased "in inverse ratio to the absorbing power of the settled and many of the imperfectly settled regions of the world." To find the promised land has not been easy. Zionism fixes its eyes on Palestine alone, and hence arises even in the Jewish ranks themselves opposition to other lands. Mr. Israel Zangwill, the novelist, charges the Jew with an "earth-aversion" so great that "even those who profess hunger for Palestine turn away from any other soil with holy horror." Mr. Zangwill, whose words are quoted in *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, March 6), reminds those who maintain that all Jewish energies are necessary for Palestine that while "eyes are fixed trancedly on the closed gates of Zion, every other opportunity may slip away forever." He presents the situation in these words:

"In these days of earth-hunger, 'white man's country' will not be long in the market. As a matter of fact, the area of the earth available to-day for our purposes is only about half what it was at the first Zionist Congress. Every year sees the narrow circle growing narrower, with Palestine no nearer. So far from Palestine being politically open to us, the lawyers of the Jewish Colonial Trust have informed my lawyers that the Jerusalem Hebrew organ, *Hashkafa*, is restrained by an objection on the part of the Turkish censor from even publishing the advertisement ordered by the English judge in the action for the alteration of the Articles of the Zionist Bank. The mere mention of the objects of Zionism appears to be treason in Palestine. Our Council has come into the land market only just in time. We have taken a preliminary survey of the planet from China to Peru, and everywhere we have heard the fall of the hammer or the voice of one crying even in the wilderness, 'Going! going!——.' A few last lots remain, over which the fatal final word has not yet sounded, and it is upon these, as you know, that we have invited the judgment of a geographical commission of five of the most distinguished Jews in the world. When I last addrest our supporters, I was only able to announce the verdict of four of these commissioners. I am now happily in a position to give you that of the last, but not the least authoritative member, Dr. Paul Nathan. For surely all Jewry can show us no greater expert on the needs and sufferings of our people than the administrator of the *Hilfsverein* in Germany, the land through which nearly all Jewish emigration passes; than the man chosen by all western Judaism to carry to Russia the vast sums subscribed to mitigate the horrors of the pogroms; the man who later interviewed Stolypine only to learn that the emancipation of the Jews in Russia was hopeless; the man who last year visited Rumania to relieve the starving victims of the rural riots driven from their villages, yet denied entrance to the towns; the man just back from the Orient, fresh from studying the industrial possibilities and impossibilities of Palestine, and from alleviating the famine in Jerusalem. And what is the judgment of this great Jewish expert upon the various lands of refuge we have indicated? I am pleased to tell you that he gives his vote unconditionally for the North African territory and considers it advisable that a properly selected expedition be dispatched thither to verify our merely preliminary study of the region. I wish I could read you the well-balanced sentences in which he summarizes the apparent advantages of this territory over every rival possibility, but they might indicate its geographical position too precisely. And may I here express the hope that the Jewish press will not further imperil our quest by irresponsible statements and guesses? Let the territory remain what it was to us all before we set out on this quest, what it still is to the world at large—a *terra incognita*."

Mr. Zangwill quotes the words of Dr. Nathan to the effect that "it needs no demonstration how important it would be for the whole of Judaism and especially for the East European Jews, could there be added to the existing possibilities of emigration in alien lands a new possibility of emigration which would have the additional advantage of promoting the establishment of completely Jewish settlements." That the Jew is capable of meeting the conditions imposed by earth-acquisition Mr. Zangwill thus shows:

"That the Jewish masses emigrating from lands of oppression should be assisted to build up a land for themselves instead of creating slums and spreading antisemitism in every other land, is a proposition so reasonable that it only needs to be understood to be approved. It is commonly thought that the Jews are a race of middlemen, and, therefore, unable to build up a civilization from below. But according to a bulletin just issued at Washington by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Russian Pale holds 164,026 Jews engaged in and dependent on agriculture; 12,876 others are engaged in forestry and forest industries, and 7,125 in cattle-raising. Thus, you see, we possess all the elements for a first-hand creation. Add that 54,277 Jews are in the Russian army and navy, and you will see that even the elements necessary to protect that creation are not wanting."

WHY ANDOVER PASSES

THE passing of Andover Theological Seminary points to "some profoundly significant tendencies in American religious life." So comments the New York *Tribune* upon the announcement that this famous stronghold of New-England orthodoxy will be transferred next September to Cambridge and become a part of Harvard University. The portable part of this school consists of seven instructors, twelve students, and a library of fifty-six thousand books. In the new abode it may be expected, says this journal, that "the traditions and identity of old Andover will swiftly disappear in spite of the endurance of the present faculty and organization." Tho there is "something tragic in the passing of a school which has played such an important part in the history of American theology," yet *The Tribune* sees the tragedy "displaced by hope." It goes on:

"Andover Seminary passes because in its present location it can not attract students. With an endowment of $850,000 in productive funds, and with fine buildings and equipment, the school has been able to secure only two or three students for each class. If the annual income of $35,000 has been entirely spent from year to year, then each student at Andover has cost the institution between $3,000 and $5,000 annually. And even if a large part of the income has been hoarded, the small attendance makes Andover a very poor investment for the Congregational Church. Why can not students be lured thither even by tempting scholarships? Among many contributory causes three stand out prominently and explain not only Andover's change of base, but also the general scarcity of candidates for the Protestant ministry.

"First, but least important, is the rising generation's dissatisfaction with traditional theology. This hindrance has been largely overcome by the increasing liberality of seminaries; to the great credit of leading theological faculties be it said that to-day they not only welcome but actually receive students of almost every belief which might be called Christian by any courtesy of language. And yet the highways have to be scoured every summer for students and enticing scholarships held out. Plainly, the trouble lies deeper than theological differences; it roots in the practical American temperament. College students eager to better mankind are carried away from the ministry by sociologists lecturing on sweatshops and leading 'slumming parties.' Secular charities to-day are employing hundreds of noble-minded workers who, with an old-fashioned education, would have chosen the Church as a means of realizing their altruism. Prospective theologs who have resisted this influence are at least prejudiced in favor of metropolitan seminaries, all of which offer limitless opportunities for practical work among the poor, the suffering, and the criminal. Hence, while all seminaries feel secular competition, those in small towns are especially menaced by the fate that has driven Andover out of her quiet retreat back to humanity."

LETTERS AND ART

AMERICAN DEVOTION TO STYLE

AMERICAN writers, says Mr. Charles Whibley, have "lagged honorably behind their age." In this one respect at least the American way of things brings approval from this caustic English critic whose observations upon our life and institutions have been presented from time to time in these pages. The "wisest" of our writers have done their work, he asserts, "with a studious care and a quiet reverence," and "as if to mark the difference between the written language and the vernacular, they have assumed a style which belonged to their grandfathers." This anomaly seems to prove to Mr. Whibley that in general "the tradition of literature is stronger than the tradition of life," and prompts him to ask the interesting question, "Whence comes this sedulous attention to style, which does honor to American literature?" His answer in *Blackwood's Magazine* (March) is:

"It proceeds in part, I think, from the fact that in America men of letters were, before the triumph of journalism, secluded from their fellows. They played no rôle in the national drama. They won no fame in the field of politics. They were a band of aristocrats dwelling in a democracy, an *imperium in imperio*. They wrote their works for themselves and their friends. They made no appeal to the people, and knowing that they would be read by those capable of pronouncing sentence, they justified their temerity by a proper castigation of their style. And there is another reason why American literature should be somewhat formal and punctilious. If the written language diverges widely from the vernacular, it must perforce be studied more sedulously than where no such divergence exists. For the American, accustomed to the language spoken by his countrymen and to the lingo of the daily press, literary English is an acquired tongue, which he studies with diligence and writes with care."

HENRY B. FULLER,

One of the Chicago authors who "look upon their fellow citizens with an amiable sympathy and describe them with a quiet humor."

In this matter of devotion to old ideals of style so different from the vernacular of the street and the press he discovers a curious "irony." It is—

"That the country which has a natural dislike of the past still dances to the ancient tunes, that the country which has invented so much has not invented a new method of expression, that the country which questions all things accepts its literature in simple faith. The advantages of conformity are obvious. Tradition is nine-tenths of all the arts, and the writers of America have escaped the ruin which overtakes the bold adventurer who stakes his all upon first principles. But sometimes we miss the one-tenth that might be added. How much is there in the vast continent which might be translated into words! And how little has achieved a separate, living utterance! Mr. Stedman has edited an American anthology, a stout volume of some eight hundred pages, whose most obvious quality is a certain technical accomplishment. The unnumbered bards of America compose their verses with a diffident neatness which recalls the Latin style of classical scholars. The workmanship is deft, the inspiration is literary. If many of the authors' names were transposed small injustice would be done them. The most of the work might have been written anywhere and under any conditions. Neither sentiment nor local color suggests the prairie or the camp. It is the intervention of dialect which alone confers a distinctive character upon American verse. Wisely is Mr. Stedman's collection called an anthology. It has something of the same ingenuity, the same impersonality, which marks the famous anthology of the Greeks: it illustrates the temper not of a young but of a very old people."

The tendency to decentralize, thinks Mr. Whibley, is one of the strongest forces affecting literature. "The whole continent is pegged out in well-acknowledged claims" and "each corner makes the most of its own material, and cheerfully discovers to the other States its character and temperament." The result is of great and varied interest. We read:

"The social history of America is being written piecemeal, and written often with a skill and sincerity which merit the highest praise. And not merely has each province found its chronicler, but the immigrants, also, are intent upon self-expression. . . . . .

"That admirable literature should come from Chicago is of itself a paradox. It is still more surprizing that the best writers of Chicago should display the qualities of tranquillity and reticence, which you would expect least of all to find in that monstrous city. Yet it is characteristic of Miss Edith Wyatt and Mr. H. B. Fuller, who have painted the manners of Chicago with the greatest skill, that they never force the note. They look upon their fellow-citizens with an amiable sympathy; they describe them with a quiet humor. It is true that they have an excellent opportunity. It is true also that they rise to the occasion. Within the limits of Chicago are met the most diverse of men. On the one hand are the captains of industry, intent to amass a fortune at all costs; on the other are the sorry prigs who haunt Ibsen clubs and chatter of Browning. Miss Wyatt, with an exquisite irony, makes clear her preference. In her eyes the square-dealing and innocent boodler is a far better man than the sophisticated apostle of culture, and this truth she illustrates with a modesty and restraint which are rarely met with in modern fiction. She never insists; she never says a word too much. With perfect concision she sets her carefully selected facts and types before you, and being the antithesis of priggishness in a priggish city, she glorifies 'the common growth of Mother Earth,' and compels your agreement. Her collection of stories—'Every One His Own Way'—as free from pretense as from exaggeration, paints the citizens of Chicago with a subtle fancy and simple truthfulness.

"Mr. H. B. Fuller employs an ampler canvas, tho his intention is the same. He also discards the artifice of exaggeration. He attempts to harrow your feelings as little as to advertise himself. He displays not the *sæva indignatio*, which won another novelist of Chicago so indiscreet a fame. He is for gentler methods and plainer judgments. In 'The Cliff Dwellers' he has given us a picture of the tribe inhabiting the Clifton, a giant sky-scraper full eighteen stories tall, 'whose hundreds of windows,' he tells you, 'glitter with multitudinous letterings in gold and in silver, and on summer afternoons its awnings flutter score on score in the tepid breezes that sometimes come up from Indiana.' His picture is never overcharged; his draftsmanship is always sincere. He knows the tribe with an easy familiarity, and he bears witness to their good and their evil with perfect equality. He is, in truth, never a partizan. At his hands Chicago suffers no injury. She does not return his generosity. A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, and when I asked for his books at the biggest book-shop in Chicago, I was met with a sorry stare of ignorance."

Mentioning the names of Mr. Howells, Frank Norris, Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Wharton, Stephen Crane and Harold Frederic, Mr. Whibley sees that "skill is a common possession." These writers "cultivate the graces as carefully as did their predecessors. Their artistic conscience is no less acute. Above all they have brought the short story to a point of singular perfection. If Edgar Poe showed them the way, they have proved themselves apter disciples than any save the most skilful of Frenchmen. It is, indeed, impossible to look forward to the future of American literature without hopefulness."

HARDY'S NAPOLEONIC DRAMA

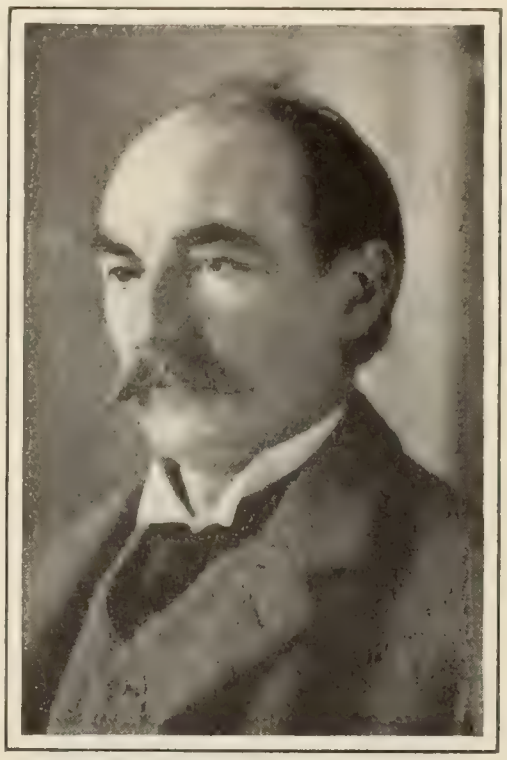
MR. HARDY'S three-volume poetic drama, "The Dynasts," has come to an end, and the critics are challenged to say whether it is a success or a failure. Few of them care to face the absolute issue of either position. "We can imagine some readers greatly disliking it," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "but we can hardly imagine any one doubting that it is the work of a very remarkable mind, which has plunged into the depths of a great theme." The first volume of this trilogy, it will be recalled, was published in 1904, and the second followed in 1906. Mr. Hardy's theme is the Napoleonic wars, and he has tried to tell the story "in historical sequence, omitting no important campaign or battle, and no political movement that contributed to it."

Drama it is not and could not be, declares *The Westminster*, since no one working on this plan could construct drama. The work is thus described in general terms:

"What he gives us is a succession of scenes or tableaux presented in a dialog form which breaks the narrative but which can not give us the clash of motive and personality which is the characteristic of dramatic dialog. The reason is simple, and it applies to any or most historical subjects. You can not bring the conflicting characters on to the same scene at the same time. Napoleon and Wellington, for instance, can not be made to meet without gross violation of historical fact. So the scene has to shift from one camp to the other, and we see each protagonist separately developing his own case, surrounded by sympathetic and admiring friends.

"Mr. Hardy tries to link up these separate scenes by introducing 'Phantom Intelligences' who comment in the manner of the Greek chorus. There is the Spirit of the Years, the Chorus of the Years, the Spirit of the Pities, the Chorus of the Pities, and so forth. By this means he contrives to convey—in a somewhat fatalistic manner—the sense that some immanent will is at work unifying the whole process and making the various actors instruments of a world-process of which they are themselves unconscious.

"But, again, in so far as this is the moral of the writer, it reduces the actors to automata, and to that extent robs them of their dramatic significance. The reader may object that the ideas of fate and necessity are powerfully behind the Greek tragedy, but in that the leading characters are displayed as struggling with necessity, and as the struggle proceeds we are moved to pity and fear, whereas Mr. Hardy's characters are all alike in the hands of forces whose purposes they subserve by conflicts which are otherwise void of significance. So what we are witnessing becomes a wild phantasmagoria of fate, not a struggle of intelligent beings with will at work and fate to mold."



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THOMAS HARDY.

Who has just completed his great poetic drama "The Dynasts." For a like achievement, says the London *Times*, we can go back to only one thing—the historical plays of Shakespeare.

The London *Times* calls the drama "a great work of art."—yet admits that the attribute is given under compulsion. It goes on:

"By all the rules 'The Dynasts' should be chaos, a drama impossible to act (that, indeed, it remains), a book impossible to read. Perusal of the three volumes together proves it a great work of art, unified by its philosophic conception, its vision, and its workmanship, in which poetry constantly keeps 'breaking in' through the businesslike directness of both verse and prose. It would be too much to say that 'The Dynasts' succeeds in spite of its form; but it is true that the daring which chose that form is only equaled by the skill and mental supremacy which have brought it to success. Looking back now, it is difficult to see in what other form Mr. Hardy could have done what he set out to do. There were so many requisites—swiftness, spaciousness, vividness, compression, intensity, comprehensiveness, shock, surprize—that no form of narrative, whether in prose or in verse, could have encompassed them all. The only way, as Mr. Hardy has convinced us, was to make a large demand upon the reader; to ask him to imagine himself a spectator, using his eyes on certain things shown him and all the knowledge and thought at his service to fill in and connect the pictures. It is a large demand—there is no denying that. 'The Dynasts' is not an easy book to read; it is not a book to read at all without a previous working knowledge of the story it tells (only a very confused idea of the action of Waterloo will be gained from these packed yet vivid stage-directions), nor without a willingness on the reader's part to bring all he has to the task. If he does so, he will be rewarded. He will learn that through intellectual and emotional mastery of his subject, and especially through that commanding unification of what in the average man are two points of view, Mr. Hardy has achieved a work of art by doing violence to a form, and has sublimated a vast and infinitely various material into a single shapely whole. For a like achievement we can only go back to one thing—the historical plays of Shakespeare, where great and small are, as here, seen with a single eye, and where, as here, the common life of common humanity is made a part of the progress of history.

"The thing has been done. Could it be done again? We would advise no lesser mind to try. And by which would Mr. Hardy's

SICILIAN METHODS. ENGLISH METHODS.

LOVE-MAKING ON THE STAGE.

—Norman Morrow in *The Bystander* (London).

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CLIMAXES.

fame and his readers' good have won the greater increase—'The Dynasts,' or the three novels which might have taken its place? Speculation is fruitless; and at least we have got 'The Dynasts.'"

THE CYCLONIC THEATRICAL ART OF SICILY

CYCLONIC acting is the theatrical novelty with which we are threatened. Word comes in foreign dispatches that the company of Sicilian players that have been making a popular disturbance in Paris and London are engaged for a New York season. "Intensity of physical expressiveness" is the more polite term by which their exhibitions are described. "They express their feelings, not by the face alone, but by the entire frame," we are told. "In their climaxes of passion, not a muscle of their bodies remains unmoved; their very feet shiver with emotion; the joints of their thumbs turn backward, writhing, almost to the wrist." Modern Italian opera, such as "Cavalleria Rusticana," gives some hint of Italian physical expressiveness on the stage; but nothing, it is to be imagined, is shown to compare with the achievements of these Sicilian actors who have won the critical approbation of so staid an English journal as the London *Spectator*. From that source we derive the following account:

"The superiority of the Sicilians, however, does not depend merely upon the violence of their expressive force; it depends no less on the nature of the feelings which they express. . . . The material out of which, so to speak, they weave their acting is something totally dissimilar both to the imaginative intellectuality of Shakespeare and to the refined self-consciousness of the civilized society of to-day; it is the rough, direct, and primitive existence of the ignorant peasants of the Abruzzi or the simple hill-folk of Sicily. In a word, the emotions with which they deal are precisely those for which vivid physical action is the only appropriate expression. Here are no complexities and hesitations, no hints and delicacies, no gradual transitions of feeling, no subtleties of thought; here everything is simple even to childishness, and straightforward even to brutality. A man flies into a temper with his companion, and immediately slaps his face; the next moment he repents, and kisses him. And in the deeper passions, the greater movements of the soul, there is the same directness and the same swift and violent simplicity. Signorina Aguglia's animalic paroxysms remind one, by sheer force of contrast, of the exquisite refinements of Signora Duse's art, and one begins to wonder how it is that the same race should have produced such opposites. . . . Doubtless it is not the highest form of tragedy; it is true that her terrors want dignity, and that her affrightments are without decorum; but she has brought these things under the spell of a most potent art, and she has made them the instruments of no mean triumph. The spectacle which she presents of a mind—or should we rather say a body?—given over to the last extremities of unmixt passion—of love, or hatred, or jealousy, or terror, or despair—must send a thrill through the coldest, and impress the most obtuse. It is natural that a superficial criticism should compare Signorina Aguglia with Madame Bernhardt; but in reality any such comparison must be fruitless. Their merits can not be weighed in the same scales. Madame Bernhardt is before all things a dweller in cities; in her most electric moments she is still civilized; when she is most frenzied she never loses her grace; and at her best she can assume the 'dignity' and the 'decorum' of the grand style itself. Curiously enough, the fundamental situation of the central scene in 'Malia' corresponds almost exactly with that of one of the great scenes in 'Phèdre'—a scene in which, perhaps, Madame Bernhardt appears at her finest. The subject of both is a woman's declaration of a shameful passion to the object of it. Madame Bernhardt shows us the mind of Racine's heroine, delirious and desperate as it is, yet possest of a high consciousness, an imaginative grasp of the irony of the situation, and a splendid magnanimity. There is nothing of all this in Signorina Aguglia's *Iana*—a half-savage creature possest of devils, torn in pieces by the bare violence of shame and of desire, unsupported by the reticences of convention, and unsoothed by the nobilities of thought. The excess of horror let loose and rampant upon a human being—that is a terrible sight to look upon, perhaps too terrible. Who that saw it did not wish, for a moment, to cry out, so that the dreadful thing might stop?"

If one is beginning to question whether *The Spectator* is led captive by mere physical force, that paper's critic hastens to assure us to the contrary. The performances of the Sicilians "are not all terror," we are told. "They possess the other ingredient of tragedy—there is pity in them too." We read further:

"It is this that mitigates the hideous crudity of certain passages, and brings some sense of gentleness into the whole. The actors are not cold-hearted dissectors of passion, but men and women who feel and know. No one could doubt that who has seen the look of awful grief in *Iana's* face as she sits plucking to pieces, with the automatic energy of desperation, the flower she holds in her hand, or who has witnessed the agonized stumblings of the witch in 'La Figlia di Jorio' ['The Daughter of Jorio'], when she has fallen into her persecutor's power. Enough has been said to show that these actors are by no means the rough-and-ready performers which, from a hasty consideration of the primitive nature of the scenes they depict, they might be supposed to be. Nothing could be farther from the truth. They are brilliant and accomplished to a high degree. Signorina Aguglia rises undoubtedly to greatness; and it is rare indeed to see on an English stage an exhibition of such easy power, such consummate mastery of the technic of acting, as is shown by Signor Grasso.

"The rest of the company err on the side of a too strict adherence to conventional methods, if they err at all. The old men, for instance, are a little too much what every one would expect old men to be; and the grouping of the minor characters is occasionally overrigid. But, on the whole, the effect of movement and vitality produced in these pieces is truly amazing. Every actor appears to be overflowing with the vigor of youth."

WILL SINGING ACTORS SILENCE THE SONG-BIRDS?

IN the opera season about to close the kind of rivalry that has excited most interest has not been between the two houses, but between two schools. Opera as furnished by the song birds has been at odds with that supplied by the singing-actors. We have had to stand the charge, up to very recent times, of preferring the former. On the histrionic side we have been said to lag behind the world. The European public—London almost alone excepted—are said to demand singing-actors and singing-actresses. According to Mr. H. T. Parker, of the Boston *Transcript*, Europe in general requires three qualities in the members of its opera companies: "they must be able to sing, to suggest the characters for which they are cast, and to bear their due part in the dramatic action that the particular opera embodies." These are the explicit demands of a director of a Paris opera-house, who is reported to have said that America is satisfied if her ears are pleased. He is cited as declaring that a performance of "Don Giovanni" had been given in America by a *Masetto* and a *Zerlina* whose united ages exceeded a hundred, whereas Mozart had plainly suggested in text and music very youthful characters.

Mr. Parker tries to offset this reputation by recalling to mind Ternina's *Isolde*, Calvé's *Santuzza*, Maurel's *Rigoletto*, and Scotti's *Scarpia*—all examples of singing-acting that have been familiar for several years and duly applauded. Tetrazzini and Sembrich, however, exert their sway by the help of no means outside their vocal art. Crowds have come out to hear them; but crowds have also followed in the wake of Mary Garden, Renaud, Geraldine Farrar, and Chaliapine, chief exponents of the school of singing-acting, the whole subject and standards of which Mr. Parker represents as at present in "agreeable and profitable ferment."

An analysis of singing-acting seems to offer the question whether its more potent appeal is to the eye or to the ear. The illusion of the eye, the writer points out, counts for much in the theater, "be it in musical or in spoken drama, and the more vivid and plausible it is the better."

But with all the aids that costume and make-up, play of face and gesture, illuminating pose and significant action may afford the singing-actor, yet "the chief means alike for the suggestion of traits and the expression of moods and emotions remains his voice—in other words, the coloring of his tones." The latter, it is urged, are by far the most important of the means. How they are at present employed and what manner of approval they receive in relation to the status of American appreciation of advanced operatic ideas, the following discusses:

"The singing-actor . . . is then most truly such when he relies most fully and most adroitly upon the expressive and the characterizing quality of his tones. Kind gods may give him much in a voice that he can make so expressive and in an intelligence and imagination that prompts to such expression. It is for the singing-actor himself to master so far as he may the art of song, and in proportion as he has mastered it, the more significant, characterizing, and emotionally expressive—other things being equal—will be his tones. Mr. Chaliapine happened to have a rude and rather coarse voice. He was clumsy in the art of song. Therefore his singing-acting stopt short often in this *Mephistopheles* at mere external illusion and picturesqueness. Miss Garden, by the communicating and compelling force of her personality, by a histrionic intelligence and imagination, a *finesse* and an ardor that are rare on any stage, overcomes the defects in her singing as singing and their consequences upon a voice that might have been yet more expressive, characterizing, and emotional than it now is. By the sheer force of a singularly intense and compelling temperament, she makes the listener forget these things and possesses him with the illusion that she would impart. Hers, at bottom, is a *tour de force* of singing-acting, the exception that proves the rule. And Mr. Renaud and Miss Farrar exemplify that rule. He is skilled in the art of song; he sedulously practises it; with all his care of disguise, pose, and facial play, with all his expert imagination in them, he believes that a singing-actor acts most significantly and potently by the coloring of his tones through the art of expressive song. Thence springs the vividness and the poignancy of illusion in his operatic impersonations. And Miss Farrar is beginning to walk in the same path. She is learning to give each of her parts the distinct and characterizing voice, but to keep it the voice of true song. She is learning as well that she may express all the emotions and the suggestions of emotion that stir in her within those parts and yet keep the expression obedient to the demands of that song. Miss Farrar is an abler singing-actress than she was last year not because she is more or less the actress, but because she is more the singer."

HENRY VIII.'S "NOTES" ON MARRIAGE

HISTORY has been supposed to furnish evidence enough of what Henry VIII. thought of marriage; but a recent literary "find" is said to shed a few more gleams. The find in question is a first edition of Erasmus's work, "Christiani Matrimonii Institutio," or "The Institution of Christian Marriage." This was unearthed by a London bookseller of St. Martin's-lane, and bears evidence of having been owned by Henry VIII. The date of publication of this little work is 1526—the year before Henry VIII. appealed to the Pope for a divorce from Katherine of Aragon. The most interesting features of the volume are certain marginal notes and underlined passages to which every now and then a rudely drawn hand will call attention. The question is, who made the annotations? "Even if these notes were not from the royal pen," says a writer in the London *Daily Chronicle* (March 2), "no one could well go through the book without coming to the conclusion that whoever was guilty of these marks had specially in mind the great question of the royal divorce, which was then on the horizon. Thus one finds again and again just the points which were emphasized in the trial duly thumb-nailed against Erasmus's text." Further:

"It will be remembered, for instance, that the personal matter which first made Henry dissatisfied with Katherine was the lack of healthy progeny, and especially of sons. It is known that he had genuine suspicions, in a superstitious sort of way, that this was due to Katherine being his brother's widow.

"Curiously enough, everything bearing upon these questions is heavily underlined; even when Erasmus, as was sometimes his custom, deals in a spirit of more frankness than delicacy with the most intimate matters. The passages on consanguinity and affinity are carefully marked, and also those upon the desirability of health in the wife.

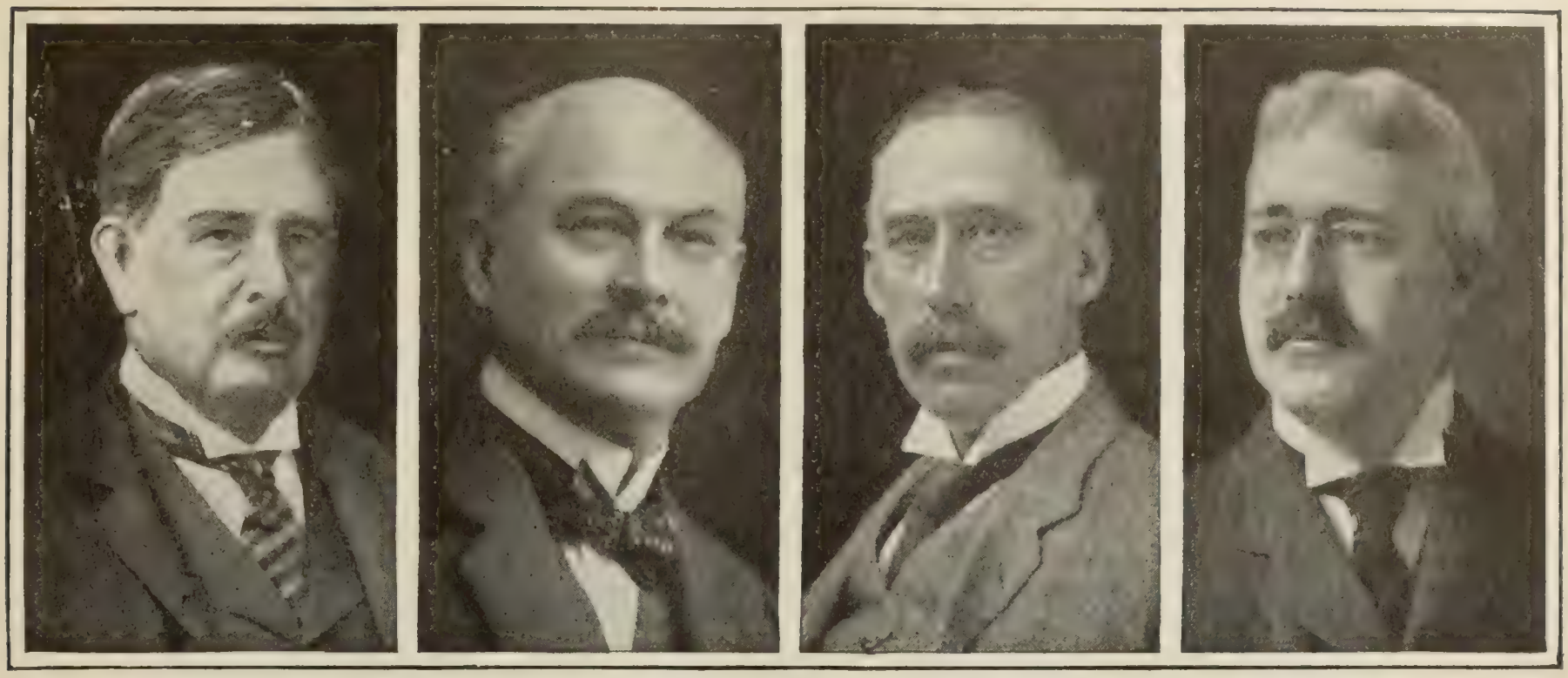
"On one page, where Erasmus gives a list of certain feminine faults to be avoided, another fault is added in the margin. Again, there is specially underlined a sentence to the effect that a marriage between an elderly woman and a young man is undesirable. It is on record that one of the reasons of the disagreement between Henry and Katherine was their difference in age.

"If, indeed, these marginal notes were Henry's, it is something of a crowning satire that the book is dedicated by Erasmus, in terms of courtly adulation, to Katherine of Aragon herself!

"So far as the actual notes are concerned, it must be confest that they are often extremely cramped and illegible, but they are never trivial. They are sometimes references to the classical authors, in whom Henry was better read than any prince of his time, and they are always those of an intelligent, serious, and inquiring reader. The handwriting itself shows that the notes were contemporary with the appearance of the book itself.

"As against the idea that these were Henry's own notes, it should be confest, perhaps, that the letters are not only small, but slanting, while Henry VIII.'s usual autograph was big, bold, and square, as befitted a prince 'of most royal courage.' However, it is possible that he may have written differently in the limited space of a pocket-book margin.

"Anyhow, even if the notes be merely those of some poor clerk in the royal employ set on to examine authorities regarding the great question of the day, this little volume in black and brown speaks to us across four centuries with a voice curiously direct."



SAMUEL C. T. DODD. ELBERT H. GARY. FRANK A. MUNSEY. FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

Financial writers in recent articles are concerned mainly with the improvement in the general outlook, which became perceptible a month or more ago and to which a decided impetus was given by the news that the Knickerbocker Trust Co. would resume business near the end of March. H. C. Watson, editor of *Dun's Review*, writing in the *Review of Reviews* for March, says a study of statistics for the recent past "indicates that the memorable crisis of October, 1907, did not unsettle the foundations of things, nor did it produce a situation from which recovery must of necessity be prolonged." The approaching election campaign may delay recovery, "but there is nothing radically wrong." Our natural resources are still "only partially developed," the ground in some of the mineral regions having "scarcely been scratched," while "little of the vast agricultural area has reached the point where any fertilization is necessary beyond scientific alternation of crops." Mr. Watson describes the present conditions by the use of a figure of speech:

"Commercial conditions may be likened to an automobile with a loose clutch; there is almost every indication that a rapid forward movement is imminent, yet progress is slow. Fuel is abundant in the shape of easy money, and the engine is working to all appearances, while depleted stocks of goods suggest that the wheels ought to be turning rapidly, but somehow the transmission of confidence is not quite right. However, so much improvement has occurred from the point of greatest depression that there is good reason to anticipate further gradual gains until the wheels of industry hum once more. Convalescence must be slow after so severe an illness, and it is one of the best signs that conservatism dominates the situation."

In discussing the decline in railway earnings and the increase in failures, he reminds readers that certain vital facts in connection with them are to be borne in mind:

"Railway earnings have decreased about 15 per cent. as compared with the returns a year ago, and it is said that the movement of farm staples will soon fall off sufficiently to make the comparison still worse, while great stress is laid upon the 350,000 idle freight-cars, and it is suggested that the loss in earnings must at least equal that ratio to the total number. Here, again, it is necessary to look beyond the mere statistics. In the first place, shipments of grain and cotton have been large this season, it is true, but not abnormally so by any means, as the crops were considerably below those of the previous year as to quantity, although higher prices made the value greater. This must not be confounded with tonnage. Movement of that class of freight will show a decrease in coming months, but that is only a seasonable change and will not increase the percentage of loss as compared with last year. Moreover, the proportion of idle freight-cars does not represent the loss in earnings, as terminal facilities were sadly congested a year ago and the business was much more expensive to handle. Recent events enable the roads to operate more economically and promise additional benefits in that respect. Furthermore, encouragement is to be found in the fact that each weekly return of earnings shows smaller losses than the week preceding, and the confirmed pessimist wholly ignores the fact that comparisons are being made with a year of unprecedented activity. Ten consecutive years of accumulating superlatives have unfitted the American mind for anything but words like "highest," "biggest," and "new record." It is not necessary to go back very far to find lower records for all the statistics under discussion.

"Bank exchanges tell a story, but must be considered in connection with speculation, which is the most conspicuous feature of the recent crisis. At New York City the latest returns show losses of from 20 to 30 per cent. in clearings, but legitimate business has not fallen off to that extent. At leading cities outside New York many of these features are eliminated, and the reduction of 5 to 15 per cent. in most cases has more significance. while several sections of the country are actually reporting gains as compared with last year's clearings.

"Turning to statistics of failures it is found that mortality has indeed been heavy, partly due to the rapidity with which many firms have engaged in business in recent years and also the increase in amount of money involved. In this comparison also there is a natural tendency to ignore the phenomenal expansion that has occurred. As the aggregate number of firms enlarges there might very properly be an increase in insolvencies without any heavier mercantile death-rate; that is, the proportion of bankruptcies. Yet there is little allowance made for the growth of business in most comparisons of commercial failures. Detailed analysis of this nature readily shows that the ratio of total failures to firms in business or the defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through the clearing-houses both make startlingly favorable comparisons with preceding years of special stress. During a period of abnormal prosperity, when prices of everything are ascending and the banks extend credit far beyond the point of safety, there is a disposition to expand that is an obvious menace in a time of pressure. These weak concerns, incompetently managed, are the first to succumb, and the atmosphere is benefited by their removal, conservative houses no longer having to suffer from their competition."

The *Financial Chronicle* (March 14), discussing the "noteworthy activity in railroad stocks and a quite wide rise in their value," in spite of the fact that "no known facts have been found to justify this movement," calls attention to a sympathetic cause for the rise as found in the "promising state of" the iron and steel markets, which are "very broad factors in and towards an industrial revival." This paper adds that the tangled state of our industrial affairs "only needs a starter to unravel it," and that "nature must do the work, and will do it if the broken threads are put in place." Our industrial distress "arises wholly from our railroad derangement and disorganization"; Mr. Roosevelt has been "the cause of all our troubles," and it remains "the duty of every voter to get the railroads free from the shackles that prevent their full recuperative action through natural law." As an example showing that there is "no scarcity of investment funds," when an offering is made of bonds, "the standing of which is not threatened by the present political crusade," it cites the more than abundant bids received in the week

ending March 14 for the $5,000,000 New York State highway and improvement bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Our Comforting Foreign Trade.

Perhaps the most impressive fact thus far cited in behalf of optimism is our foreign-trade balance-sheet. *Van Norden's Magazine* finds in this "the strongest reason for believing that the present business depression, wide-spread and severe as it is, will not be in the aggregate so disastrous or so long-continued as the memorable depression that began in 1873, altho it may prove to be as bad as the somewhat less severe depression which began in 1893." The writer of the article adds that in 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893, "the balance of trade was against us," while we also "had a heavy foreign debt in addition to our domestic liabilities," whereas "now, for the first time under financial cloud, we have foreign bills collectable to our credit." He continues:

"The value of our total imports in 1907 was $1,423,326,680 and of our exports $1,923,498,434, an excess of exports of the total value of $500,171,754. This excess has been exceeded only in 1898, 1900, and 1901. It is accounted for in part by the steady falling off of imports from April, when they amounted for the month to $129,000,000, to December, when they were only $92,288,771, and in part by an extraordinary increase of exports from $127,000,000 in August to $207,179,436 in December.

"When we recall the rapidity with which severe depression gave way to prosperity in the early eighties, in consequence of enormous crops and heavy exportations, we may reasonably entertain a cheerful faith that the experience will be repeated within the coming months."

Since this article was written (probably about Feb. 1) later returns for our foreign trade have come to hand. Discussing what it calls "February's amazing trade," the New York *Times* remarks:

"The total is remarkable. Imports shrunk from $123,000,000 to $79,124,401, as compared with February, 1907, and exports increased from $159,517,221 to $167,867,762. The result is that the excess of exports was $88,743,361, or an increased excess of exports of $52,000,000, against a total excess of exports of $36,511,538 last year. There is no precedent for such an excess of exports in February, and the record is more amazing when enlarged to take in the eight months of the current fiscal year. This year the excess is $520,889,724. The year which approaches nearest is 1901—the first year which furnished a billion of exports in eight months—and in that year the excess was only $491,655,000.

"It is to be remarked that the change in she foreign trade which produces these ttriking contrasts is in the import trade almost altogether. Just as last year we were exulting rather fearfully in the great imports of manufacturers' materials, which attested the almost abnormal activity of our domestic production, so now our rejoicing over our phenomenal credits abroad must be moderated by the thought that it is a reflex of our lessened industrial activity."

Hints to Investors.

Frank A. Munsey is contributing each month, to the magazine which bears his name, articles on the outlook for business "and something more about investments." In his March article he notes that "the trend of prices is upward" and predicts that "this improvement will go on until higher levels are reached"—a prophecy fulfilled since the article was written. He calls attention to the familiar, tho oft-times neglected, fact that "the immediate dividend on a security is not alone the measurement of its value," its prospective value being "equally important," since there are stocks and bonds which pay on present prices five, six, seven, and even eight per cent. When writing the article (Jan. 27) Mr. Munsey predicted:

"The movement of merchandise will start up in another month or so, and from that time on there will be increased activity on the part of all the transportation companies, the railroads, and the steamship lines. In fact, every day now records an improvement in the activities of business and in the movement of grain and cotton and merchandise. And when the heavy business of the fall is reached we shall find ourselves, as we found ourselves last fall and several preceding falls, sorely crippled for lack of necessary transportation facilities to handle the vast products of the earth and of our industries. The wise railroad management will recognize this fact."

Mr. Munsey prints a table of stocks and bonds showing the highest prices obtained for them in 1906 and 1907 and the prices ruling for Jan. 27, 1908, with the changes since Nov. 23, 1907, the dividend rate and the yield at that rate on the prices of Jan. 27. Below will be found this table, with the prices for March 13, 1907, added and showing changes, mainly slight. It should be said here that Mr. Munsey's general advice to purchasers is: "If you buy any of these securities, buy outright, and don't worry about the daily fluctuations of prices. Don't buy on margin."

Three Men of Mark.

In the world of finance and industry in late years have been three remarkable men of whom interesting articles are printed in recent magazines. Of Frank A. Vanderlip, of whom it is no secret that he "will before very long succeed James Stillman as president of the National City Bank, the largest, the most powerful, and the best known bank in America," Charles F. Speare writes in *The Review of Reviews*. Mr. Vanderlip is already "the actual guiding head of the institution six months in the year." It was in the summer of 1901 that Mr. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington and came to this bank as vice-president. He thus found himself in "the most amazing and certainly the most difficult situation in which he has ever been placed." Says Mr. Speare:

"A desk was given to him in a very good location in the parlors of the bank and possessing a pleasant outlook on Wall Street. But no duties were assigned. Here he was, a high-salaried officer, a part of one of the smoothest-running machines in existence, but with no apparent obligation to make this machine go. Mr. Vanderlip let the *role* of critic alone. There was danger of treading on other people's toes; infinite tact, good nature, and diplomacy were required. What he realized most forcibly was that he had been given a chance to find himself, and that the highest premium paid by the business world into which he had been transplanted was for ideas. Therefore he looked around to see where he could broaden the scope of the bank."

Before going to the bank Mr. Vanderlip's experience had been novel enough for a banker's. Born on a farm an hour's ride from Chicago, he had begun life as an

(Continued on page 454.)

RAILROAD STOCKS

	Highest price in 1906	Highest price in 1907	Closing price Jan. 27, 1908	Change since Nov. 23	Annual Dividend Rate	Yield to Purchaser	Closing price March 13, 1908
Atchison	110½	108¼	72⅛	+ 1⅞	6	8.3	71½
Baltimore and Ohio	125⅛	122	87½	+ 9⅛	6	6.8	80⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	199⅝	157½	112¾	+15⅜	7	6.2	116
Chicago and Northwestern	240	205	148	+17	7	4.7	145
Delaware and Hudson	234¾	227½	152¼	+21¼	9	5.9	151
Great Northern	348	189¼	122	+ 8⅜	7	5.7	121
Illinois Central	184½	172	131½	+13½	7	5.3	120
Louisville and Nashville	156½	145⅛	98⅛	+10⅛	6	6.1	95½
New York Central	156¼	134⅞	97⅝	+ 3⅛	6	6.1	98½
New York, New Haven and Hartford	204¾	189	138¼	+ 3¼	8	5.8	131
Norfolk and Western	97⅝	92¼	66	+ 3¾	5	7.6	63
Northern Pacific	232½	189½	127⅜	+19⅞	7	5.5	120⅝
Pennsylvania	147½	141⅜	113	+ 2¾	7	6.2	110½
Reading	164	139⅛	101⅞	+20	4	3.9	102⅜
Southern Pacific	97½	96¼	74½	+ 6¼	6	8	72¾
Union Pacific	195⅞	183	122⅞	+10	10	8.1	122

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

	Highest price in 1906	Highest price in 1907	Closing price Jan. 27, 1908	Change since Nov. 23	Annual Dividend Rate	Yield to Purchaser	Closing price March 13, 1908
American Car and Foundry (pfd.)	105	103	88½	+ 7½	7	7.9	88½
American Locomotive (preferred)	120¼	111½	90½	+ 5½	7	7.7	90½
American Smelting (preferred)	130	117⅞	91	+ 5½	7	7.7	92
American Sugar (common)	157	137½	113½	+10½	7	6.2	118
General Electric	184	163	120⅜	+11⅜	8	6.6	119
National Biscuit (preferred)	118½	117⅜	106½	+16⅜	7	6.6	110
National Lead (preferred)	106¼	103	90	+ 7	7	7.8	92
United States Steel (common)	50¼	50⅜	28⅝	+ 4⅜	2	7	32⅜
Unites States Steel (preferred)	113¼	107¾	92	+ 9¾	7	7.6	97¾
Virginia Carolina Chemical (pfd.)	117½	108	90	+ 5	8	8.9	91½
Western Union Telegraph *	94½	84¼	57½	3	5	8.7	48

* Last dividend paid in stock.

As heretofore often said in these columns, intending purchasers must always bear in mind the vital element of uncertainty in such tables as the above—will the rate of dividend be maintained? Only this month (March 18) the New York Central reduced its rate from 6 to 5 per cent., and predictions were then made that other roads, whose earnings had recently declined, would follow its example at their next annual meetings.

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Age 35	22.10

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Per $1,000

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Age 50	38.83
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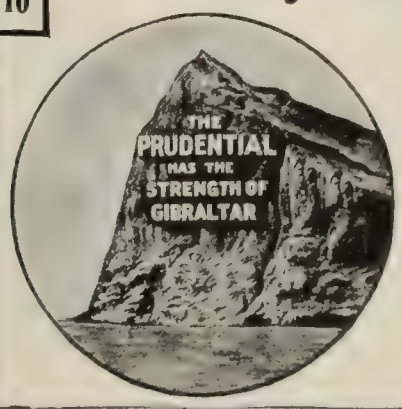

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We own many issues of 5% to 6% bonds, denominations $100 to $1,000, and offer them at attractive prices.

Send for our Booklet D, "An Argument for Tax Bonds." Get our offerings and your name on our mailing list.

References everywhere. Customers in thirty states.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Our business by its enormous growth demands change in location to a more central point. We have therefore removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and request our patrons to address us as below.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON CO.
229 Merchants-Laclede Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Selecting Bonds

It is the consensus of opinion that the bonds of conservatively managed corporations now offer investment opportunities which, to many persons, are not likely to occur again in a lifetime.

We shall be glad to submit to investors copies of our 8-page circular describing in detail a carefully selected list of investment bonds yielding about 5 to 6½ per cent. and suitable for the most discriminating buyers.

Write for Circular No. 454

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
William and Pine Streets New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

apprentice in a machine-shop, the first opening he found after his father's death. When he had saved enough money to pay his expenses, he went for a year to the University of Illinois; became afterward a reporter in Chicago, where he rose speedily to be financial editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, a place in which he won distinction among financial men in that city. When Lyman J. Gage went to Washington as Secretary of the Treasury, he secured Mr. Vanderlip as his private secretary and three months later secured his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the place from which he was called to the City National Bank.

Newton Dent contributes to the *Broadway Magazine* (Feb.) a sketch of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, in which is made the following impressive statement:

"Above him are 100,000 stockholders, who demand dividends; and beneath him are 200,000 workmen, who demand wages. He is the obedient Cæsar of an empire which owns more land than the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; supports more people that there are in Nebraska; employs more men than fought at Gettysburg; sails a larger navy than that of Italy; makes more steel than Germany; gathers in a larger revenue than the United States; and represents more capital than all the banks in the city of New York.

"Judge Gary is not a railroad man, yet the six railway systems of his company, operating 35,000 cars, would reach from New York to Mexico if they were put end to end. He is not a practical manufacturer, yet he is the overlord of 1,700 industrial communities. He is not a miner, yet his company is tearing iron ore and coal from the earth with an army of 40,000 men."

Judge Gary is like Mr. Vanderlip in that he was born on a farm in Illinois. As a boy he chopped wood, fed cattle and went to a country school. He then went to the University of Chicago, read and practised law, served as a county judge, took up corporation law, and "about ten years ago quit law for steel." The story proceeds:

"He and Robert Bacon and others had organized the Federal Steel Company—a two-hundred-million-dollar merger; and the steel men had insisted that he should become its president. This brought him into close touch with J. P. Morgan, who was a director; and three years later, when Morgan set to work on the billion-dollar Steel Trust, his first act was to call in Gary."

To the same magazine Herbert N. Casson contributes a sketch of Samuel C. T. Dodd, "the real organizer of the greatest trust in the world"—Standard Oil—"who rose from a log cabin in a Pennsylvania wilderness," created and protected the trust for twenty-five years, and then died with his name practically unknown to the American people." Says Mr. Casson:

"Dodd lived and died in comparative oblivion, without either fame or millions, when he might have had both for the asking. During that time he was the attorney-in chief the Standard Oil paid $500,000,000 in dividends. It increased its share of the American oil business from four per cent. to eighty-five. It enlarged its yearly out-

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

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IN SMALL DENOMINATIONS
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Secured by: First Mortgage on Rich Agricultural Land
Guaranteed by: American Water Works and Guarantee Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $3,600,000
ESTABLISHED 1882
Protected by: United States Government Legislation

For further reference write to any Bank in Pittsburgh.

Circular and handsomely illustrated volume, "Irrigation," mailed free on request.

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131 South 5th Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.
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is the safest, most convenient and fairest to depositors ever devised. From the moment your money reaches us

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CASHED ANYWHERE—AT ANY TIME, with interest added. The plan is new, the latest and best idea known to modern banking practise. Our Booklet "P" tells all about it. Write for one today.

THE DEPOSITORS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
TOM L. JOHNSON, *President*
CLEVELAND, OHIO

put from a few trainloads of oil to 22,000,000 barrels. And it widened the scope of its activities until it became the most international of all corporations, selling its oil to fifty countries with its own fleet of a hundred steamships. It was he who unlocked the doors of foreign countries."

In early life Mr. Dodd was by turns an errand-boy, grocer's clerk, and printer's devil. After many struggles he became a lawyer in 1859, the year of the first oil-well in Pennsylvania. Of the man's personal side Mr. Casson says:

"Dodd seldom argued a case in court. He had an inborn dislike of publicity and loud talking. When he asumed charge of the principal Standard Oil lawsuits his plan was to push other lawyers on the stage and prompt them from behind the scenes. In the famous investigation of 1888, for example, when the Standard Oil Trust explained itself to the New York Legislature, the voice was the voice of Choate, but the words were the words of Dodd.

"Dodd had none of the instincts of the money-maker. His ability was not in getting wealth, but in organizing it. From his point of view, a trust was not a device to make millions, but rather a smooth-running machine to produce better goods at lower prices. Dodd never asked for a bigger share in the profits he had helped to make. One morning, after he had done an especially fine stroke of legal work, a friend rushed into his office to congratulate him. Several minutes later, a second friend ran in, on the same errand. Then came a third and a fourth.

"'You certainly earned it, Dodd,' shouted one.

"'Earned what?' exclaimed Dodd. 'I don't understand you.'

"'Why,' said the four men, all talking at once, 'your salary has been doubled. You are to get $50,000 a year.'

"'Salary doubled!' repeated Dodd, quite undisturbed at the news. "I hadn't heard of it. Whatever will I do with all that money?'"

HAPPY OLD AGE

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating

As old age advances, we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into sugar.

The phosphates also, placed up under the bran-coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but left out of white flour. They are necessary to the building of brain and nerve cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years and feel as good and am stronger than I was 10 years ago. I am over 74 years old and attend to my business every day.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is 92 years old and attributes his good health to the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum, which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say, 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation; now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"When I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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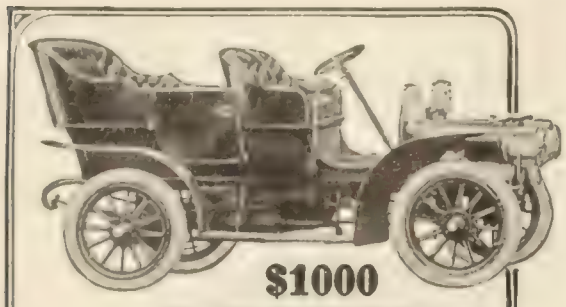

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CADILLAC

The single-cylinder Cadillac is the car that proves its worth 365 days in the year. Through mud, sand or snow, on rough roads, up steep grades, or in *any* test calculated to show the mettle of a motor—here you will be amazed at the constancy, power and endurance of the popular single-cylinder

CADILLAC

This type demonstrates conclusively that there may be *real economy* in automobiling. It is the least expensive of all cars to maintain and operate, bringing all the pleasures of motoring within reach of the average family.

There are actual facts and figures on this up-keep question in our booklet

The Truth About the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One

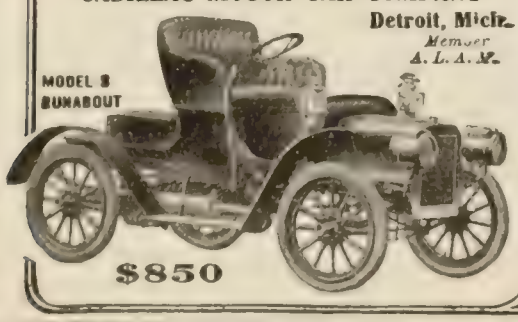
Compiled from sworn statements of 158 owners. Sent on request for Booklet No. 23. The single-cylinder Models T and S are described in Catalog T 23 Cadillac Model H. four cylinders, 30 h. p., $2,500. is described in Catalog H 23; Model G, four cylinders, 25 h p., $2,000, in Catalog G 23

Prices include pair of dash oil lamps, tail lamp and horn.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.



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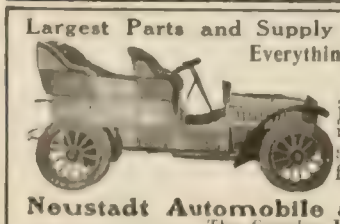

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$15.00 and up. Many of these machines have been in use less than sixty days, are as good as new, and we guarantee them to give exactly the same service. Write us before you buy, stating make of machine you prefer. We will give you the best typewriter bargains ever offered shipped subject to examination

McLAUGHLIN TYPEWRITER EX.

141 Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT POETRY

My Thoughts Go Marching Like An Armed Host.

By William Stanley Braithwaite.

My thoughts go marching like an armèd host
  Out of the city of silence, guns and cars;
Troop after troop across my dreams they post
  To the invasion of the winds and stars.
O brave array of youth's untamed desire!
  With thy bold, dauntless captain Hope to lead
His raw recruits to Fate's opposing fire,
  And up the walls of Circumstance to bleed.
How fares the expedition in the end?
  When this, my heart, shall have old age for king
And to the wars no further troop can send,
  What final message will the armstice bring?
The host gone forth in youth the world to meet,
  In age returns—in victory or defeat?

—*The Evening Transcript* (Boston).

Memory's Ghost.

By Lurana W. Sheldon.

Strange apparition of a vagrant hour,
  Thou comest as a mist from o'er the sea—
  Dim fashioned—gliding silently,
To burst the bud of memory into flower.
Some passing soul has given thee for dower
  A cunning hand with which to touch the heart—
Thrilling afresh the life-blood with thy power
  Till wounds, forgotten, with new anguish smart.
Thou hast no season—neither night nor day
  Can speak thine absence, truly, from our side;
At any step along our fleeting way
  The mocking shadows of thy presence glide.
Face unto face, we mutely stand and gaze,
Knowing thee well—thou ghost of bygone days.

—*Metropolitan Magazine* (April).

A Message.

By Lydia Schuyler.

Come, dear, from the fortresses of granite
  Walling half the world out, half the skies away;
Come where the low land, open by the shore-side,
  Offers to its children what a free land may!

Broad land, level land, leagues of grass and clover,
  Ranks of shining corn-blade and tall tossed plume,
Dark cedar sentinels for long files of forest,
  Goldenrod afire in a smoke of aster bloom.

Wide land, winds' land, level for their coursers
  Whencesoe'er they come with smell of soil or sea
North winds, west winds, whatsoe'er their quarter,
  Straight rush their cavalcades—straight, strong, free.

Far mystic meeting-place of world's marge and heaven,
  Curves the horizon line, perfect to the view:
Hill crest nor mountain breast breaks the mighty circle—
  Round lies the planet 'neath a hemisphere of blue.

This is the glory of the level-lying wide lands,
  This is the splendor that no steep lands know
Glory of the paths where in clear hemicycles,
  World-rim to world-rim, the constellations go.

PEACHES! We offer you 1 Elberta Peach Tree, 1 Red Cross Currant Bush, 1 C. A. Green New White Grape Vine, and 2 Live-Forever Rose Bushes, all delivered to your house by mail for 25 cents, or two of these collections for 50 cents, or four of these collections for $1 00. (Capital $100,000.00.)

Send for free Fruit Catalogue, and a copy of Green's Fruit Magazine. Established 30 years. Five Nursery Farms.

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In thirty days I gained normal weight and health, after vainly searching in America, Europe, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Japan. My new *Free Booklet* explains, summarizes knowledge gleaned during search and gives reasons for man's disease-bondage as compared to lower animals' abundant health. Touches upon all common ailments. *Write now to*

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Made to GUARANTEE

This answers every question of quality to the purchaser of a

Hawes, von Gal HAT

It means that we are responsible to the wearer for the ravages of the weather—a strong statement,—made of our faith in the quality of materials and skill of workmanship which go into **Hawes, von Gal** Hats. As to style, we *make* style—this by virtue of the fact of being the largest producers of men's hats. Leaders always set the pace. With quality guaranteed and style assured, ask your dealer for a **Hawes, von Gal** Hat.

Shapes in stiff and soft hats to suit every face, figure and fancy. $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

We are makers of the Hawes *Celebrated $3.00 Hat.*

Send for catalogue G, illustrating the leading and exclusive styles for Spring and Summer of 1908.

Hawes, von Gal

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The Ewing Reducing Band FOR MEN

Will reduce your Abdomen 4 to 14 inches without the slightest injury to bodily health—no dieting, drugs or exercise.

Made of light materials, lined with thin medicated rubber, ventilated and comfortable to wear—no straps, steels or buckles.

Sold with a positive guarantee.

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MONEY deposited with this bank on our Certificate plan at 6% is safe, because secured by ample capital and careful management. Write for booklet "D."

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CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

Glowing red, golden bright in the sumptuous west land
When the sunsets blossom, they bloom around the sky—
Green and amber northward, rosy in the east realm,
Amethyst where amethyst the southern waters lie.

Thunder drums, levin swords, musketry of rainbursts—
How the midnight battle-crash the whole vault fills!
Day brings the pageant of the white cloud masses,
Lordlier and lovelier than snow-embastioned hills.

Scents of the salt breeze and scents of the clover,
Wild rose and clethra and bayberry's breath,
Glamor of the sea-shine, witchery of mist wreaths—
Hark! they are calling and the summer hasteneth.

Come, dear, come from the shut and hampered valleys,
Come where the waves on the long beaches run,
Come where the bosom of the warm earth is breathing
Cool breaths of ocean in a broad sweep of sun!

—*The American Magazine* (April).

PERSONAL

Cannon-balls of Silver.—Making silver bullion into cannon-balls too heavy to be carried away on muleback, is one way of outwitting highway robbers and road-agents. Senator William M. Stewart, whose Recollections are being published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, tells of an amusing incident from his mining experiences in Nevada where this clever ruse was the means of saving him and his associates the loss of a fortune.

It seems that a company of outcasts had discovered veins of precious metal running across the edge of the ravine which terminated in their resort in Death Valley. Being too lazy to work the find themselves, the highwaymen sold the mines to Senator

GROWING STRONGER

Apparently, with Advancing Age.

"In 1896, at the age of 50 years, I collapsed from excessive coffee drinking," writes a man in Mo. "For four years I shambled about with the aid of crutches or cane, most of the time unable to dress myself without help.

"My feet were greatly swollen, my right arm was shrunken and twisted inward, the fingers of my right hand were clenched and could not be extended except with great effort and pain. Nothing seemed to give me more than temporary relief.

"Now, during all this time and for about 30 years previously I drank daily an average of 6 cups of strong coffee—rarely missing a meal.

"My wife at last took my case into her own hands and bought some Postum. She made it according to directions and I liked it fully as well as the best high grade coffee.

"Improvement set in at once. In about 6 months I began to work a little, and in less than a year I was very much better, improving rapidly from day to day. I am now in far better health than most men of my age and apparently growing stronger with advancing age.

"I am busy every day at some kind of work and am able to keep up with the procession without a cane. The arm and hand that were once almost useless now keep far ahead in rapidity of movement and beauty of penmanship."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE Cluett system has looked out for all the requirements of fit, workmanship, material, finish, graduated sizes and the like, so the only thing that you need to look out for is the Cluett label.

Cluett
SHIRTS
$1.50 and more.

"To-Day's Shirt," a booklet, is yours for the asking.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Makers of Arrow Collars
463 River Street Troy, N. Y.

50 CALLING CARDS $1.00 (INCLUDING ENGRAVED PLATE)

These cards, in script, are as good as they can be made—rich, distinguished, finest grade. Send a dollar, with your name (one line), or ask for a sample if you are skeptical. HOSKINS ENGRAVING leaves a lasting impression of tone and dignity—an exclusiveness such as you seek.

Everything in Engraving.

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Running Water in Country Houses

Every country resident, if there's a stream on his land, can have running water in his house, giving him city conveniences, and in his barn, saving him the drudgery of hand pumping. Simply install a

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

Works day and night without attention. Better than a gasoline engine or windmill. Send for booklet K, and estimate. We furnish towers and tanks.
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CARBO MAGNETIC RAZORS are tempered electrically—the heat can be controlled to a certainty, thus securing an evenness of temper impossible with fire.

Every part of every blade is exactly the same.

Carbo Magnetic Razors require attention less often than any others, and will last a lifetime.

Write for booklet "Hints on Shaving," stating your dealer's name, and whether or not he handles the Carbo Magnetic Razor:—We will then arrange so that you can test one for 30 days without obligation on your part to purchase.

Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN,
445-447 Broadway, New York

Hollow Ground as illustrated	Set of two in leather case
$2.50	$5.50

Double concave for heavy beards	Carbo-Magnetic Strop
$3.00	$1.00

NO HONING — THE Carbo Magnetic RAZOR — NO GRINDING

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CRAVENETTE HATS
Weather Proof

The Mallory Cravenette Hat is DOUBLY Guaranteed

The name of Mallory, since 1823, has stood for the best in men's hat-wear—honest materials, best workmanship, and styles that are accepted as standards.

Besides this guarantee of excellence, the Mallory Cravenette Hat has what no other hat can have—the quality of being *weather-proof* from the Cravenette process. This makes a Mallory stay new in spite of all kinds of weather.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

We send free, upon request, an illustrated booklet of hat styles for 1908.

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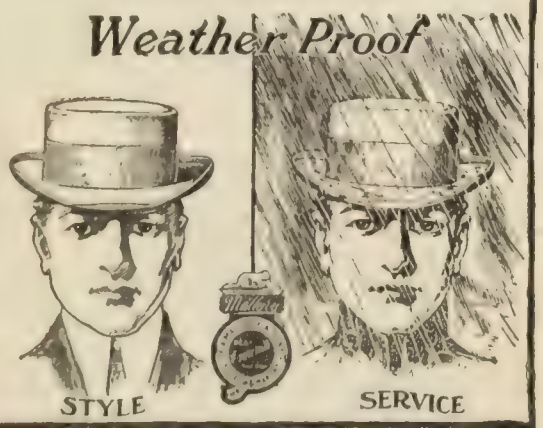
Established 1823
413 Astor Place, Cor. Broadway, New York
Factory: Danbury, Conn.

Weather Proof



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CRAVENETTE HATS

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Simply send us a postal, and receive free our illustrated, 9,059-word Business Booklet which tells how priceless business experience, squeezed from the lives of 112 successful men, may be made yours—yours to boost your salary, yours to increase your profits. Sending for this free Booklet binds you to nothing, involves no obligation, yet it may be the means of starting you on the road to better things. Surely you will not deny yourself this privilege when it involves only the risk of a postal—a penny! Send to **SYSTEM, Dept. 96 151-157 Wabash Ave., Chicago**

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All the Standard Machines **Sold or Rented Anywhere at ½ to ⅔ M'f'r's Prices**, allowing **Rental to Apply on Price**. Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for Illustrated Catalog V.

Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St., Chicago

Stewart and several other capitalists. As he tells the story:

Out of these mines and the ore on the surface we extracted about a million of money; and, if we could have continued a few months longer, we would have received all our investment back without loss. The abrupt termination of the ore involved a large loss to the investors.

While our operations were in progress the outlaws were very cordial, and they seemed to like the locality so well that they could not be persuaded to go away, but hung around and acted affectionate and sociable and kind. We were on such good terms with them that they did not hesitate to ask me when I expected to begin shipping bullion, and then I realized they had sold their mines, not with the intention of giving up the profits, but merely to save themselves the necessity of labor.

Having nothing to do, they occasionally fell out with newcomers of their own character, and used their weapons with remarkable skill. Those who lost their lives in these encounters were regarded as unlucky—nothing more. Wells Fargo & Co. were in the habit of establishing express offices at mining camps which were productive; but, when I tried to make arrangements for an express station at *our* mine, they said that they "guessed not." They said they wouldn't run any risks at Panamint, not with *that* bunch of highwaymen lying around just waiting to swoop down and gobble up every dollar in sight.

We were stumped. We were getting out plenty of ore, but didn't dare to run it into bullion, because the minute we did the property would change hands.

Finally I hit on a scheme. I had some molds made in which a ball of solid silver could be run weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds. Then I began smelting the ore, and I ran out enormous cannon-balls of the precious stuff that could have bombarded a battle-ship.

When the road-agents saw what I was doing, their eyes stuck out of their heads, and they remonstrated with me. They acted as tho I had cheated them out of property, and said I was the meanest man that ever showed up in *that* locality, they'd swear.

"Look-a-here, don't you think you are taking a mighty mean advantage of us?" grumbled one of the bandits one day. "Do you think it's right to play that game on *us*—and after we sold you the mine, too? Why, we can't haul away one of those boulders."

"All right," said I, business is business. If you haven't genius enough to carry this stuff off, why, you'll have to suffer, that's all. You can't expect *me* to be sorry for you, can you?"

Well, those fellows fairly sweated themselves trying to lug one of those silver cannon-balls off, but they couldn't budge it. They rode off on their horses as mad as hornets, and by and by they rode back, and "cussed me out," and said I'd live to feel sorry for being such an ungenerous skunk. And then they rode away, ripping out the most terrible oaths, but presently came back again. It seemed as tho they couldn't stay away from that pile of fine, big cannon-balls.

Half a dozen of them pried, and tugged, and strained, and grunted, trying to hoist one of them on a mule; but that made the mule mad, and by and by he took a hand in the proceedings, and made those outlaws feel pretty sick. After that they gave it up, and while we were loading five of the silver cannon-balls on an immense freight wagon they sat around disconsolate and solemn like pall-bearers at a funeral.

We hauled that silver out of there like ordinary freight, without a guard. There wasn't any place where the outlaws could have driven the wagon except to the settlements, or, I suppose, they would have stolen the whole thing. They could have rolled some of the silver down into a cañon, or something like that; but if they had we could have recovered it, and silver in such large packages couldn't have been circulated freely by outlaws, anyhow.

TRY IT YOUR SELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. **Daus' Improved Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap Size prints 8¾ x 13 in. Price **$7.50**

The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company
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NEW-SKIN
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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New Stories about Whistler.—William M. Chase, the New York artist, has been telling some characteristic and interesting stories about his friend Whistler which show, in some measure, the two opposite sides of his peculiar nature, and lend an intimate touch to the friendship which existed between the two great American artists. Mr. Chase, while traveling about Europe in 1888, became fascinated with Whistler's "Little Miss Alexander," which he happened to see for the first time in the Grosvenor Gallery in London. Obtaining the painter's address, he determined to hunt out Whistler, and several months later he found himself knocking upon his door. To quote a writer in the New York *Sun*:

"The door was at once opened," said Mr. Chase, "by an alert little man, who, after eying me sharply for a moment said: "You are Chase, aren't you?"

"'Yes,' I answered in amazement, 'but how did you know?'

"'Oh, I have heard the boys talk about you,' returned Whistler.

"As to my letter, he tossed it on a couch, unopened, and so far as I know he never looked at it during the whole of my stay in London.

"After inquiring what I intended to do next, he told me not to be in a hurry to go to Madrid, because there were some pictures of his in London that I ought to see. He then conducted me to an exhibition of his works in Bond Street, and devoted himself so exclusively to me that I became quite puffed up.

"During the next few days he directed me to several houses where some of his best pictures were to be seen, refusing to accompany me on the ground that he had quarreled with the people and wouldn't be admitted. One of the pictures I saw was the famous 'Woman in White,' that the owner would not now part with for a hundred thousand dollars. That picture, by the way, was in this country a few years ago and could have been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum for a small sum. This same 'Woman in White' was also turned down by the Paris Salon.

"Whistler told me that the day the exhibition was opened he looked in vain for the picture on the walls, and finally, seeing it propt up face outward on the floor against one of the pillars among other rejected canvases, he felt rested and went home."

After spending a fortnight with Whistler, Mr. Chase was surprized one day to have him suggest that they paint each other's portrait. As the writer continues:

With a wry face Mr. Chase admitted that after the first week they had a row every day. The arrangement was that they should paint the portraits simultaneously and whichever one happened to be especially in the mood should paint while the other posed. Whistler was always especially in the mood, so Chase did most of the posing, and was kept at it so long, because of Whistler's fancy for working far along into the dusk, that he grew almost to hate the master.

One evening just as Whistler had screamed out "This is beautiful, Colonel [for so he had come to call him], bea-utiful!" the long-suffering sitter reminded him that he had an engagement to dine with Lady Blank.

"Dine!" retorted Whistler contemptuously. "Do you suppose I am going to leave a beautiful thing like this just at the crucial moment in order to go and eat with a lot of stupid persons? I'll go later, and they'll be glad enough to see me when I arrive."

It was when Whistler was most natural, Mr. Chase says, that he was most eccentric. One day while on their way to keep an important engagement he stopt to rearrange a greengrocer's stock artistically. An appointment had been made for the sale of some pictures. We read:

The matter was arranged satisfactorily, but when the day came on which Whistler had an appointment to meet his client at a bank where the money was to

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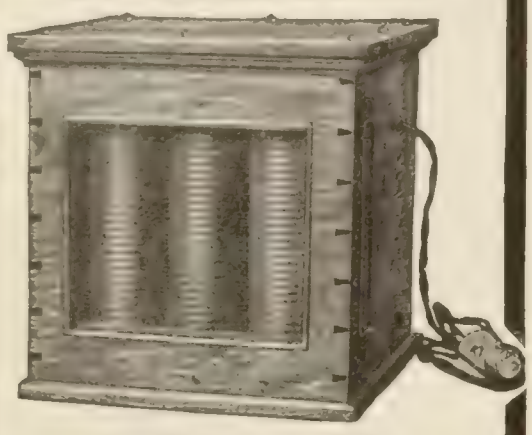

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be paid to him, the artist was engrossed in showing Mr. Chase certain sketches and had to be reminded several times that he would be late and likely to miss his man. He insisted upon Chase accompanying him, and as soon as they were seated in a hansom struck the horse with his long walking-stick and sent him off at a gallop, with resultant profanity on the part of the driver. Mr. Chase said that this incident explained to him what he had frequently noticed, but had not understood—that cabbies never seemed anxious to catch his friend's eye.

After a while Whistler again used the walking-stick to convey the information that he wished to stop, and as the hansom drew up to the curb he exclaimed:

"Chase, look at that greengrocer's. Isn't it beautiful? I think, tho, that I will have him move that box of oranges farther to the right so that they will come next to that green."

Thereupon he alighted and conferred with the grocer, who complied with his suggestion.

Needless to say, the man with the check was indignant when the artist reached the bank, but Whistler soon succeeded in propitiating him.

An Appeal from Mrs. Booth.

March 14, 1908.

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

DEAR SIR:—It has occurred to me that in these early spring months there must be many farmers and inhabitants of the rural districts of our country who would be glad to give a chance to the men in whom I am interested to gain an honest living.

I think that my work for our country's prisoners is pretty well understood by the public. We are trying to give a chance to those whom the world has feared and shunned because of their past prison record and who, when they are desirous of turning over a new leaf and doing right, find it exceedingly difficult to get a foothold in the world of honest labor.

Now I am anxious to place them, not haphazard or under any false colors, but I want them to work for good Christian men who will take an interest in their welfare and give them a chance.

If you can give this request prominence in your paper, I think that it may reach the eye of those who would be willing to correspond with me on the subject I have found in the past that people are sometimes anxious to get these men for small wages to fill hard and arduous positions. This, on the face of it, is not fair and proves exceedingly discouraging to the men, especially when in the old life their work was easy and their profits large. If a man's past is taken advantage of and he is expected to labor arduously for very small and inadequate pay, his discouragement might lead to retrograding. I want our men, therefore, to be placed with those who will deal fairly and squarely by them. They do not ask extravagant wages; they do not expect an easy life; but they can but feel cheered by realizing they are making a success of life and that they are paid what their labor is worth.

I have men who are accustomed to farm work, garden work, the care of stable and horses, men who know something of housework so that they could act as handy man on a gentleman's place, and then I have those who could take the position of laborers and do hard work tho not capable of any skilled labor or do even farm work with supervision.

Hoping that some good results may be heard from this request and that those who seek to fulfil the Lord's command and stretch out a helping hand to those who need it so sorely may see in this a way in which in their little corner of life they may serve the dear Master, believe me,

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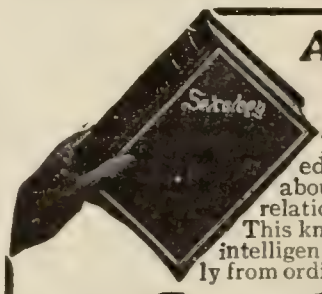

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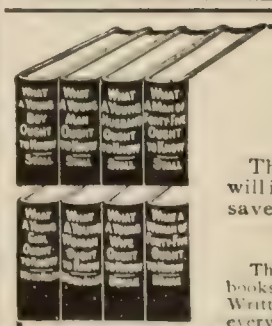

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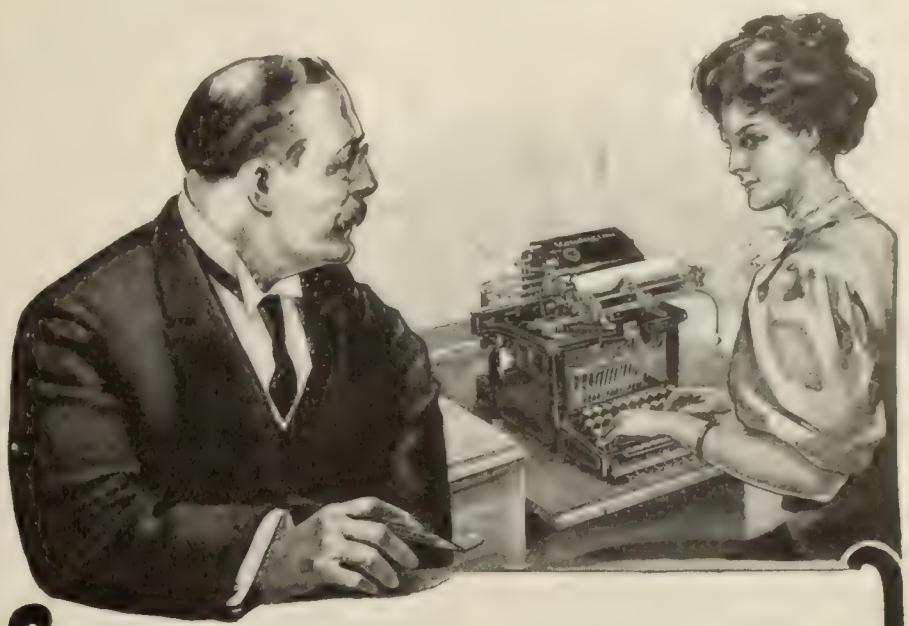

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Informed.—PROFESSOR (awakening)—"Is there anybody in this room?"

BURGLAR—"No, sir."

PROFESSOR—"Oh, I thought there was." (Falls asleep again.)—*The Jewish Ledger.*

An Observing Boy.—A teacher in one of the Chicago schools called an incorrigible to her desk, and grasping his arm firmly, said:

"Young man! The devil certainly has hold of you!"

"Guess yer right, mum."—*The Bohemian.*

Rather Remarkable.—"What was there so remarkable about Hercules cleaning the Augean stables?" asked the professor.

"The fact," answered the student, after some thought, "that so large a government contract could be fulfilled without somebody's being charged with graft."—*Washington Star.*

Selfish Alex.—BILL—"It is said that Alexander the Great, when on a campaign, ate the rations of a common soldier."

JILL—"And did the poor soldier get nothing?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

All She Wanted.—"I want to get some salad," said Mrs. Youngwife.

"Yes'm," said the dealer. "How many heads?"

"O gracious! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Authority.—"Willie, did you put your nickel in the contribution-box in Sunday-school to-day?"

"No, mamma; I ast Eddy Lake, the preacher's son, if I couldn't keep it an' spend it for candy, an' he gave me permission."—*Denver News.*

Where He Lost.—TOMMY—"Do you believe it is fortunate to be the seventh son?"

MICKEY—"Naw! I'm the seventh son.'

TOMMY—"But the fortune-tellers say the seventh son has all kinds of luck handed down to him."

MICKEY—"Huh! All I have handed down to me is me six brothers' old clothes."—*Chicago News.*

The Obliging Butcher.—The parson's wife had sent an order for a leg of mutton, and received in reply the following note: "Dear Madam—I have not killed myself this week, but can give you a leg of my brother, if that will do. Your affectionate butcher John Sirloin."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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A Dilemma.—HE—"So your father thought I wanted to marry you for your money. What did you say?"

SHE—"I convinced him that you didn't, and then he said if that was the case you didn't have any sense."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Settled Income.—"Young man," demanded the girl's father, "have you a settled income?"

"Yes, sir. It has just settled $5 a week, but a fellow ought to be glad to be able to keep his job at any price now, you know."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Lesser Half.—"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding."

"You're looking for a husband, ma'am, not a man."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Awkward.—"I did not see you in church last Sunday."

"I do not doubt it. I took up the collection."—*Bohemian.*

A Safeguard.—MISTRESS (astounded)—"You can't read, Norah? Good gracious! How did you ever learn to cook so well?"

NEW COOK—"Shore, mum, Oi lay it t' not bein' able to rade th' cook-books."—*Town and Country.*

His Position.—"What position does the alderman of your ward take in regard to Sunday saloons?"

"Usually at the side entrance."—*Chicago Tribune.*

How Would He?—MURIEL—"When you eloped with George, did you leave a note telling your people where you had gone?"

GABRIELLE—"Why, of course. If I hadn't, how would papa have known where to send us any money?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

A Lucky Man.—"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk."

"You were lucky," chuckled the youth. "When I first started in life I couldn't walk."—*The Catholic News.*

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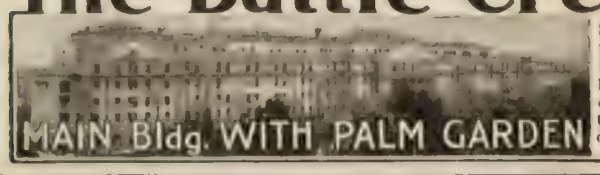

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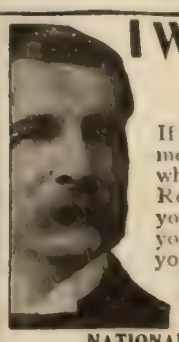

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On the Other Side of His Mouth.—Mrs. Scott—"I like to hear my husband whistle. It shows that he's satisfied and happy."

Mrs Mott—"Is that a sign? Why, mine whistled yesterday when I showed him my dressmaker's bill, and the symptoms were entirely different."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

Indisputably So.—Adam looked at his helpmeet thoughtfully.

"Well," he said in his emphatic way, "there's certainly one honor that is indisputably yours, my dear."

"And what is that, Ad?" queried our first mother.

Adam suddenly smiled

"Nobody can dispute the claim that you are the first lady in the land," he said.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

What Did He Mean?—On reaching a certain spot the driver turned round on his seat and observed to the passengers:

"From this point the road is only accessible to mules and donkeys; I must therefore ask the gentlemen to get out and proceed on foot."—*The Catholic News.*

Changing the Signs.—The lettering on the plate-glass window of a store recently acquired as the site for a new saloon read "ALBUM MANUFACTURER."

A painter was sent for to change it at as reasonable a price as possible, when he informed the successful license applicant that the cheapest and quickest method would be to obliterate the first two letters.—*The Catholic Abstainer.*

She Knew.—Teacher (to new scholar)—"Now, Mary, I'll give you a sum. If your father owed the butcher $13.17, and the baker $11.13, and the coal dealer $27.08 and the landlord $15.10, how much would he have to pay them?"

Answer—"I don't think he would have to pay them anything."

"Why not?"

"Because I think we would move."—*The Junior Herald.*

Rather.—"Who are the most conscientious people on earth?"

"Well, press humorists are as conscientious as any," answered one of the fraternity. "It takes moral courage to clip good jokes and print 'em alongside your own."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Fruits of Experience.—"I'll tell you who is the real green-goods man to avoid."

"Who is that?"

"The man who sells you the fancy crops for your suburban garden."—*Baltimore American.*

A Railroad Man's Knock.—"That famous railroad man, the late Samuel Sloan," said a New York banker, "loved fast trains and hated slow ones. They tell a story about a trick he once played on a railroad whose service was notoriously slow.

"Having, several times, to use this railroad's after noon accommodation, he caused a sign to be painted, which he took from his pocket and hung in front of one of the cars when nobody was looking. The sign said: 'Passengers are requested not to pluck flowers while the train is in motion.'"—*New York Times.*

Her Sweep.—"Your daughter," said the jollying friend, "has such a comprehensive sweep upon the piano."

"I wish," muttered the overworked mother, "she had that same about the house."—*Baltimore American.*

Water Supply for Country Houses *The Problem Solved*

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. **The Ideal Fire Protection.** Send for illustrated Catalogue "O." *Let our Engineers figure out your needs.*

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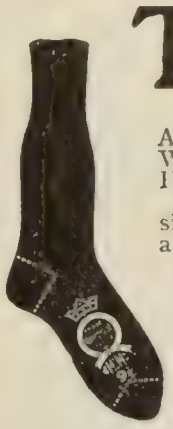
These Sox Insured



Are your socks *insured?*
We insure "Holeproof" Sox.
Here is our guarantee—
"If 'Holeproof' Sox get holes in six months, we will replace them absolutely free of charge."
Some manufacturers "guarantee" their socks and then make

12—weights medium and light—and colors black, light and dark tan, pearl gray and navy blue.

You can buy from your dealer or direct from us, and the price is always $2.00 for a box of six pairs.

Cut out this ad, pin to it Two Dollars for each box of socks desired (remit in any convenient way), specify the size you

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them so cheap they can afford to replace every pair and still make handsome profits.

If we had to replace many "Holeproof" Sox we would be out of business in a year.

We have been making—and guaranteeing "Holeproof" Sox for ten years (we are the original makers of "guaranteed socks") and have grown from nothing to one of the largest sock-knitting concerns in the world.

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"Holeproof" Sox are sold only in boxes containing six pairs of a single size—assorted colors or all one color, as you prefer. Sizes are 9½ to

wish—also colors and weight—and we will fill your order promptly.

We pay the transportation charges.

Order a box of "Holeproof" Sox to-day and ask for our little book "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

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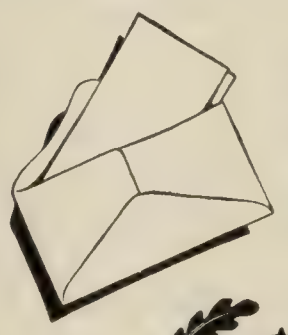

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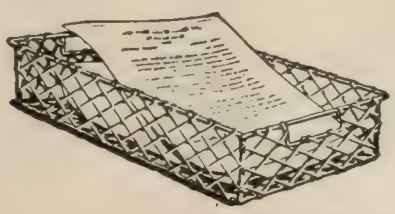

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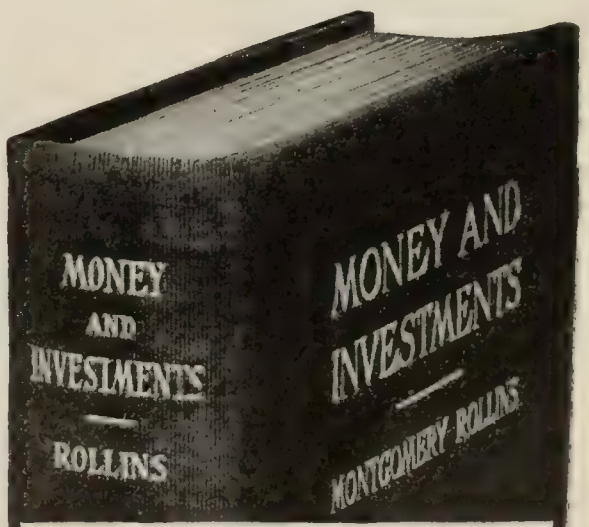

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Any electric light current furnishes the power needed. You connect up the washer the same way you put an electric light globe into its socket. Then all there is to do to start the washer is—turn on the electricity. The motion of the tub (driven by the electricity) and the water and soap in the tub wash the clothes clean. Washing is done quicker and easier, and more thoroughly and economically this way than ever before.

Servants will stay contented—laundry bills will be saved—clothes will last twice as long—where there is a 1900 Electric Washer to do the washing.

These washers save so much work and worry and trouble, that they *sell themselves*. This is the way of it—

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30 Days' FREE Trial—Freight Prepaid

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We ship you an Electric Washer and *prepay the freight.*

Use the washer a month. Wash your linens and laces—wash your blankets and quilts—wash your rugs.

Then—when the month is up, if you are not convinced the washer is all we say—don't keep it. Tell us you don't want the washer and that will settle the matter. We won't charge anything for the use you have had of it.

This is the *only* washer outfit that does *all* the drudgery of the washing—*washes* and *wrings* clothes—saves them from wear and tear—and keeps your servants contented.

Our Washer Book tells how our washers are made and how they work. Send for this book today.

Don't mortgage your pleasure in life to dread of wash-day and wash-day troubles with servants.

Let the 1900 Electric Washer and Wringer shoulder your wash-day burden—save your clothes and money, and keep your servants contented.

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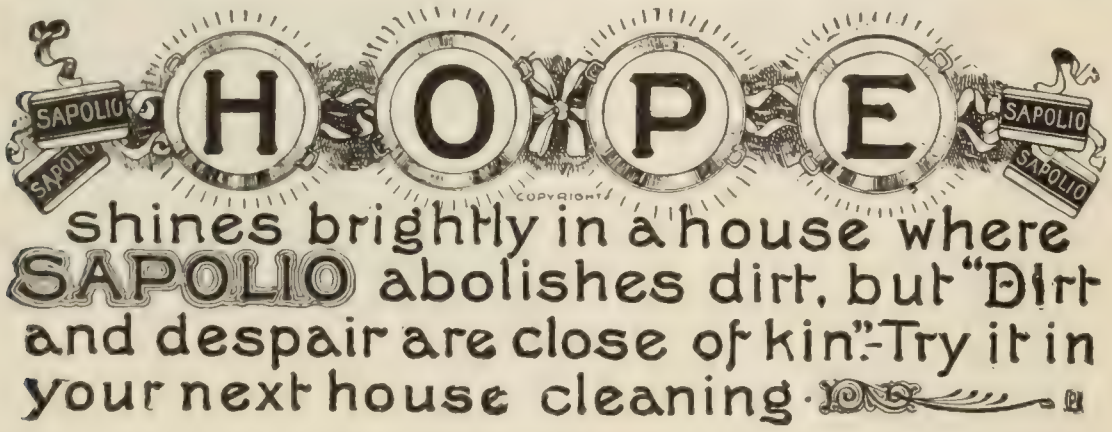

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin."—Try it in your next house cleaning.

Years of Service

The roughest garbageman can't hurt a Witt's. It is built to *resist* knocks. Corrugated, don't dent. Galvanized, don't rust nor rot. No wooden strips to break.

Soap boxes, flour barrels, weak imitation cans perish, vanish, are a constant annoyance.

One man writes he used his Witt 8 years. (That means 832 times in the hands of a garbageman!)

Witt's can is made in Ohio. You can get it anywhere in the United States. Known by the yellow label *Witt's.*

If YOUR dealer hasn't Witt's, don't waste time over imitations. Send to us for Witt's. If you don't like it we'll pay return charges and refund your money.

THREE SIZES:—No. 1, 15¾ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons. ADDRESS

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 14.—The American torpedo flotilla arrives at Panama two days ahead of schedule.

The Superior Court in Venezuela affirms the decision of the lower court imposing a fine of $5,000,000 on the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company for promoting the Matas rebellion.

March 15.—The news that the American battleship fleet will visit Australia is received with rejoicing at Sydney and Melbourne, where great welcomes are promised.

The Russian Minister of Justice asks the Douma to vote $1,000,000 to enlarge the overcrowded prisons.

The Chilean section of the transandine tunnel on the Arica and La Paz Railway is opened.

March 16.—Conditions in Haiti cause the United States, British, French, and German governments to send cruisers to that republic to insure protection of their citizens.

March 17.—The German Government refuses the proposal made by members of the Reichstag's appropriation committee to use the war-fund of $30,000,000 in gold stored in the Julius Tower in Potsdam, to relieve the current needs of the empire.

The Russian Emperor confirms the court's recommendation to commute the death-sentence passed on General Stoessel to ten years imprisonment.

March 18.—General Smirnoff is severely wounded by General Fock in a duel with pistols fought in the ring of the riding-school in St. Petersburg.

March 19.—The leader of the Group of Toil in the second Douma is slain by assassins in Ekaterinoslaf, Russia.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 13.—It is announced at Cambridge, Mass., that the Andover Theological Seminary will remove to Cambridge and become affiliated with the Harvard Divinity School next autumn.

John R. Sanderson, W. P. Snyder, W. S. Mathues, and James M. Shumaker are found guilty of defrauding the State of Pennsylvania in furnishing the new Capitol at Harrisburg.

March 16.—Secretary Taft speaks on negro education at a meeting of the Armstrong Association in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Governor Hughes at Albany appoints ex-Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the Court of Appeals as commissioner to hear the charges against Mr. Jerome.

March 17.—The Assembly at Albany passes five of the banking-reform bills.

March 18.—Judge Wood, in Boisé, Idaho, sentences Harry Orchard to death, but includes a recommendation to the State Board of Pardons.

Washington.

March 13.—The Post-office Appropriation Bill is passed by the House.

Secretary Metcalf announces that the battle-ship fleet on its return to the Atlantic will make a cruise around the world, visiting Hawaii, Samoa, Australia, and the Philippines.

March 14.—Another conference is held at the White House to discuss modification of the Sherman Antitrust Law in its relation to organized labor and pooling by railroads.

March 16.—Mr. Tillman's resolution, in the Senate, providing for an inquiry into the conduct of national banks in the recent panic, is adopted after a lively debate.

The House passes a bill to restore the motto, "In God We Trust," to the coins.

March 17.—Mr. Aldrich reports amendments to the currency bill exempting railroad bonds from use as a basis for emergency currency.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXVI., No. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 937

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

"IT is so unsensational as really to be a first-class sensation," remarks one New York paper of the President's latest message to Congress, the "gentle roaring" of which it contrasts with the "cataclysmic violence" of that of January 31. Whether they regard it as a cause for congratulation, for alarm, or for mildly humorous comment, the editors everywhere seem to be imprest by this contrast. The brevity of the message, its "strangely restrained style," and the fact that "it does not contain a single defamatory word" are noted with various emotions. The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), anticipating the enemy, assures its readers that to regard the moderate tone of the message as "evidence of a weakening or a play for votes on the part of the President" would be worthy of only "the silliest of his critics." Yet in spite of this warning there are some papers which, like the Charlotte, N. C., *Chronicle* (Dem.), exclaim that it marks a retreat, if not a surrender, in his warfare with the trusts. "Mr. Roosevelt has decided that everybody must be happy; that the plutocrat shall lie down with the wage-earner, and a little trust shall lead them," remarks Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal*. Nevertheless, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) points out, "this strangely conciliatory message closes with a threat, the President declaring his intention of vetoing any bill that may be passed granting a water-power right, unless the government is given authority to collect a reasonable charge for the privilege granted and unless a definite time limit is placed on the concession." Other papers find ample evidence of the old Roosevelt in several clauses in which they detect efforts further to centralize authority in the Administration. There is fairly general agreement, however, that "no business interests will be disturbed" by this message.

Altho the President urges that all the matters which he mentions shall be acted upon during what remains of the present session, the press are frankly incredulous of any such result—and this despite the fact that John Sharp Williams offers to bring the solid Democratic vote in the House to the rescue of the Roosevelt program if the Republicans will contribute 20 or 25 votes to the same cause. This program, as set forth in the present message, may be summarized as follows:

"Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation," says the President; or "at least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia."

He recommends "the immediate reenactment of an employers' liability law" protecting the employees of common carriers, and suggests an additional law compensating the Government's employees "for injury or death incurred in its service."

Concerning injunctions in labor disputes he urges that "no temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice"; and that the petition for a permanent injunction should be heard within a few days of the date when the order was issued.

"The Interstate-Commerce Law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements" subject to publicity and the approval of the Interstate-Commerce Commission. The Commission should also be empowered to pass upon the issue of new securities by railroads doing an interstate business.

When "a common carrier or other public-utility concern" goes under the control of a receivership the law should guard the interests of the stockholders by providing that at least one receiver shall be appointed by the Government.

The Antitrust Law, which is now so sweeping as to be "either ineffective or else mischievous," should be modified "for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wage-workers, and for the sake of the farmers." This amendment should permit such combinations and contracts as are not "unfair, unreasonable, and against the public interest." "Nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law."

There should be action in regard to financial legislation.

"Action should be taken to establish postal savings-banks."

"Before the close of this session provision should be made for collecting full material which will enable the Congress elected next fall to act immediately after it comes into existence" in the matter of tariff revision. In the mean time wood pulp should be put on the free list, and the tariff on wood-pulp paper reduced.

"Ample provision should be made for a permanent Waterways Commission, with whatever power is required to make it effective."

The question of amending the Antitrust Law appears to be the chief stumbling-block in this program, to judge by the Washington dispatches. From that source we learn that, while the need of some modification of this law is generally admitted, an opinion prevails among the law-makers that the matter is too complicated, and the issues at stake too important, to permit of hasty legislation. As the President's specific recommendations on this subject will be widely discust, we here quote them more fully:

"The substantive part of the Antitrust Law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority (such as the Commissioner of Corporations acting under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor) be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract, subject to the prohibition contained in the Antitrust Law, into which it was desired to enter, might be filed with the Bureau of Corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity. Within, say, sixty days of the filing—which period could be extended by order of the department whenever for any reason it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the Executive Department having power might forbid the

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SALVE FOR ALL.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

contract, which would then become subject to the provisions of the Antitrust Law if at all in restraint of trade.

"If no such prohibition was issued the contract would then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing had passed without any such prohibition the contracts or combinations could be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing, with a reasonable provision for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations not organized for purposes of profit should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers."

A bill embodying virtually the points here set forth has been introduced by Representative Hepburn, and is now in the hands of the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill is said to be the fruit of six months of consideration and consultation since the National Civic Federation's conference on trusts at Chicago last October. Washington dispatches say that radical Republicans complain that it would "give all to the trusts," and some of the President's friends are quoted as of the opinion that he has "been buncoed" into approving it. Yet in some quarters, the dispatches state, it finds high favor. But "no serious attempt will be made to push it in either branch of Congress," asserts the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) speaks of it as "the President's program for the personal control of the trusts"; and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) asks ironically:

"Do the business men of the United States propose to submit all their innumerable agreements and understandings to the approval of Mr. W. J. Bryan, for instance, who is regarded by many persons as a possible occupant of the White House within the next twelve months? Not that Mr. Bryan is a more unfit person than the present President of the United States to exercise this vast power, greater than was ever before conferred on any human being, but it may be as well to look this matter squarely in the face and have no misconception as to the kind of halter by which Mr. Roosevelt would have the business of this country tied up in a politician's office in Washington. In the hands of a corrupt official this power would make possible the most gigantic corruption the world ever saw."

And the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) exclaims:

"Preposterous! Without public necessity, reason, or demand. Rankly, the brazen assertion of the Roosevelt imperialism! Impotent as may be the immediate result of the document, it ought to be one decisive issue of the campaign. All else in the message is leather and prunella."

Another bill to amend the Antitrust Law has been introduced by Senator Foraker, and, on first acquaintance at least, the press seem to approve of it. Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"The general desire is to legalize reasonable combination. . . . Senator Foraker goes straight at the main point by proposing to lift the prohibition against reasonable combinations whether those combinations are by employers or employed. Under the Foraker bill it will be left for the courts, taking cognizance of particular facts, to define as cases may arise what is reasonable and what is unreasonable."

In connection with the President's recommendations in regard to the tariff, the press are commenting with much interest upon the fact that Illinois has indorsed the Presidential candidacy of Speaker Cannon, the veteran "stand-patter," on a strong tariff-revision platform.

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GENTLE SPRING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

Returning to the general aspect of the message, we read in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

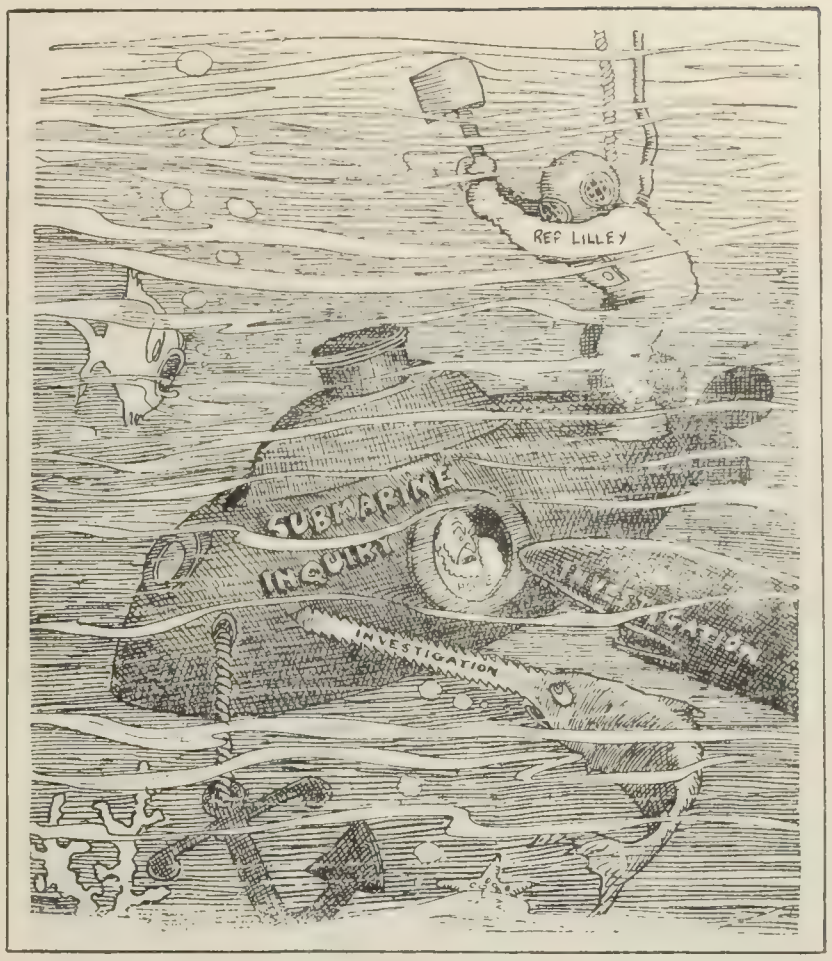
"There can be no mistake in regarding this message as a deliberate effort of the President to harmonize his party, give it some planks for its platform, and prepare it for the dubious electoral struggle upon which it is entering. This is, at last, a business message. The Republican party is to show once more that the great business interests of the nation are its especial charge. Not in vain did the anxious merchants from the West descend upon the White House. They want some spring trade, and they frankly

"LET'S MAKE UP!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

GOING OUT LIKE A LAMB.

SEEIN' THINGS.

COMMITTEE—"What do you see?"
MR. LILLEY—"I can't begin to tell you all, but it's awful!"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



DEEP-SEA SOUNDING!
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Republic*.

STILL UNDER WATER.

told Mr. Roosevelt so, and urged him to be calm and rational. Political leaders have been pressing upon him the same duty of moderation. A critical election is impending, and a policy of 'get together' is necessary. Hence this temperate message, with not one malefactor eaten alive in it, not one purple patch of vituperation to be found within its four corners."

CREATING A MERCHANT NAVY BY SUBSIDY

THAT Senator Gallinger's Mail Subsidy Bill passed the Senate without precipitating a division on party lines, and practically without protest from the Democratic press, is explained by the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) by pointing out that, "unlike the preceding and much more ambitious shipping bills, it raises no new issue and introduces no new principle into the Government's shipping policy." Nevertheless the bill is described by Secretary Taft as "an experiment" which, if successful, "ought to be followed by greater and greater Government contributions to the building up of our merchant marine." The bill has yet to pass the House. What it specifically does is to amend the Ocean-mail-service Law of 1891, thereby increasing from $2 to $4 a mile on outward voyages the compensation paid to mail-carrying steamships of the second class—that is, those having a speed of from 16 to 20 knots—and also doubling the $1-per-mile rate at present allowed to the third-class, or 12-knot, mail-carriers. These vessels must ply, however, between the United States and South American or Oriental ports. If the bill passes the House and becomes law its friends believe that four new lines—two to South America, one to China, and one to Australia—will be established. As a proof that the present subvention is inadequate we are told that during the last twelve months the number of American steamships regularly crossing the Atlantic has been reduced from fifteen to eight. The bill provides for the new contracts $3,600,000 a year for ten years. Southern Democrats were won by the provision that if mail contracts should be made with two lines from Atlantic ports to South America the ships of one of them should call at two ports in the United States south of Cape Charles.

In the argument on the bill stress was laid on the need of an American merchant marine, not only to share in the profitable carrying trade which will follow the commercial development of South America and the Orient, but also to serve as a naval auxiliary force in time of war. Senator Hale pointed out that of the 37 colliers supplying our fleet with coal on its voyage around the world, 28 are foreign vessels. "If there should be war," he asserted, "no government would allow us to use one of these colliers, and without them our magnificent fleet would be as useless as a painted ship on a painted ocean." We are spending from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "with the certainty that 99 per cent. of the vessels which pass through it will be under a foreign flag unless Congress does quickly a great deal more than it has done to revive American shipping."

The word "subsidy," says *The Chronicle* (Dem.), of Charlotte, N. C., "is fast losing its terrors in this section of the country." Many papers, in the far interior as well as on the coast, are in accord with the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) in the opinion that "no more important issue confronts the American people than that of establishing a merchant marine." Our position on the high seas, asserts *The Republican*, is "deplorable and anomalous." "Freight," remarks the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "is the mother of wages, and as 92 per cent. of the earnings of ocean transportation from this country is paid to foreigners, there must be somewhere a neglect that disgraces our native intelligence and industry."

The typical opposition to a ship subsidy is exprest by Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, in an interview in the New York *American*. In the first place, says the Governor, it is favoritism to tax the whole country to help a man who owns a steamship; secondly, it does not make any especial difference whether the ships that carry our commerce do so under an American or a foreign flag. To these objections *The American* replies that "the tax on the whole people" is not to help the man who owns the steamship, but to help "all the producers and shippers and consumers who are

served by the steamship"; and that "the flag on a ship *does* make a great deal of difference in sentiment, in policy, and in trade." There are other papers which suggest that subsidies will not be able to coax into existence an adequate merchant marine as long as the "senseless restrictions" of the Federal navigation laws remain in force. "If American shipping interests," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "were permitted to fly the national flag under conditions as liberal as those enjoyed by the shipping interests of other countries, there would be no need of subsidies to secure available colliers." What we need, asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), is such revision of the navigation laws and of the tariff laws as will "enable Americans to own and operate sea-going vessels at the smallest cost and to trade with distant countries as freely as their competitors." Japan is said to have fully 550 merchant-vessels fit for transport service on the Pacific. "Considerably more than two-thirds of this fleet," asserts the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), "was built in foreign yards, and the Japanese owners were not compelled partially to wreck the vessels and then commit perjury in order to secure Japanese registry for them."

Our need—however it is to be met—of a merchant marine to serve as a naval auxiliary fleet is impressively set forth by Congressman W. E. Humphrey, of Mississippi, in the March issue of a new Boston magazine called *Government*. He says in part:

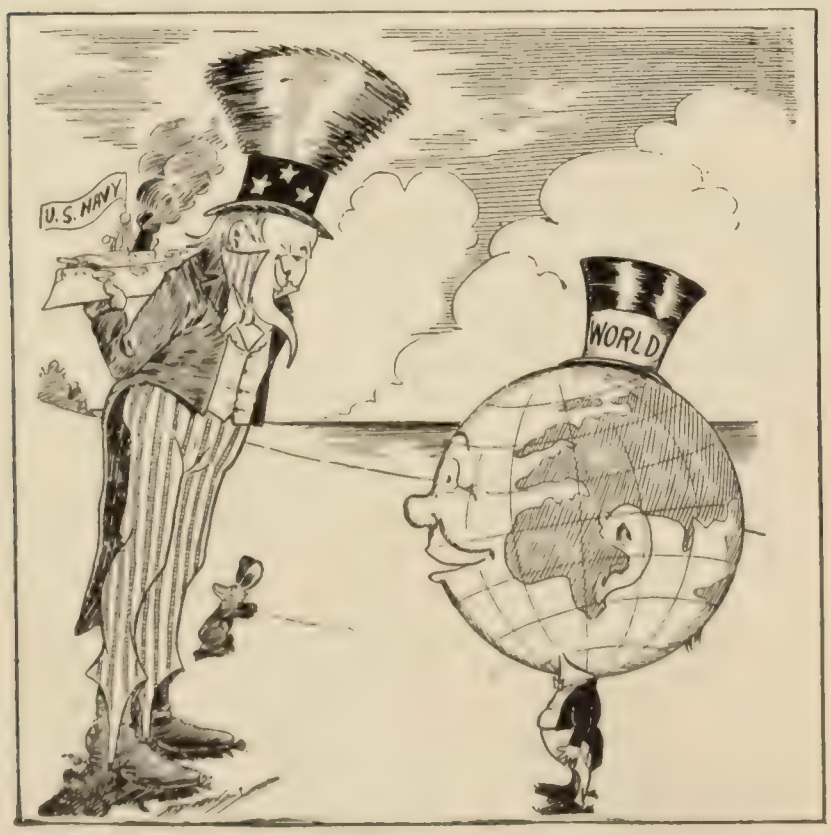
"We spend $100,000,000 annually to upbuild and maintain our Navy, principally, in theory at least, to protect our foreign commerce, our merchant-ships. When the Atlantic fleet reaches the Pacific, with the vessels already there, we shall witness the imposing sight of nineteen battle-ships, ten cruisers, and six torpedo-boat destroyers protecting eight merchant-vessels. . . . . .

"What would be our condition to-day on the Pacific in case of hostilities? The War Department in a recent statement said that, in case of war, that department would need two hundred and thirty-eight vessels as transports for the Army. If all the vessels on both the Atlantic and the Pacific were in their home port and would immediately offer their services to the Government, we would not procure the thirty-eight vessels, let alone the two hundred and thirty-eight. In the same report, the department says that in case of hostilities we would need thirty-eight vessels in fifteen days. We could not get fifteen vessels in fifteen months upon the Pacific, for suitable American vessels do not exist; and even if international law permitted it, which it does not in time of hostilities, we could not purchase foreign vessels suitable for transports, for all first-class foreign vessels to-day are receiving a subsidy from their governments under a contract that absolutely prohibits their sale to foreign governments. . . . Russia and the United States are the only nations that ever committed the costly and criminally stupid folly of spending millions of the public money in the construction of a great navy without at the same time building a merchant marine as an auxiliary to support it, and from which seamen could be drawn for the crews for the vessels of war."

SHELTER FOR PERSECUTED RAILROADS

THE Supreme-Court decisions of last week, holding that recourse to the Federal courts can not be denied the railroads by the recent State laws that endeavored to deny them that privilege, and declaring those laws unconstitutional, are welcomed by a number of papers as being a material help to returning prosperity. These "sound and conservative decisions" have "added to the value and security of every railroad property in the country," says the Philadelphia *Press*; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* is glad that they mark "a turn in the tide of hasty, ill-considered, and in many instances hysterical and vindictive legislation and movements which have imperiled business and struck at the root of the property of those who happened to invest in railroad securities." The antirailroad crusade, declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, has reduced salaries, thrown thousands of railroad men out of work, reduced the train service, thrown some of the roads into the hands of receivers, and crippled nearly all of them. The people should "put a quietus on the noisy demagogs who have started the antirailroad crusade," it adds, for "if this warfare continues it will first cripple the railroad," and "a crippled railroad means a crippled merchant and manufacturer; and a crippled merchant and manufacturer means a ruined farmer." These decisions will counteract all this, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes. They will "halt oppressive State legislation against the railways and other corporations, muzzle the demagogs in the State and national law-making bodies, remove the ban upon capital and enterprise, and will tend to revive the public confidence and restore prosperity to the country."

The decisions that are expected to do all this were handed down



UNCLE SAM—"Shut your mouth and open your eyes and I'll show you something to make you wise."
—Handy in the Duluth *News Tribune*.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
The report that the American fleet will cruise around the world is received with great satisfaction. [Foreign news-item.]
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

A MISSION OF PEACE.

on Monday of last week by a nearly unanimous court, Justice Harlan alone dissenting. They have to do with the clauses in the Minnesota and North Carolina rate laws that forbid the roads, under heavy penalties, to dispute the validity of the rate laws in the courts. The Supreme Court says on this point:

"By reason of the enormous penalties provided in the rate laws, by way of fines against the companies and imprisonment of their agents and employees, the companies were in effect prevented from ever questioning the validity of those laws, as the risk of confiscation of property and imprisonment of agents in case the companies failed in their defense was too much to undertake in order to obtain a judicial decision of the question of such validity.

"Such laws are therefore held unconstitutional, as they prevented the companies from resorting to the courts, and therefore deprived them of the equal protection of the laws."

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, is quoted as saying that he may call an extra session of the legislature to frame a new rate law that will meet the views of the Supreme Court. If the Court objects to heavy penalties for violation, however, the Governor thinks, the position of the State will be greatly weakened. The St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch*, likewise, thinks a law will be worth little without penalties severe enough to curb the railroads, and it expresses a belief that the Federal Government is absorbing all the powers of the States. The Minneapolis *Journal* agrees that "we are traveling pretty fast in this country toward a more centralized form of government"; and the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, speaking for the other State involved, thinks that States' rights died at Appomattox, and the only thing for the Southern people to do is to recognize the inevitable.

Many other papers, like the New York *Tribune* and *World*, the Brooklyn *Times*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Louisville *Post*, regard these decisions as another step toward the centralization of power in the Federal Government; but this view of the matter is disputed by such papers as the New York *Press* and *American* and the Washington *Post*. To quote *The Post*:

"It is somewhat surprizing to hear prominent men in Congress refer to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina railroad-rate cases as 'abridging the rights of the States' and 'enlarging the power of the Federal Government,' and 'giving the Federal courts greater powers.' . . . . . .

"The right of a State to regulate railroad rates is not denied. Nor is the jurisdiction of State courts abridged or denied. But the Supreme Court does hold that when a State enactment is alleged to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States a Federal court may take jurisdiction equally with the State courts. The railroad companies had the choice of forum, without any invidious distinction between the courts. And after a Federal court has taken jurisdiction of a case, and before any proceeding in a State court is commenced, the Federal court has authority to decide the case, and to enjoin any person from proceeding in a State court until the Federal court has proceeded to judgment.

"It was the attempt of two States to usurp powers not belonging to them, in violation of the Constitution, that called forth the decision of the Supreme Court. The Federal power is not enlarged, nor the State power abridged, but the good, common-sense, honest judgment is reached that no State may make a railroad-rate law that will deprive a railroad company of the right to have its rights determined in open court."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* comments thus on the effect the Supreme Court's action will have in that State:

"It will have a far-reaching effect in curbing radical and ill-advised legislation which has so harmed the country. The decision stands as a bar to the enforcement of a considerable portion of the ill-advised enactments of the last legislature. It foreshadows the almost certain defeat of the State in the litigation now pending and which may ultimately go to the Supreme Court. In this litigation the State of Alabama is represented by some of the ablest attorneys that the bar of Alabama has ever known. But they were in court defending legislation which in spirit and effect is opposed to the fundamental fairness and justice which should characterize all legislative enactments."

ADMIRAL EVANS ON NAVAL ARMOR

NEWSPAPER comment is rife over the opinion of Admiral Evans on the position of our battle-ship armor. One paper holds that the Admiral supports the critics of the Navy; another holds that he does not. A careful examination of his views seems to show that he held one opinion last summer, and a modified one

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY,

Who will be in command of the battle-ship fleet when it visits Japan. He was the naval delegate to the second peace conference at The Hague.

at the completion of the voyage around South America. Last summer, in an official communication, he is quoted as saying:

"It will be remembered that all our ships are now of greater displacement than that of their original design, and in consequence they not only have an increased draft of water, but in the case of armored ships their armor belt is practically awash at load draft, which leaves them, as far as protection is concerned, but little better than armored cruisers."

In a report just received from the Admiral, however, he say there are "arguments on each side." Thus:

"Judging from the figures contained in the several replies from commanding officers which relate to this subject, it would appear that better protection might have been afforded had those belts been originally placed between six inches and one foot higher; this on the theory that the commanding officer would admit sufficient water before an action to sink the belt to within about eighteen inches above the water-line. But even this is open to question, for it has been noted that even when heavy-laden and in the smooth to moderate seas which have thus far characterized this cruise the ships frequently expose their entire belt and the bottom plating beneath.

"It must be remembered that even a five- or a six-inch shell (of which there would be a great number) could inflict a severe and dangerous injury if it struck below the belt, while otherwise the water-line, even with the belt entirely submerged, is, on account of the casemate armor and coal, immune to all except the heaviest projectiles. The fact is that under the sea conditions in which battles may be fought a belt of eight feet in width, if considered alone, is too narrow to afford the desired protection wherever it

may be placed, and the question becomes an academic discussion, with certain arguments on each side. It is understood that on the latest ships this question is of little import, as the citadel armor is only one inch less in thickness than that on the water-line, and for those ships already built it is believed that when the bridges are removed and all weights which will be landed should war break out are taken into consideration the ship will rise to the six to twelve inches which is believed to be the maximum that it could be desired to raise them."

Another report showing that the long cruise has not been without its lessons in this matter comes from Naval Constructor Richard H. Robinson, who is with the fleet. He writes:

"As to the much-vexed question of armor-belt location, the weather and sea conditions of this trip have been unusually good, but even under these conditions the bottom of the belt of the various ships has been frequently visible, due to pitching and rolling, and it would seem that the location of the bottom of the belt was not excessively low, as an injury below the belt would be much more serious than one above it and could be made by a shell of any caliber when the bottom of the belt is exposed."

LA FOLLETTE'S THEORY OF THE PANIC

INTERESTING but unconvincing, like the prehistoric monster reconstructed from a single tooth, says the Minneapolis *Journal*, is Senator La Follette's theory that the late panic was deliberately brought about by the Rockefeller-Morgan interests for "speculative, legislative, and political reasons." Altho this theory came to birth within the august walls of the Senate, the bulk of the press have so far declined to take it seriously. Some papers, less incredulous, are ready to admit that at least the panic was taken advantage of "by some men already rich to enrich themselves further." The Detroit *News* goes further and remarks that the Senator from Minnesota "has put into plain words and logical sequence suspicions which have been widely entertained throughout the country since the middle of October last." And it goes on to say:

"He has voiced an opinion that prevails in the President's Cabinet. It is a purely circumstantial case, but strong enough for all that to convince a considerable portion of the jury before whom it has been presented. It is not to be expected that there will be any other defense than a flat denial."

It is not necessary, says the San Francisco *Call*, to accept the theory in full, "but it is well established that Morgan and Rockefeller profited enormously by the crash in New York." "When they 'saved the country,'" it adds, "they made the country pay through the nose for its safety."

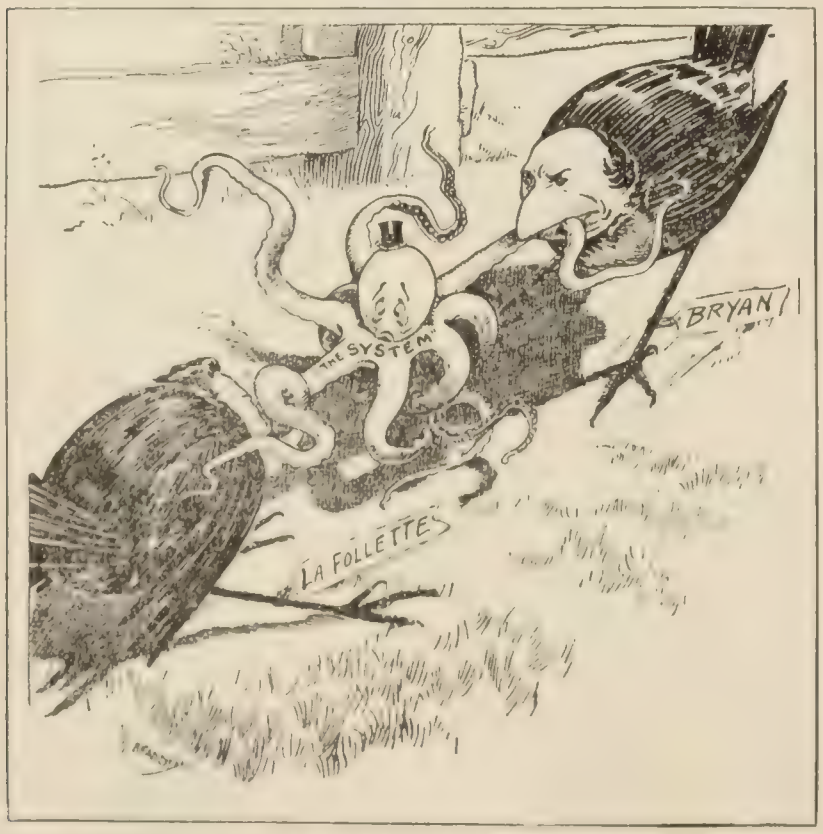
The Senator's theory was advanced in the course of his attack upon the Aldrich Currency Bill. He said in part:

"There were no commercial reasons for a panic. . . . A panic came. I believe that it needs only to be followed step by step to show that it was planned and executed, in so far as such a proceeding is subject to control, after once in motion. Such a statement, without support in facts warranting it, would deserve condemnation. To withhold such a statement, to shrink from plain speech, setting forth the facts in so far as they can be uncovered, is, in the discussion of this legislation, a plain public duty."

After describing conditions on the New York Stock Exchange on October 24, the day of the crisis, he went on to say:

"How perfect the stage setting! How real it all seemed! But back of the scenes Morgan and Stillman were in conference. They had made their representations at Washington. They knew when the next instalment of aid would reach New York. They knew just how much it would be. They awaited its arrival and deposit. Thereupon they pooled an equal amount and held it. Then they waited. Interest rates soared. Wall Street was driven to a frenzy. Two o'clock came, and interest rates ran to 150 per cent. The smashing of the market became terrific. . . . Then, at precisely 2.15, the curtain went up with Morgan and Standard Oil in the center of the stage with money—real money—twenty five millions of money, giving it away at 10 per cent. . . . . .

"And so ended the panic. How beautifully it all worked out! They had the whole country terrorized. They had the money of the deposits of the banks of every State in the Union to the amount of five hundred millions, nearly all of which was in the vaults of the big bank groups. It supplied big operators with money to squeeze out investors and speculators at the very bottom of the decline, taking in the stock at an enormous profit. In this connection the operations of Morgan and Standard Oil furnish additional evidence of the character of this panic. We have record proof of their utter contempt for commercial interests, not only for the country generally, but for legitimate trade in New York City as well. . . . They ministered to the needs of Wall



ONE OF SPRING'S LITTLE TRAGEDIES.
The early worm doesn't know which way to turn.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

NOT THE GAME HE WANTED.
—Osborn in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

THE EARLY BIRDS.

Street, quite deaf to the appeals of commerce. Their course was that of men who were playing with the credit of the country for a purpose."

Owing to the enormous growth in trust consolidation less than a hundred men, he says, now control the industries of the whole country. "Along with this enormous increase in trust power," he asserts, "has gone a steady process of centralization in the control of that power, until now the entire situation is dominated by the Standard-Oil-Morgan combination"—the old fights between these two great powers having been laid aside. With this enormous concentration of business, says Mr. La Follette, "it is possible to create artificially periods of prosperity and periods of panic."

THE ANARCHISTS AND THE BIG STICK

WHATEVER may be the opinion of the press on President Roosevelt's big-stick policies in connection with monetary and political affairs, they seem unanimous in support of his suppression and exclusion from the mails of *La Questione Sociale*, the Italian newspaper of Paterson, N. J., charged with openly advocating assassination. The attitude assumed by the editor of this organ—who holds that the right of free speech and the laws protecting a free press entitle his publication to the use of the mails—the New York *Post* believes is "as nearly undebatable as any criminal action could be. Not even a jury of philosophical anarchists," it says, "could reasonably withhold punishment from their colleagues who preach deliberate murder in the name of a creed of brotherhood," and the New York *Commercial* points out that "for outgivings far less violent and incendiary than those of *La Questione Sociale* and of less frequency Herr Most was sentenced to a long term in prison back in 1901 following the assassination of President McKinley, and the publication of his newspaper was stopt."

The actual menace of such teachings, naïve and illogical tho they be, is emphasized by the attempt of a youth named Silverstein to blow up a squad of policemen in Union Square, New York, on Saturday last. Had not the bomb exploded prematurely —mutilating Silverstein and killing a bystander—the result would probably have been a repetition of Chicago's Haymarket massacre of twenty years ago. The occasion of Silverstein's attempt was a mass-meeting of New York's unemployed, announced by circulars calling upon men to come out from "their dark and stuffy tenement holes and to a risky war." "Like all the crimes of the anarchists," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "this one was without rime or reason; and it is this utter lack of reason which makes anarchy so hard to deal with."

The Chicago *Daily Socialist*, discussing the Government's action in the case of the anarchist paper, asserts that "the suppression of this paper by executive decree" establishes a dangerous precedent; but it adds that "there are probably fewer readers of *The Daily Socialist* than of almost any other paper in the United States who agree with the principles taught by *La Questione Sociale*." And *The Daily People*, an organ of the Socialist-Labor party in New York, agrees "that, providing *La Questione Sociale* made use of the language it is accused of, the Post-Office Department has done good" in suppressing it. *The People* goes on to say:

"The working class, in its march upon the capitalistic state, which it aims to capture and abolish, rearing in its stead the Socialist or industrial state, can not keep its skirts too clear of the propaganda of physical force only. This fight must be fought out, if fought out at all, on the civilized plane of expression of will of the majority by the ballot, and the counting of that ballot. Only if the manifest will of the majority will have been ignored and contemned by the defeated minority, will physical force be justifiable. Until then, only harm and disaster can come of the teachings of the dynamiter."

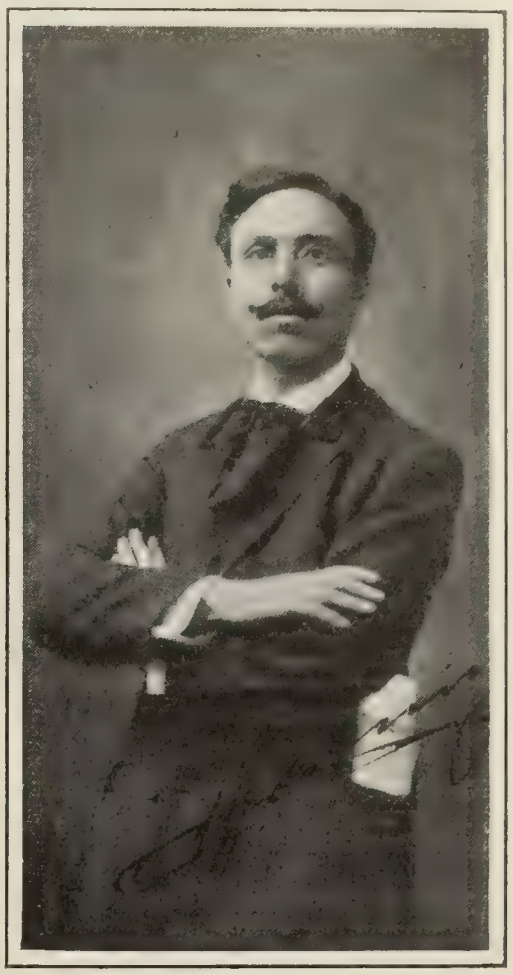
The article which led the Mayor of Paterson to appeal to President Roosevelt to annul the second-class mailing privilege of *La Questione Sociale* is as follows, according to a translation printed in the New York *Tribune:*

"We want everybody to be with us. We invite everybody to get together and arm themselves. Seventy-five per cent. have a knife in the house which will only cut onions. It will be a good thing for everybody to have a gun.

"When we are ready the first thing to do is to break into the armory and seize the rifles and ammunition. Then all the people will be with us as soon as they see this. The next thing to do is to get hold of the police station, and when the police see that they are not strong enough, the chief of police will ask for soldiers.

"Even at that the dynamite is easy for us to get. Twenty-five cents' worth will blow a big iron door down. We don't want to forget that the dynamite will help us to win. Two or three of us can defy a regiment of soldiers without fear. We will start when no one is thinking anything about it. Then we can beat them man for man. At that time show no sympathy for any soldier, even if they be the sons of the people.

"As soon as we get hold of the police station it is our victory. The thing is to kill the entire force. If not, they will kill us. After we have done this the first thing to do is to look out for ourselves and then for the people who helped us. We must get into the armory and in case we can not, then we will blow it down with dynamite. Then when we are ready we must set fire to three or four houses in different locations on the outskirts which will bring out the fire department and all the police. Then we will start a fire in the center of the city. This will be an easy thing to do, as the police and firemen will be on the outskirts."



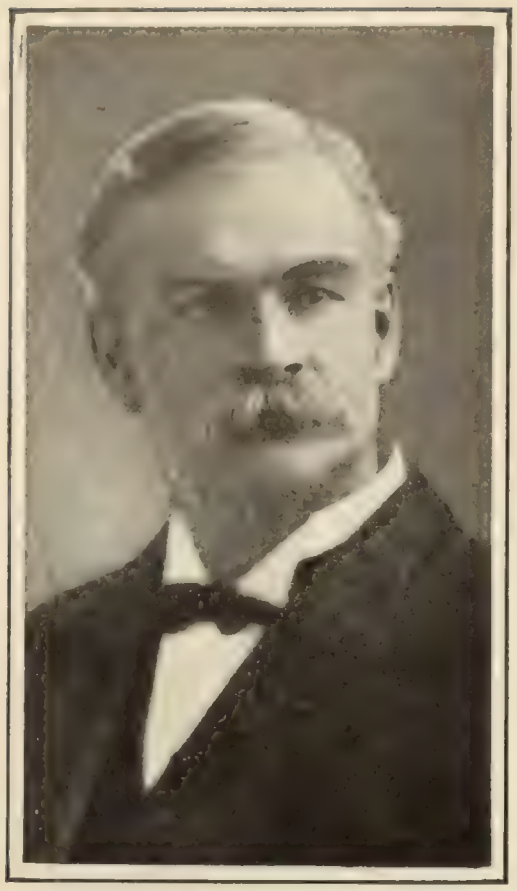
LUDOVICO CAMINITA,

Editor of the suppressed anarchist paper, *La Questione Sociale*. He consoles himself with the following reflections: "The strong winds extinguish a small flame, but revive a big fire. So are the strong persecutions against the true liberty. They destroy the feeble spirit of a so-called free-thinker, but reenforce the revolutionary spirit of a true apostle of liberty."

The editor of the suppresst paper says he will merely start a new one under another name, perhaps in some other city.

WHY MR. LITTLEFIELD RETIRES

THE resignation of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield from the House of Representatives is calling forth a series of varied and conflicting comment. Mr. Littlefield's reduced majority in his last election and the antagonism which the Labor party, led by President Gompers himself, has shown toward the Maine Representative, lead some to question the entire sincerity of his statement that he was "constrained from a sense of duty to his family to resume the practise of law." "It is not improbable that had there been practical unanimity among his Republican constituents for his renomination next summer that 'sense of duty' would not have prest in on him so irresistibly," the New York *Commercial* (Com.) remarks. And the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) believes that cynics "will point to Littlefield's reduced majority as an indication that he prefers jumping to waiting for the push that makes



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CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD.

He resigns from Congress, "constrained from a sense of duty to his family to resume the practise of law."

lobbyists and hangers-on of many former public servants who lag superfluous on the stage long after their inefficiency or divided service has been discovered."

With this view of the matter, however, the majority of the press do not agree. "He was last elected against Gompers's opposition and could have been again," the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) affirms. We read further:

"His right to release to private life has been earned, for as State legislator, Speaker, Attorney-General, and Representative since 1896, he has served his State even brilliantly as well as faithfully."

And the New York *Post* (Ind.), after briefly reviewing his fight against organized labor, finds the only ray of comfort in the fact that Mr. Littlefield "will serve through this session, to speak the truth, both in the Judiciary Committee and on the floor of the House, about the un-American pretensions of Gompers and his kind." "He is of the stiff-necked generation of statesmen, a dwindling breed," remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), in speaking of the Maine Representative's political independence and hinting at a possible conflict with the leaders of his own party at Washington. To quote further:

"Mr. Littlefield is the kind of public man whose retirement from the public service is a real loss, especially in this time of feeble knees. He is able. He is honest. He is brave. He is absolutely independent. He even dares to be a little cranky once in a while. He has his own convictions. He doesn't borrow them. He won't give them up for anybody's threats or cajolery. He won't sell them for votes. . . . Subservience to the Executive, worship of the popular idol, is not in his line."

This phase of the resignation is also commented upon by the Boston *Herald* (Ind.). We read:

"It is a serious thing if Congressional service is made impossible or intolerable to any Representative of the people who does not wear the party collar. It is an open secret that an effort in this direction has been made in the case of Congressman Little field, and it is more than a suspicion that the fact is at least contributory to his resignation."

In commenting upon Congressman Littlefield's inability to stay in Congress because of financial reasons, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) sees cause for grave alarm. To quote in part:

"On the one hand we have direct primary laws, and the agitation for them which puts their principle more or less into force even where there are not such laws. The effect is to impose on a successful candidate the vast expense of two election campaigns.

"The candidate must seek even his nomination from the whole body of the party voters. He must somehow make a general campaign within his own party before making one against the other party. And all this takes time and money. . . . . .

"Nor can friends who believe in him come to his aid. If in a position to give the large sums required, they are probably connected with joint-stock companies, as are practically all men today of large means. And political contributions from joint-stock companies or men associated with them are regarded with suspicion even where not legally prohibited."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SING SING and Standard Oil are accused of stealing water. There are a lot of thieves in Sing Sing.—*New York American.*

MR. HEARST is said to be grooming one Thomas L. Hisgen, a Massachusetts axle grease manufacturer, for the Presidential nominee of the Independence League. Useful man around the Hub, perhaps, but will he be any good anywhere else?—*Chicago Post.*

SENATOR ALLISON'S period of service in the Senate may have been longer than anybody else's, as the Washington *Herald* says, but Senator Platt's has certainly seemed longer.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

FASHION note. Purses come flatter this year.—*Florida Times-Union.*

W. J. BRYAN is going to be the next President, or somebody else will.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THIS is a sad but not unusual year. The last survivor of the charge of the light brigade has died again.—*Chicago Daily News.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, being a persistent man, is still planning to get some real work out of the present Congress.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE American heiresses who have their eyes fixed on royalty appear to neglect the extensive opportunity in Turkey. Besides, the Sultan needs the money.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

QUITE a number of new political parties have started up for the purpose of abolishing hard times, but the chances are that hard times will abolish the parties first.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SENATOR BOURNE was premature in awarding to Judge Noreross his $1,000 prize for the best essay on "Why Roosevelt Should Have a Second Elective Term." Had he but held up the award for another twenty-four hours the prize would have gone by acclamation to the gifted author of that unanswerable essay entitled "Special Message to the Senate and House of Representatives."—*New York World.*

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"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe
Whose progeny here are presented by Pughe.
She petted and pampered and coddled the brats,
And guarded her brood from the bad Democrats."
—Pughe in *Puck.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON SWEDEN

A SCHEME of Russia to fortify the Aland Archipelago has caused considerable stirring of hearts in Sweden. Aland lies between Russia and the latter country, and by treaty provisions Aland can not be fortified by Russia without the consent of England. Sweden seems to be shaking in her shoes lest Russia's fortress on that part of the Baltic should threaten her own safety and result in her sharing the somewhat melancholy fate of Finland. Hence her appeal to England. The press of Stockholm utter the shrieks of a flock of poultry which see the hawk hovering in the air. But they point out to England that she too is involved in the common danger. Mr. E. A. Sith, writing in the *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm), plainly declares that "a powerful Russian fort, with a strong Russian garrison and fleet in the Aland Archipelago, will certainly prove to be the first nail in Sweden's and, later on, in England's coffin."

Sweden has a real dread that some day she will be made a Russian province. We read in the press that King Oscar felt the disconnection of the two nations mostly on account of the weakness brought upon Sweden by the severance of the tie. The Swedish dread of Russia is well illustrated by the article from the paper cited above, from which we quote the following sentences:

"It is of no use trying to convince ourselves that Russia, after having got her own way respecting Aland, will be contented with developing her fleet and its power merely in the Aland group of islands. The curiosity peculiar to seamen will soon give us the honor of visits from Russian squadrons in our archipelago, which probably would be examined by dark and in daylight and sounded with the lead. But such visits and investigations are not permitted even if they are sometimes tolerated. They can result in unfortunate inquiries, and the powerful side can then give evidence of possessing a very irritating temper, which can lead to unhappy conflicts.

"We do not doubt that a united Fatherland with concentrated strength would be able to keep out an eventual invader for many years, but if the antimilitary feelings gain a footing in the army and navy our power would probably be weakened to a considerable extent, and the day would not then be far distant when our antimilitarists would have a five years' training period in East Asia with Japan before them and the cat-o'-nine-tails behind.

"Then Russia, with her innumerable resources for collecting men, would gradually be successful in stifling us, and in obtaining a harbor on the North Sea—then comes England's turn.

"Don't come to us saying: it can never go so far because it must also depend upon what compensation Russia can offer Germany. It is not at all absolutely impossible that Russia in a more or less distant future can have appropriated at least a part of the Scandinavian peninsula."

England, says this writer, is remotely involved in this diplomatic and military advance of Russia, and England ought to wake up to the danger of her situation. She is likely to have another adversary on the German Ocean. To quote further:

"When this step has been taken Russia has secured just what she needs and desires: a first-class recruiting field for her fleet. When Sweden and Norway have become nothing else upon the map than Russian provinces the English fleet would no longer have to fight against a navy manned merely by Asiatics or Russians, but with quite another and extremely capable element.

"Has England weighed the importance of these possibilities? Every successful step the Russian Eagle makes in a westerly direction in favor of her position for attack and defense brings her nearer to the British Isles."

THE (RED) RUBBER KING.
A British view of Leopold, from the London *Daily Chronicle*.

ENGLAND'S "GRAB AT THE KONGO"

THE more humanitarian England becomes, the more the suspicions of Belgium are aroused, especially when England's benevolence takes the form of threatened interference in a colony that might be brought under British control. "The latest London farce has been well played" in Parliament by Lord Cromer, with the intention of preparing European public opinion "for an English grab at the Kongo," remarks one Brussels paper sarcastically. "Lord Cromer," we are told by the *Vingtième Siècle* (Brussels), "very craftily made known the plan of the conspirators." The ex-viceroy of Egypt proposes to "internationalize" the Kongo, it remarks, as he "internationalized" Egypt. This Liberal Belgian organ, just on the eve of the transfer of the Kongo by annexation to the Belgian nation, largely through the influence of Liberal politicians, proceeds in the following bitter strain:

"Everybody knows that Egypt does not belong to England. Egypt has been 'internationalized.' To all intents and purposes it is English. The English are the masters of Egypt, and the wealth of Egypt serves only to enrich the English. Legally, however, Egypt is 'international,' and it is this legal fiction that has opened the way for English occupation and exploitation. . . . It may appear marvelous that England should be able to lay hands on the Kongo under the pretense that the Kongo is the common property of all the Powers. But Lord Cromer understands perfectly how to do that sleight-of-hand trick. He is in the business. He served his apprenticeship and won his spurs in Egypt."

This writer goes on to show the secret of England's motive in Egypt, and declares that people have only to cast their eyes on the map of Africa to see that the Kongo lies directly in the way of the Cape-to-Cairo route, and will be an obstacle to the free enjoyment and monopoly of that route by England unless it becomes an English possession. This invective against England is taken up by another Liberal organ of the Low Countries, the Amsterdam *Matin*, which says of the evil report of atrocities in the Kongo: "Remember that the English Government calumniated the Boers before assassinating them." It is, we are told, England's policy to take the lion's share in dividing up Africa between herself, Germany, and France, and expelling Belgium. Thus we read:

"The Kongo State occupies the very center of the Cape-to-Cairo route. The hour of its death has therefore struck. England began by annihilating the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which she found across her path on emerging from the boundaries

of her Cape Colony and Natal. Then, farther along, were Portuguese claims, which she swept aside. Now, still farther along, it is the Kongo State that blocks the way—that State which had the impudence to form itself in Central Africa at the very moment when England was restoring order in the Sudan, ostensibly for the weak Egyptian Government, but in reality for the purpose of

THE ETERNAL FIREBRAND.

A German view of the London *Times*, from *Ulk* (Berlin).

clearing the way for the railroad. . . . Hence this frenzied campaign against the Kongo Government, these attacks upon Leopold II., these accusations of atrocities against the Belgians. She seeks (in accordance with the method employed against the Transvaal) to discredit the administration of the Kongo to such an extent that the Powers signatory to the Berlin Act will feel themselves in honor bound to declare the political bankruptcy of Belgium and to undo all her work. It is only the simple-minded who imagine that England will leave us in peace after we shall have annexed the Kongo. Even if we do everything she demands, she will invent new grievances, she will seize upon anything and everything in order to show that the Belgians are unworthy of their mission."

The writer adds that France and Germany are to be won by bribery to wink at England's machiavellianism, and on this point declares:

"What England needs is the most central and the largest part of the Kongo. In return for that, she will be willing to allow Germany to round out her possessions in Eastern Africa and to permit France to extend her dominions on the west. England flatters herself that these two Powers will, for their own selfish interests, agree to share in the spoliation of the Kongo State. The scheme is machiavellian, and England is influential and persistent. If we annex the Kongo we shall have to put up a strong fight to maintain our colony. But that is no reason why we should hesitate. On the contrary, we should do our duty before the world, which is looking on, and before history, which will judge us."

The writer speaks further as if little Belgium, like many small men and small nations, were particularly "chesty" and will oppose England as Austria was opposed by the Swiss. In this connection he quotes the words of Pius IX. concerning his adversaries: "They wish me to commit suicide; I prefer to be assassinated." The article concludes with a sort of threat:

"It is, however, to England's interest not to accustom us to look to Germany for our help in time of trouble."

THE KAISER-TWEEDMOUTH FLARE-UP

A MAN drops a smoldering cigaret-end among the dry leaves of the woodland, or the withered grass stubble in the spring, and in a few minutes the whole hillside is involved in crackling flame and smoke—generally perfectly harmless. There is not sufficient material to make a prairie-fire; there is a flash of flame and nothing more, yet enough to show the inflammability of certain things, and to show the care people ought to take in scattering sparks. It is just such a petty conflagration that enwrapt the European press upon the report that Kaiser William had written a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, on the subject of naval armaments. The incident, as related in the papers, seems to be as follows: Lord Esher, a popular man in King Edward's court, who is the manager, or mayor, of Windsor Castle, sent a letter to the papers in which he declared the resignation of Admiral Sir John Fisher would be very pleasing to William II. The Kaiser, who is an honorary admiral in the English navy, immediately dashed off a letter, marked "private," to Lord Tweedmouth, in which he protested, in a somewhat mocking vein, against Lord Esher's imputation. The London *Times* learned of this imperial communication which the First Lord had been showing round to his friends, and the military correspondent of this journal published a spicy letter headed "Under Which King?" which might imply a treasonable correspondence. In this letter the writer says:

"It has come to my knowledge that his Majesty the German Emperor has recently addrest a letter to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German naval policy, and it is affirmed that this letter amounts to an attempt to influence, in German interests, the minister responsible for our Naval Estimates."

The Times took the matter, or, as some papers think, affected to take the matter, very seriously and editorially remarked:

"The common sense of the country supports us in maintaining that there is no room for communications, however informal, on questions of naval policy between a foreign potentate and the First Lord of the Admiralty. The fact that the correspondence was not communicated to the Cabinet only adds, in our opinion, to the gravity of the incident."

The London papers sneer at *The Times* as now belonging to "the new school of journalism to which the word private conveys

THE KAISER-TWEEDMOUTH MESS.

WILLIAM II. "I have long been known as a diplomatist, soldier, sportsman, theologian, orator, painter, musician, and sculptor. I now intend to become famous as a great letter writer."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

no meaning." Such is the comment of the London *Statist*, which, however, goes on to deride Lord Tweedmouth as well, thus:

"It is not for us to say whether parliamentary government in Germany has advanced to the stage at which the German sovereign is not entitled to write at will to a foreign Minister. The King of

England, of couse, could not dream of doing it. . . . As to Lord Tweedmouth, he had two courses open to him. He might have kept it [the Kaiser's letter] entirely private, or he might have laid it before the Cabinet. He did neither. He adopted a middle, or we should rather say a muddled, course. He took the advice of Sir Edward Grey. He showed the letter to a number of people, and he sent a private answer."

The "madness of *The Times*" is treated caustically by the London *Daily News*, which scornfully declares "it is high time" that this once great organ be "put up at auction and sold to some rational bidder." Lord Tweedmouth is naturally the scapegoat of the incident, and *The Saturday Review* (London) remarks:

LORD ESHER,
Who began it all by trying to tell the papers what William II. would like, a very risky thing to do.

"The Kaiser has accustomed Europe to excursions and alarums, of which the latest is as little startling as any. Nor can we find it in our hearts to wax hysterical because, at a brief interval after his intimate and happy sojourn in our midst, he was drawn, by an uncalled-for reference to his name, to tackle the most immediately concerned of those whom we may presume him to have talked with when in England. Yet it is true enough that, even for him, the Emperor was indiscreet in taking Lord Esher's pomposity too seriously, and in choosing the First Lord of the Admiralty of all English ears into which to pour his tale of protest. Lord Tweedmouth, whom Lord Lansdowne let off in the Lords with knightly generosity, comes out of it worse than the Emperor."

In Germany *The Times* is bitterly reproached as "an anti-German mischief-maker," and in Prince von Buelow's official organ, the *Süddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz* (Carlsruhe), we read that the London paper has been guilty of "a dishonest maneuver." This journal clears Lord Tweedmouth and tries to put the saddle on the right horse in the following words:

"The question is not, as *The Times* distortedly implies, what would be said in Germany if King Edward had addrest a letter on state matters to a German statesman, but what would be said in England if a German paper had published a falsified account, or indeed any account whatever, of what was contained in a private letter written by the British monarch under like circumstances."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* remarks that such an exchange of letters "is contrary to the political instincts of the English, even tho they are a hundred times convinced that there is nothing behind it."

The action of *The Times* is justified, however, by the *Echo de Paris*, which speaks of "the specter of a giant German fleet" as "looming in the background" of European politics, and adds approvingly that "*The Times* spoke out boldly. It cleared the view. The English people now know their mission better." "An imperial blunder" lies at the root of the whole tempest in a teapot, declares *La Croix* (Paris), which goes on to say:

"The Emperor William is trying to intimidate England. In any case, in spite of the optimism of the German papers which announce that the incident has closed without impairing Anglo-German relations, we are persuaded that the Kaiser intended a bluff to England in addressing a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, and if he is wise he will not do so again."

The excitement roused by the affair has extended to St. Petersburg, and the *Russ* of that city remarks that "Germany, as always, has here been pursuing a back-door policy with the watchword 'God with Germany.'" According to the *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), this "infringement of diplomatic etiquette" is only paralleled by "the German Kaiser's telegram to President Krueger which almost led to a rupture in the diplomatic relations of the two countries." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MILITARY PROGRAM OF JAPAN

NOTHING is done on impulse in the Far East, especially in the Land of the Rising Sun, says a writer in the *Minerva* (Rome), and Japan is going to wait until 1915 before her full program of expansion is made known. It is absurd to think that at the present moment she has prepared herself for a war with America. Her interests are nearer home, we are told, and her successes in her struggle with China and Russia largely resulted from the fact that she was not then compelled to move from her military base. On this point the Italian weekly cited above remarks:

"If the intention of Japan at this moment were to make war with America she would have been preparing for the conflict for many years, and first of all she would have taken possession of the Philippines.

"But neither military nor economic considerations favor the idea that the Japanese have any warlike intentions against America. The military program of Japan will not have been completed until 1915. Japan in that year will have thirty-five battle-ships; at that period it is highly probable that America will have more than double the number [?]. It is scarcely within the power of Japan to vie with the United States, wealthy as that country is, in the increase of naval armaments. The Japanese cabinet, in a meeting held at Tokyo in December, 1907, decided upon such a diminution of the naval budget as would result in lessening the naval estimates of 1914 by 53,000,000 yen.

"The significance of this fact needs no comment. On the other hand, the military program of Japan provides for the realization in 1915 of twenty-one active divisions of her army, to be reenforced by a territorial militia of the same strength, constituting a force of 604,000 men in infantry alone. The whole of her army would thus number about a million fighting men. It is apparent therefore that Japan is concentrating her energies rather on the increase of her land than of her naval forces, which certainly would not be the case if she contemplated a struggle with America."

Photo by Lafayette, London

LORD TWEEDMOUTH.
Who has learned to look upon the postman as a dangerous character.

The Japanese do not covet the Philippines, whose enervating climate they could not endure, we are assured, and there is little danger of a quarrel between America and Japan over yellow immigrants, this writer thinks, seeing that the United States has so long tolerated the presence of the blacks.

Moreover, Japan is at present so much occupied with her eastern possessions that she has no time to think of the Far West. To quote further:

"The Japanese are at present quite preoccupied with the military fortification of Formosa. The exposed coasts of the island are being protected by strong bastions. A torpedo-station has been set up at Makung and Krupp cannon mounted at numerous points in the island. If the conquerors at Port Arthur and in the Sea of Japan had intended to attack the Philippines they would have begun by emigrating to those islands. They have done nothing of the kind. Altho the ethnologists connect the Japanese and the Philippine islanders as of common origin, the stout and robust inhabitants of Nippon have never succeeded in adapting themselves to the sickening climate of Manila. . . . The conquest of the Philippines has not proved a brilliant financial success even to the Americans, and they have paid pretty dearly for Dewey's victory. The Japanese have at present no need to demonstrate before the world their warlike valor, and while their skill as national economists has enabled them to do marvels, they would never commit the incalculable folly of disputing with America the possession of the Philippines. They are altogether preoccupied in pouring into Korea and Manchuria their teeming population."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISFIGUREMENT OF PARIS

THE Germans have long been speaking sadly of the decadence of France as a military nation, as a nation of legislators, as a prolific nation, and as a religious nation. Our attention is now called to the fact that while Berlin and Potsdam, not to speak of other trans-Rhenish cities, are being beautified and Brussels is draining the wealth of African forests for her adornment, Paris is growing uglier every day. Strangers are struck with astonishment at the change, and Parisians are feeling sorry and ashamed, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which continues in the following strain:

"Where are the French architects of the Bourbon age, those of either empire, even those who flourished during the first ten years of the Third Republic? Such artists had a sense of harmony, of just proportion, of unity in style. They felt the necessity of subordinating private buildings to public monuments and making a proper ratio between the height of buildings and the width of streets. They never plastered on ornaments of discordant character in adjoining façades. It was this exquisite taste that gave to Paris its beauty and made of it a city unique the whole world wide."

The writer declares that this tradition of architectural elegance is now dead in Paris, and he points out the result of this decadence as follows:

"On all sides there rise colossal buildings, heavy and overweighted with all sorts of projecting details. Not far from the Louvre we see standing a metallic monstrosity which is a dishonor to the Seine. They are building new stories upon buildings close to the Tuileries, notwithstanding the care that has long been spent to protect the vista of the Rue Rivoli. Great pains were originally taken to restrict the buildings on the Place de l'Étoile so that they might all be in harmony with a prescribed plan. Now this fine square is overshadowed by certain gigantic structures which actually dwarf its proportions. The quarter of the great Opera-house has only been built up within the last thirty years, and it has already been spoiled by the raising round about it of many-storied mammoths in stone and brick."

Gaudy, flimsy, and destitute of reserve are the characteristic features of Parisian streets, says this writer, and the worst and most hopeless thing is that the authorities are utterly indifferent. Thus we read:

"In most cases the authorities could have intervened to stop this reign of ugliness. But the State has now handed all over to the city—palaces, streets, and galleries—and the city lets everything go its own way. In a short time the beauty of Paris will be a thing of the past, nothing more than a legend, a memory. She was originally planned and built in proportion and harmony. Her beauty is ending by being plunged in and overwhelmed by a chaos of styles, amid all the hideous disorders of sham splendor, disfigured by a profusion of meaningless sculptures, of nudities which are utterly inartistic, and by all sorts of superfluous decoration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HINDU'S WEAKEST POINT

WHILE the native agitators in India are rousing that ancient land to a sense of its greatness, they are also frankly telling their countrymen their faults, and urging them to eradicate or amend the weaknesses that make them a subject race—three hundred millions held in subjection by a few thousands. In *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) Mr. V. L. Narasimham, one of those highly educated and acute natives of the Asiatic peninsula who have already made their mark as patriots and as publicists, accuses his fellow countrymen of an entire want of "social efficiency." This is the reason, he says, why Hindus "have been and still are a race subject to people who are our superiors neither physically, nor spiritually, nor even intellectually."

This social inefficiency is a want of social conscience, resulting in social irresponsibility. Of this he remarks:

"The social efficiency of a social organism depends upon the sense of social responsibility among the members of such an organism. The greater and intenser the sense of responsibility among the individual members regarding the safety and welfare of the whole, the stronger is the efficiency of the society."

The Hindus are, according to their past history, heroic, religious, keen as lawyers and legislators, but social coherency is wanting. To quote further:

"Why is it that the higher we soar, the lower down we are pulled? We are individually wanting . . . in that sense of social responsibility which requires each and every member of the organism to place the interests of the community or nation over and above those of his own self. Among us greed, selfishness, and calculation reign supreme. Most of us never care for nor even bestow a thought upon society or nation."

He enlarges upon this point thus:

"Those who are sometimes disposed to think would fain do so, if their individual interests have no chance of clashing with those of the society. . . Instances can be multiplied wherein the most ardent advocates of reform have most shamefully turned apostate when confronted in the practical field. . . . Most of us are utterly devoid of any sense of social responsibility. No amount of political agitation engineered by a few enthusiasts will avail us unless these are accompanied by vigorous individual efforts in the cause of the betterment of society. It is idle to expect that the intervention and aid of the State would bring about the desired end."

THE BALKAN RAILROAD PROJECTS—AUSTRIA, ITALY, AND RUSSIA.

TURKISH SULTAN—"I don't care; but I shall rather enjoy seeing the collision." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

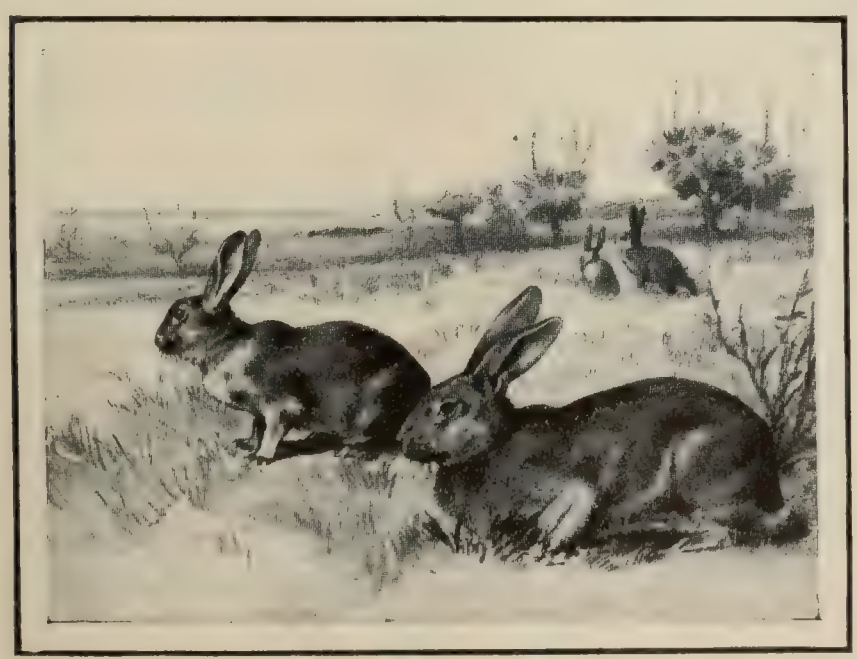
THE AUSTRALIAN RABBIT-PEST AGAIN

OWING to the fact that the drought that has prevailed in Australia for many years has now come to an end, the rabbits are looking up, and the question of their extermination has again come to the front in that country. To *La Nature* (Paris, February 1) Paul Privat Deschanel contributes a brief historical review of the whole Australian rabbit question—a remarkable chronicle, whether we consider it from the standpoint of biology, of agriculture, of bacteriology, or of petty politics. Mr. Deschanel calls his readers' attention, in a foot-note, to the necessity of keeping in mind the distinction between the European rabbit, whose introduction into Australia has caused so much trouble, and the native rabbit, or bandicoot, which is not a true rabbit and is absolutely inoffensive. He goes on:

"Australia was sparsely peopled until, in 1851, the discovery of gold brought a considerable influx of immigrants; between 1850 and 1855 the population rose from 265,000 to 642,000. With wealth, the taste for the luxuries of life came in. For an Anglo-Saxon there is no satisfaction in life without the pleasure of the chase, and up to this time there was nothing to hunt but the kangaroo and the black swan; some European game was needed. This is the reason why sportsmen conceived the plan of importing rabbits and sparrows, which were chosen because of their rapid multiplication. Several acclimation societies were founded, and in 1862 Mr. Austin introduced a couple of rabbits. They are now numbered by billions.

"At that time no one foresaw the danger, except perhaps Count de Castelnau, the French Consul at Melbourne, who made a communication to the Royal Society on the subject in 1862; and he spoke only of the sparrows.

"Until 1876 all went well; the rabbits were confined to the wild districts. But the progress of breeding and the westward movement of the creatures then brought together the sheep and the rabbit—the productive and the destructive animal. The rabbit has lost its size in Australia, but its appetite has increased. Besides, it has become adapted to the local conditions; it has learned to swim rivers and does not hesitate to climb trees to feed on bark or leaves. In some regions it has almost become a tree-dweller. It may easily be seen what ruin it causes. Five rabbits eat as much grass as a sheep. Where they have become established, the pastures are stript, and the trees, deprived of their bark for a yard above the ground, soon die. The herds perish of starvation.

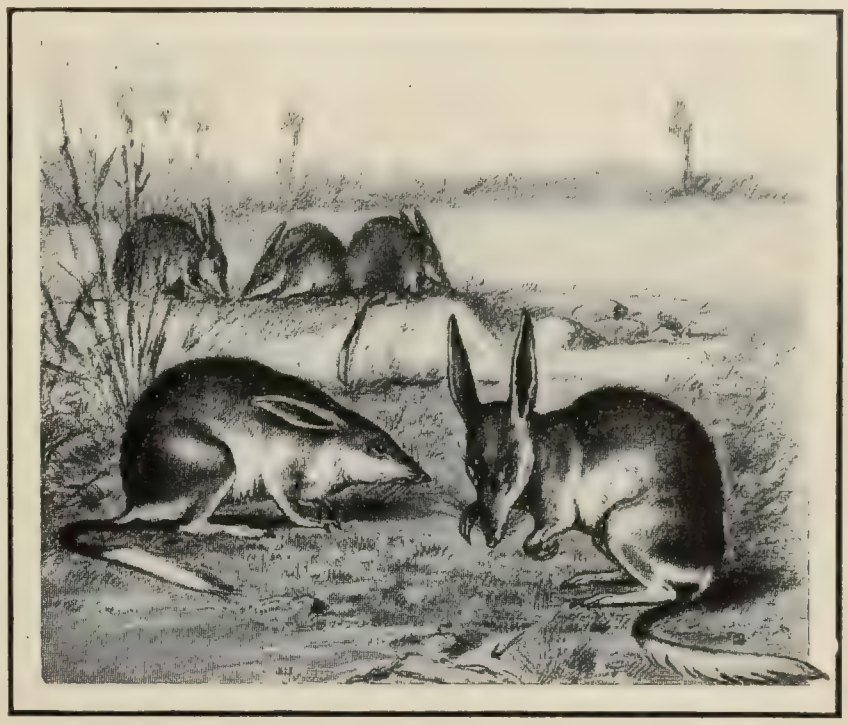


EUROPEAN RABBIT IN AUSTRALIA.

The introduction of any effective exterminator of this pest is opposed by the professional rabbit-exterminators, on the plea that it would destroy their business.

"It is estimated that between 1876 and 1885 Australia lost $1,000,000,000 from the depredations of the rabbits.

"By 1878 the fight against the rabbits had begun. A law proclaimed them noxious animals and a reward as high as 1.25 francs [25 cents] a head was offered for their destruction. In ten years, 1878–88, the Australian governments spent in this way the huge sum of 29,440,075 francs [$5,888,015]. This plan proving insufficient, others were added—fixt traps, moving traps, phosphorus poisons, trained dogs, the burning of forests and prairies. A new industry arose—that of 'rabbiters,' nomadic persons traversing the country and offering their services for the systematic destruction of the animals. There was great slaughter; at certain stations as many as 1,250,000 were killed. The situation, however, was not sensibly modified. Only wealthy establishments could bear the expense, and the small stations continued to succumb, one after another, in the unequal conflict."



THE HARMLESS NATIVE AUSTRALIAN "RABBIT" (BANDICOOT).

In 1883 the colony of New South Wales established a special government bureau for rabbit-destruction and divided itself into rabbit-districts, each under an inspector. The sum of $2,200,000 was spent in three years to protect two hundred and five properties. In Queensland the same work was undertaken by "rabbit-boards" or syndicates of proprietors. In 1886 a prize of $125,000 was offered to any one in the world who should devise an effective method of extermination. The problem was at once attacked by Pasteur, who found that chicken-cholera could be communicated to the animals and that it was quickly fatal. A commission was sent to Australia, but its members were allowed only to establish a laboratory on an island in Sydney Harbor. A practical demonstration was forbidden, on the pretext that it would be fatal not only to the rabbits but also to domestic fowls. It is charged by Mr. Deschanel, however, that politics had much to do with this action, certain persons desiring the reëstablishment of the system of rewards and others wishing to engage in land-speculation on the basis of the lowering of values caused by the rabbits. In 1889 an Intercolonial Commission reported unfavorably on the Pasteur method. Of recent years, Mr. Deschanel tells us, we have not heard so much as formerly about the Australian rabbit-pest. This, he says, is due to the dry seasons of the years 1891–1903, especially since 1897, which have killed the rabbits off by millions. The Australians have taken advantage of these years to surround their farms with rabbit-proof fences of which thousands of miles have now been built in New South Wales alone. Since 1904 the seasons have become rainy again, and the rabbit question bids fair to resume its old importance. Says the writer:

"The Government of New South Wales has again turned to the Pasteur Institute, and in 1906 Dr. Danisz went to Sydney and established a laboratory on Broughton Island, near Newcastle. He has carried on there very interesting experiments, whose practical consequences can not yet be foretold. Unfortunately he is opposed by the Labor party, which regards his work as detrimental

to that of the 'rabbiters,' several thousand in number, who live on the stations.

"Whatever may be the Australians' hopes for the future, the rabbit-pest is still at the present time the principal obstacle to the extension of agriculture in the interior districts of the country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A YANKEE TRICK IN FRANCE

CLEVER double-dealing, especially in mechanical devices, is supposed by some to be a specialty of Americans, but apparently the French are "creeping up," as Whistler said. Here is a man from Lyons whose "wireless" system of power development has turned out not to be wireless at all. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, February 1) in an editorial note:

"For several months past there has been discussion—rather too much of it—of the discovery of an engineer of Lyons who is said to have succeeded not only in transmitting electrical energy without wires, but in collecting the surrounding electricity on the route of his waves, in such fashion as to obtain powerful effects at the receiving-station, tho employing at the outset a small current. It should be noted that there is nothing in common between this scheme and the telemechanical devices of Branly, who, less ambitious, is content with obtaining, at a distance and at will, by means of Hertzian waves, the control of devices that are powerful in themselves.

"Public credulity is so immeasurable that persons of eminence have received this new extravaganza with joy and have contributed considerable sums toward its development. Some of these, however, finally demanded convincing proofs, and experiments were carried out near Marseilles, which at first were highly successful. But when a skeptical engineer looked into them somewhat closely, he discovered, to the general disappointment, that the whole thing was a trick. The machine that was supposed to receive the energy from a distant station completely isolated from it, did in fact receive it, but by means of metallic conductors hidden in the legs of the table on which the apparatus rested. . . . The superb invention was nothing but a prestidigitator's trick.

"Several years ago, in the United States, an inventor announced a motor whose whole energy came from the vibration of a plate, determined at first by a sound-wave, and then taken up by the machine itself [apparently referring to the celebrated Keely motor]. The trials aroused enthusiasm; money poured in—and it was finally discovered that the device was simply connected with a motor in the basement. The recent experiments are of the same order, and this revelation must be our answer to several correspondents who have been reproaching us with neglect of the ingenious invention of the man from Lyons.

"Ingenious indeed! Much better, in fact, than perpetual motion!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HEATING ELECTRIC CARS

THIS is a problem in which some very serious mistakes have been made, we are told by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, March 12). Electric heaters were once used universally on trolley-cars, and they are still widely popular. The writer thinks that they are too expensive, altho in mild climates, and where the cost of current is not too great, it may be possible to afford them. He goes on:

"The trouble is, however, that these heaters have been installed without understanding the fact that they place a heavy load on the power-house. . . . In order to find the real cost of electric-car heating, one should compute the current necessary for heating on the coldest winter's day and then find the cost of the power-station capacity required to furnish that current.

"The result of the extensive introduction of electric-car heaters has been on the one hand an epidemic of overloaded power-stations, and on the other an epidemic of complaints from the traveling public of cold cars."

An inquiry by the New York Public Service Commission has brought out the fact that of the electric heaters installed only one-third are now allowed to be used, since, if they were all turned on, it would make such a demand for current that the power-station would be put out of business. To quote further:

"It is noticeable that, in the purchase of new rolling stock at the present day, independent heaters that were supposed to have been permanently abolished when electric heating was introduced are coming back into favor.

"An interesting car-heating problem has recently been worked out in connection with the through trains entering the Grand Central Station, which are heated by steam from the locomotive. The problem was what to do for heat in these cars when the steam-locomotive was cut off and the electric locomotive attached. This change on the New York Central is eventually to be made at South Croton, 34 miles from the terminus, and it would not do in severe winter weather to allow the cars to be without heat all that time. To meet this situation a small vertical tubular boiler has been installed on the electric locomotive, and steam from this boiler is used to heat the cars when the electric locomotive is hauling the train. The boiler is heated by a Kirkwood oil-burner and is attended to by the second man on the locomotive.

"It is said that experiments have been made on the design of a boiler which would utilize electric heat to raise steam; but it will only be necessary to make careful measurements of the steam used for heating on this run and find the cost of a power-station necessary to produce current enough to develop an equal amount of heat when passed through a resistance-coil, to show that an electric boiler would be a most expensive luxury."

MAGNETIC COMPOUNDS OF NON-MAGNETIC METALS

THE once prevailing theory that magnetism is due to some special property of the atoms of magnetic substances received a blow in the discovery made about five years ago that an alloy of two non-magnetic metals might be strongly magnetic. Magnetism would thus appear to be due to some kind of grouping of the molecules. The discovery of the Heusler alloys (named from their originator), which are composed of manganese and copper, raised the hope that useful results might appear, but up to the present time no application of their magnetic properties has been made, and we are still dependent upon iron. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York):

"The reason for this is that the new alloy is relatively poor magnetically when compared with iron, and, moreover, the metals entering into its composition are themselves more expensive than iron or steel. There seems to be little possibility of any developments in this direction, tho the discovery suggested that it might be possible to produce an iron alloy of decidedly better quality than the steels used to-day. It will be remembered that this same suggestion followed from a discovery made several years before the magnetic quality of the Heusler alloys was noticed. This was that the addition of certain materials to iron tends to increase the resistivity and at the same time improve the permeability. It was suggested that it might not be impossible to cast armature and transformer cores without increasing the internal losses, and we might thus avoid the expensive and laborious methods to-day necessary in constructing these parts of our machines. However, all that has come of these discoveries is the production of a number of brands of special steel for electrical work, without any change in the method of construction."

Interest in the Heusler alloys owing to this lack of practical application has been mainly scientific, and investigations have not been numerous. The latest of these was made by A. D. Ross to determine the effects of heat and cold upon the alloys. Heating the alloys slowly and allowing them to cool was found to produce the same effect as age in magnetic iron, while cooling increased the susceptibility to magnetism; in fact, immersion in liquid air gave a temporary increase of nearly thirty per cent. When the specimen was allowed to stand it slowly returned to the original condition. These and similar discoveries increase the probability that magnetism is due to molecular grouping, which is affected by all physical changes in the metal.

AN ISLAND OF SALT

THE remarkable salt deposits of Carmen Island, in the Gulf of California, 100 miles south of Guaymas, are described by Edward H. Cook, of Tucson, Ariz., in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, March 14). The island is volcanic and of irregular outline, about 17 miles long and 5½ miles wide. Hills

GENERAL VIEW OF SALINAS BAY,
Showing the shingle beach and salt ponds.

rise prominently from the sea and form a range of peaks of 500 to 1,600 feet extending the length of the island. Fresh water is found at only two points, and the scanty vegetation consists of native grasses and thorny scrub plants. We read:

"At the head of Salinas Bay a curving strip of shingle beach, ¼ mile wide, divides the bay from the salt ponds which lie in a valley between high hills, comprising a tract of flat land one mile wide by two miles in length. At one time this was a part of the bay, but some volcanic action elevated a ridge, represented now by the strip of beach, as a barrier to the passage of the gulf waters inland. This valley bottom is composed of muds, washed by the freshets from the hills, intermixt in horizontal layers with marine sands of unknown depth, heavily impregnated with salt. Drill-holes 40 feet deep have not reached bed-rock.

"These salt lands lie slightly below the high-water level of the bay, and it is hard to understand how sea-water can enter, passing through the mile of horizontal thickness of beach and sloping bay bottom. However, the production of salt is occasioned by springs fed from the bay, the water percolating through these beds and rising to the surface as ponds a few inches deep. Rainfall naturally increases the extent of the ponds, and the size and position of the wet portions of the flat shift from season to season, but seepage-water can be developed within a few feet of the surface at almost any point.

"The percolating brine brings the salt to the surface, which at once begins to crystallize upon exposure to the sun and air. Nature is aided in more rapid crystallization by heaping small rows of new salt piles in the ponds. These serve as nuclei for aggregations which develop into large quantities within a few days. The product is loaded into carts and moved to storage stacks on the beach. The salt is wet, and even after drying in the sun contains much moisture, but is exceptionally clean and of high purity in sodium chlorid.

"These saline deposits have been worked from the time of the entry of the Spaniards into Baja California. For years the Mexican Government maintained a penal colony on the island and operated the deposits with convict labor, but during the French intervention the island was sold to private persons.

"During the construction period of the Sonora Railway, officials of that road and the Santa Fé Railway system acquired the salt franchise under lease and spent a considerable sum of money in machinery and improvements, but their operations were abandoned during the early financial reverses of the railway companies and the property reverted to the owners. The plant installation has been neglected and a long wharf has been partially washed away, so that the present equipment is in bad condition. Transfers of cargo to and from ships are made by means of small lighters towed by canoes.

"The production is now about 1,200 tons monthly, but not over 200 acres of the total ground area are being worked, and the production is apparently only limited by the quantity of labor employed and transportation available. The cost of digging, stacking, and handling to the vessel's side is about $1 (Mex.) per metric ton. Labor is scarce altho cheap. The *peones* mainly come from neighboring coast fishing-villages and are constantly changing, for the summer climate is exceedingly trying and the living conditions are bad.

"The salt is marketed along the west-coast ports and shipped to the interior by rail from Guaymas. Very little is sent out ground for table use, for the Mexican demand is for crude salt which is shipped in bulk on sailing-vessels or sacked for rail freight."

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

WHAT is the condition of the interior of our globe? How hot is it; what substances compose it; is it liquid or solid, or in some state not known on the surface? As data for answering these questions accumulate they appear in many cases to be contradictory, and physiographers do not attempt an answer with nearly as much confidence as was shown by the average schoolboy a half-century ago. In *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, March) J. J. Stewart sums up recent opinion on this question of the earth's structure. He writes:

"At a period not very remote the constitution of our earth used to be described as that of a solid crust of rocky materials, covering an interior of liquid stuff at a very high temperature. The pouring out of molten rock by volcanoes in active eruption was regarded as an almost certain proof of the truth of this hypothesis as to the condition of the greater part of the interior of man's habitation; and the comparatively rapid increase of temperature on going downward toward the center of the earth which was observed in deep mines made this account of the earth's structure a very plausible one. Recent researches and observations approaching the question from different quarters have led to very much changed views on the condition of our planet at a comparatively small depth below the surface.

"In the year 1867 Sir William Thomson (the late Lord Kelvin) and Professor Tait stated their conclusion that the effective rigidity of the earth must be greater than that of glass, and some years later Prof. G. Darwin, reviewing the reasoning based on tidal action, concluded that the effective rigidity was at least as great

SALT PONDS, SALINAS BAY.

as steel. Other inquirers, from discussions based on astronomical data and quite independent of the preceding, judged that the rigidity resembled that of steel, and that the structure of the earth was probably that of a solid core of the same kind throughout covered by a layer of less density.

"If the whole of the earth were in a liquid state no tides would be observed, for the full extent of the surface exposed to attraction would rise and fall together. If, again, the earth's mass were

viscous and able to yield to a certain extent to forces tending to change its form, the tides would exist, but would be much less pronounced than if the earth's interior were rigid. Moreover, as a viscous body requires time to change its form, waves of short period would be manifest distinctly, being but little interfered with, while those of long period would be almost imperceptible, as the viscous earth as well as the watery envelop would slowly move under the action of the external forces. . . . After a thorough discussion of tidal operations made at different places and spread over a period of thirty-three years, Lord Kelvin and Sir George Darwin found that the waves of long period manifested themselves with almost their full theoretical value. Hence Lord Kelvin concluded that the earth 'must be more rigid than steel, but, perhaps, not quite so rigid as glass.'"

Observations made by R. D. Oldham on the propagation of earthquake waves since 1900 show that these are transmitted in part around the earth's exterior, through the crust, and in part directly through the interior, in the latter case moving with far greater speed. From a discussion of the times taken by these waves Mr. Oldham infers that the nucleus of the earth may have a density more nearly uniform than is generally assumed. The fact that low velocities occur along chords of less than 10° points to the conclusion that this crust is not more than forty miles thick. To quote again:

"Similar conclusions have been reached by Professor Milne from more recent investigations. He considers that the difference in the rate of propagation of earthquake waves through the earth's interior and through the outer crust shows that the material composing the earth is, below a depth of about 30 miles, fairly homogeneous, and of a high rigidity, and that an abrupt change takes place in the nature of the substance at about the depth stated.

"This estimate, that the depth of the outer crust is somewhere about 30 or 40 miles, is supported in a remarkable manner by the results of investigations which start from a completely independent standpoint. Two years ago Lieut.-Col. S. G. Burrard published an account of his observations on the intensity of the force of gravity in India, and came to the conclusion, as the result of his geodetical surveys, that the variations of the density of the earth's crust which are noticed are not deep-seated. . . . . .

"The question has been approached from an entirely different point of view by the investigators of radioactive phenomena. . . . The properties of radium have been found to have a bearing on the problem of the structure of the earth which till lately was quite unsuspected. Radium has the remarkable property of maintaining itself and its surroundings at a temperature above that of neighboring matter. . . . The Hon. R. J. Strutt has examined numerous specimens of rock from various parts of the earth's crust, and has measured the amount of radium they contain. He finds that the quantity of this element present is much more than would be required to maintain the earth's internal heat, if the earth were composed of rock throughout. He concludes from this that the internal core of the earth does not contain radium, and that it is probable that the nature of the interior is quite different in other respects also from that of the external portion forming the outer crust. The depth of the external layer is estimated as about 45 miles, and the temperature at the internal boundary of this layer is calculated from known data, and from the conductivity of the surface rocks, to be about 1,500° C. . . . . .

"It is very striking that observers starting with unconnected data, and proceeding along quite different avenues of thought, should converge upon the same result, and reach the identical conclusion that the earth consists of an outer envelop of a thickness somewhere about 40 miles, and made up probably of substances resembling the surface rocks known to us, this outer layer covering an inner and much denser nucleus composed in all probability of heavy metals. Many have suspected for a long time that the earth is an iron planet, and Sir Oliver Lodge points out that a core of metallic iron, of density 7, covered with a crust of rock 500 miles thick, of density 2.5 (the ordinary density of surface rock), together make up the known average density of the earth, which is 5.6. It seems quite possible that the composition of our earth may be very like that of the meteorites, which sometimes reach its surface from external space. A large proportion of these consist of iron.

"This new view of the condition of the earth's interior is not in accordance with the calculations of geologists, who assume 'a globe still intensely hot within, radiating heat into space and consequently contracting in bulk.' Changes of level are constantly going on, some areas are raised and others deprest, and these appear to require for their explanation an interior at a very high temperature, in the process of cooling down from a still hotter condition in earlier ages. . . . . .

"The whole problem is not yet solved, but it is one of great interest, and the coincidence of so many different lines of investigation all tending to establish the same theory of the internal constitution of the earth, as referred to above, is one of the most noteworthy features of recent scientific research."

WHY SHORT CIRCUITS OCCUR

THE strength of an electric current depends on the resistance it encounters in the wire through which it flows; if this resistance is suddenly lowered there is an equally sudden increase of current. The shorter the path, the less the resistance; consequently, if the current has an opportunity to make a short cut in any way, cutting out part of its accustomed path and creating what we call a "short circuit," there may be a jump in current-strength that will do damage in the circuit, burning out lamps and creating disturbance of other kinds. Circuits are now generally protected by fuses which melt and cut off the current entirely before damage has been done, but these devices do not always work, and even when they do, there is still a good deal of annoyance. It is accordingly desirable to avoid short circuits, and we should therefore welcome an interesting study of the subject by a Hungarian engineer, whose results are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 8) by Mr. Francis Marre. Says this writer:

"The general public . . . knows little of the causes that commonly bring about these accidents. Mr. De Fodor, engineer of the General Company of Electricity at Budapest, has undertaken to investigate them; he has inquired with the greatest care into the reason for one thousand short circuits reported by the company's subscribers, and he presents the results in a recent paper which has some interesting features.

"The greater part of the short circuits (37 per cent. of the total) took place in the mountings of the lamps; some of these (12 per cent. of the total) were due to the fact that the porcelain ring separating the outer metallic covering from the inner part of the mounting is subject to accidental deterioration that destroys the insulation. Others (13 per cent. of the total) result from defective adjustment or bad composition of the contact-screws, owing to which the conducting wires fastened in the mounting become detached and touch each other or the contrary pole of the socket. In certain rarer cases (5 per cent. of the total) the mounting itself was badly constructed; its various parts were imperfectly insulated, etc. . . . In others (2 per cent.) excess of zeal in those who care for the lights was to blame. Wherever there are metallic surfaces, certain persons desire them to be perfectly clean. To this end those charged with the duty of cleaning raise the envelop that covers the mounting and, after polishing it brightly, carefully put it back in such a way that it touches the contact surfaces of the electric part and short-circuits the lamp.

"Sometimes also, after the lamp has been unscrewed, the empty socket is used as a sort of convenient receptacle for divers objects. . . . Finally the keys of some new lamps may be turned at will in either direction, whereas the old ones could turn only from right to left. Now some persons, feeling a resistance that they can not understand, try to force the mechanism, and break the spiral spring on the axis of the circuit-breaker. The pieces, falling into the socket at the point where the conducting wires enter it, may make a connection between these wires. Such accidents are relatively frequent (4 per cent. of the total). It should be added that the sockets of recent models are scarcely more exempt from deterioration, and that their mechanism is sometimes apt to get out of order, either because the reversible key lacks in elasticity, or because the sliding contacts break and fall on the live wires of the socket.

"Some short circuits are also due (18 per cent.) to the breaking of the conductors. Those occurring when old lighting devices are adapted to electricity are not less characteristic; a large proportion is furnished by gas or petroleum lamps hung from the ceiling

by a system of counterweights enabling them to be adjusted in height at will. To preserve this feature the electrician strings the flexible conductor through the movable parts, and at each movement of ascent or descent its insulating coating is subject to friction, until finally it is destroyed at some point, leaving the wire unprotected and exposing it to accidental contacts; that is to say, to short circuits.

"In standard lamps, which are much in favor in domestic lighting, it also happens (8 per cent.) that the flexible conductor from the lamp to the outlet is carelessly adjusted; the cord is introduced into the standard without proper protection and its insulation is destroyed by friction.

"Double flexible conductors strung along walls have their opposite poles very near together; when the installation is properly made no harm results, but if an inexperienced electrician includes in this network conductors that run through moist places, such as cellars, lavatories, or bathrooms, some day or other the insulation will rot through. The same is true of double conductors running through floors that are often washed, or in moldings or architectural ornaments; sometimes also the heat, in the vicinity of chimneys or of a naked gas-flame, melts or destroys the insulation. The use of such double conductors is responsible for 7 per cent. of all the short circuits mentioned.

"Sometimes also (6 per cent.) the owner of a house wires it for electricity and limits his plans to the arrangement of the circuits, leaving the fixtures to be added later when convenient. In such a case the ends of the wires protrude from the points chosen as outlets. But it may happen that the occupant does not utilize all these outlets or desires to install his lights elsewhere; he does not take care of the free ends of the wires, which at the earliest opportunity touch one another. . . . . .

"Often also the wiring is done without proper knowledge of the kind of lamps to be used. . . . Again, children or servants introduce bits of metal into the sockets. . . . . .

"A proverb says that a man warned is worth two. The owners of electric-lighting systems, warned by M. De Fodor against the divers causes of short circuits, may now avoid and suppress them." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STIMULATION OF FATIGUE—That one may be stimulated by fatigue seems a contradiction of terms. It is now generally held, however, that fatigue is due to poisoning by waste products of muscular activity, and recent experiment goes to show that these products at first stimulate rather than retard action. This is what we call "warming up" to our work, which is partly due to improvement in the circulation, but chiefly to a positive stimulating effect. Says *The American Journal of Public Hygiene* (Boston, February):

"The conception that fatigue products at first favor activity and only later retard it may be of great value in clearing up various hygienic problems. Take for example the explanation of sleep. The lapse into unconsciousness after the customary hours of waking may be primarily due to cerebral anemia produced by the failure of the vasomotor center to maintain full activity, as Dr. Howell supposes. But back of this direct cause lies the general question of fatigue products and their action upon the system. Upon the old assumption that such substances must always be depressing it was difficult to see why the efficiency of the body did not steadily decline from a maximum early in the day to evening levels little above that of sleep. That the general command of mental faculties and muscular resources is often at its best in the evening was not easily explained. The facts of the case are readily covered by Dr. Lee's observation. It is perfectly conceivable that nerve-centers, as well as muscle-fibers, may be rendered irritable by the same chemical agents which will later narcotize them."

HOW TO THAW DYNAMITE

ALTHO knowledge of the kind indicated in this title will do little good to the average man, lack of it, or indifference to its value, costs many lives yearly. Chilled or frozen nitroglycerin loses much of its explosive force and it becomes necessary to warm it. In doing this improperly the explosive may be set off, with disastrous consequences. In a recent paper by P. N. Dennison, of the Du Pont Powder Company, abstracted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, March 11), it is stated that in a single year sixty-six accidents have been reported from this cause in the United States—nearly as many as Great Britain has had in thirty-four years. Mr. Dennison gives the following list, taken from a British Government report, of accidents between 1872 and 1906. Every method mentioned is contrary to law in England:

MR. P. N. DENNISON,
Who tells how to thaw dynamite without figuring in the casualty list.

"(1) Heating over fire, 38; (2) reheating water in which dynamite had been previously placed to thaw, 11; (3) placing the explosives in water, then heating that over a fire, 10; (4) placing the dynamite cartridges in ovens, 8; (5) thawing cartridges in the hands over a lighted lamp or candle, 7; (6) placing dynamite in hot ashes, 7; (7) warming on a shovel over a fire, 5; (8) placing cartridges on top of heated stone, 5; (9) on a hot iron, 4; (10) on a steam-pipe, 2; (11) rubbing cartridges together to warm them by friction, 1."

This will do as a somewhat comprehensive catalog of "don'ts." How then should dynamite be thawed out? We are told:

"For thawing large quantities of dynamite, a thaw-house heated by hot-water pipes, the radiators being at the back or sides of the building and protected by a wooded partition, is by far the safest method. If it is arranged that the cartridges may be laid out on grooved shelves, each stick by itself, so much the better, for each will then obtain a uniform and regular heat and insure best results. . . . . .

"[The house should be so] constructed that a man could not get in on the explosive side at all, the door to open directly on the dynamite shelves. A door in the rear would enable a man to make necessary repairs on the radiators. This for the reason that many accidents have occurred due to the blaster stopping in a nice warm thawing-house to insert his caps or make up primers. . . . . .

"A stove in the middle of the room may bring trouble. One case in Pennsylvania and one in Kansas are recorded where thawing-houses heated by this method exploded. Both went up in the night when no one was near."

For small quantities Mr. Dennison recommends the use of two buckets of different sizes, the smaller to be placed within the larger and covered with rags or anything that will hold the heat. This is perfectly safe, the dynamite is in the best of shape, and much of its explosive force is saved. It can be carried to the shot and loaded direct, thereby minimizing the chances of being chilled. He adds:

"There are thawing-kettles on the market, built on much the same plan, which can be purchased from any explosive manufacturer. For somewhat larger quantities, use a barrel for the hot water and a milk-can for the dynamite.

"Manure makes a good thawer where the quarry is so situated that a supply can be kept up. . . . The contractors on the New-York subway work used this method generally, burying a box sufficient to hold three or four cases of dynamite in manure, then dug it out when needed. Opinion there seemed to give manure a life of two or three weeks only."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

WAS JESUS A SOCIALIST?

AMONG Socialists Jesus has frequently been claimed as one of themselves. "One would like to say that he was," observes a writer in *The Interior* (Chicago), for he was "social in the largest sense because he sacrificed himself for the welfare of other men." But since "socialist" in the modern world has come to mean (the writer interprets) "the adherent of an economic cult that would reorganize society on the public ownership of property," he does not allow the ranking of Jesus among them. Against what he calls the "rash assertions of agitators" he places this "proposition" as capable of being established from the gospels:

"*Neither socialism nor any other economic doctrine ever entered into the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.*

"He simply paid no attention to the economic phases of life. He treated industrial questions exactly as he treated political questions; he let them alone.

"There were doubtless two reasons for this. Jesus didn't come into the world to meddle with the clock of human progress. Some day the world would learn that democracy is better government than despotism, free labor a better industrial system than slavery, and would get hold of the facts all the stronger for having had to dig them out. Jesus had no time to stop to teach the world what it would eventually come at on its own account.

"The second and positive reason why he did not concern himself with social questions was because it was part of his mission to throw temporal considerations into the background.

"*His principal teaching business was to spread a doctrine of life that made a man's economic condition a secondary matter.*

"Here Jesus differs from socialism the whole length of the diameter. The thoroughgoing socialist thinks poverty the worst thing that can happen to a man. His great plea is to abolish poverty. Jesus didn't think being poor mattered much—not at all if the man was the right sort. He was poor himself, and didn't care in the least.

"The overmastering principle that decides how Jesus looks at any or all human circumstances on this earth is this:

"*If a man does the will of the Father in heaven, nothing in his earthly circumstances can be wrong.*

"This confidence is half a faith that the Father will compel circumstances to turn out favorably; half a faith that a man who lives for the Father can be happy in any circumstances."

The nearest Jesus ever came to an economic question, the writer points out, was "when he saw that some certain man's economic condition was hindering his development in unselfish God-loving and man-loving character." He goes on:

"Modern social philosophers say it is the poor who don't have a fair chance at fine character, but Jesus thought different—he considered the rich the most handicapped.

"When with his marvelous inlook into the heart the Master understood that the rich young ruler thought so much about his wealth that he couldn't think much about his neighbors, the prescription for cure was instantaneous and unsparing: 'Sell that which thou hast and give to the poor.' Jesus didn't speak so out of hate for the property but out of yearning for the man. If he could in this way give the youth a big heart full of spontaneous impulse to help people, he knew it would be worth the price.

"But where he didn't find worldly possessions hindering the growth of a man's nobler character, he simply ignored them. Giving half delivered Zaccheus from the bondage of avarice, and Jesus asked no more. He was equally at home with the poor and with the rich. He loved both for common qualities which are counted in no coin of earth.

"*Jesus taught neighbor love absolutely, not as an incident but as an essential of religion, but he never so much as hinted at a social program for demonstrating that aspect of religion.*

"Jesus was no program-builder. This is one of the very hardest things for the modern age to comprehend in the Master. The latter day must have an organization at work or it thinks it has nothing. But Jesus had an unbounded faith in the power of a spirit at work in and through the lives of individual men. He did not organize even his church; he simply put the motive of it in a few lives, and trusted that motive to make an organism.

"Likewise, when he said, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' he did not deposit the dynamic of that love in some artificial social body, either then existent or afterward to be created, but he imparted it by contact to the affections and wills of his friends, and left them to extend it in the same manner.

"Their first expression of it—the communism of the Jerusalem church—was economically faulty; it wouldn't work. Taught by their experience, the early church leaders did not attempt the same system elsewhere. But the spirit which their initial communism crudely manifested did not disappear with that experiment. In that generation and in all generations after, adjusting itself more and more to the laws of society as they are continually better known, the manward love of Jesus Christ has found, and is yet to find, an ever larger and more adequate demonstration."

THE "SCALPING" OF ANDOVER

ANDOVER at Cambridge, says an alumnus of that institution, "will bear the same relation to the old seminary that a scalp at the belt of an Indian bears to the man from whose head it was taken." This alumnus, the Rev. William E. Wolcott, so views the removal of the old seminary from Andover and its affiliation with Harvard University at this time, just a hundred years after it was founded "as a trinitarian school to offset the defection of Harvard professors to the Unitarian theology." His views are published in a communication to *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), in the course of which he accuses the present board of Andover trustees of not having tried "in any adequate way to make the seminary live in its present location." Furthermore, he asserts that whatever may be the legal technicalities, it is questionable "whether the trustees have authority to take this important action without the consent of the Board of Visitors."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston), looking on at this fusion of Congregationalism and Unitarianism, observes calmly that "in the case of both the keen edge of controversy has become dulled." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (non-sect., New York) sees in the move to the city an emphasis upon the significance of city evangelization. "The civilization of America is to be the civilization of the city," it remarks, and "the Church has to adjust itself to that fact, willy nilly."

The most vehement of all the observers of the situation is a Methodist neighbor, the *Zion's Herald* (Boston), which regards the action of the trustees as a "grievous betrayal." The scheme ought to fail, it declares, because "it is ethically and religiously wrong, and the most reprehensible betrayal of sacred trust that we have ever known." It goes on to discuss some of the aspects of the transference thus:

"This scheme was agitated some time ago and submitted to the alumni, but it was strongly opposed, and hence it was inferred that it was abandoned. It now appears, however, that a few distinguished and influential men, in violation of the emphatic preferences of the alumni and the well-known wish of the Congregational body at large, have consummated the arrangement. The articles of affiliation and the plan for the removal of the seminary attest a diplomatic skill which would do credit to the most accomplished experts in the art of diplomacy. The presentation of the matter to the public, in order to overcome well-known opposition and win general favor and support, is a fine illustration of the most skilful journalistic ability. But the betrayal of a sacred trust, the naked injustice involved in the act, can not be covered by any diplomatic or journalistic tactics. Whatever else was to come to Andover Seminary, the removal to Cambridge and its absorption by Harvard never should have been seriously considered."

Dwelling upon the point that has not escaped the attention of any observer, that of surrender to an ancient enemy, the writer in

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ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Which celebrates its centenary by affiliating as a school of theology with Harvard University; its plant probably to be turned over to the use of Phillips Academy.

Zion's Herald asks "what would American freemen say if the United States Congress should pass resolutions declaring political self-government a failure, and razing Bunker Hill Monument and Plymouth Rock to the ground, and, handing back the Declaration of Independence to King Edward, implore him to resume the government of the people of the once free United States?" One of the issues growing out of this surrender *Zion's Herald* presents in these words:

"The most unworthy and grievous feature of this betrayal is the dishonor put upon our Lord and Master, Son of God, God of very god, Jesus Christ. If Harvard College and Harvard Divinity School have stood, and now stand, for any one theological negation, it is an avowed disbelief in the Deity of Jesus Christ. There is no use in beating about the bush—every sensible, discerning person knows that in removing Andover Seminary to Cambridge and incorporating it with Harvard this fundamental creedal truth concerning Jesus is abandoned. Is the Congregational denomination to submit to such a sacrifice of that which, as a body, it holds preeminently sacred? We do not believe it will submit. We must believe better things of it. We expect to see a protest from the denomination at large which will smash this astutely executed preliminary scheme."

This paper brings forward what it calls "some of the pretenses by which it is sought to float this mistaken and unjustifiable union." Thus:

"It is contended that more students will attend the seminary when affiliated with Harvard. If that be true, why do not students now flock to the Harvard Divinity School? Why should anything better or different be expected when Andover is in the embrace of Harvard? We are informed that Harvard Divinity School has a total registration to-day of only twenty-nine students, including in that aggregate several post-graduate and special students. The simple fact is that the atmosphere of Harvard is not of a kind either to attract or develop favorably theological students. An absorbing love for the people like that of Jesus Christ, and a passion for saving men—the supreme essential for the Christian ministry—are not evoked in that environment, and there the evangelistic note, which should dominate, is forever silenced.

"It is claimed that theological students should be nearer the city, where they can study its pressing problems and learn how to conquer them. Did anybody ever hear of a Harvard Divinity School mission in Boston, or did anybody ever meet a professor or student from that school as a helper or observer in any of its missions?

"It is said that the Episcopal Theological School is in Cambridge, and the impression is carried that it is allied with Harvard, and, therefore, it is all right to remove Andover Seminary thither. This statement carries no weight at all, because the Episcopal Theological School has no alliance with Harvard. Thus, all the pretenses of advantage for the removal will fail when sanely and critically examined."

THE CHURCH INDEPENDENT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP

PUBLIC worship in England, old as well as new, has hitherto been looked upon as an almost indispensable element in the life and activity of the church. On both sides of the Atlantic people at different periods of history have been compelled by law to go to a place of public worship on Sunday. Fines, imprisonment, and confinement in the stocks at the church-gate have been common punishments for those who declined to join in the worship and listen to the discourses which all members of kingdom or commonwealth were considered bound to heed. Nevertheless, says Dean Fremantle, of Ripon, the Church has nothing to do with public worship. Public worship was never prescribed by Jesus and is in fact a mere matter of arbitrary conventionality or convenience. It is absolutely absurd to see a House of Parliament discussing ritual, and talking about the details of public worship, and "assuming," as he says, "that this is the primary, if not the sole, *ratio essendi* of the Church." The Dean of Ripon, who is credited with being one of the leaders of advanced thought in the denomination to which he belongs, proceeds in the London *Guardian* as follows:

"What, I ask, was really primary in the Master's teaching? Certainly goodness, justice, and beneficence. The faith which he claimed as due to himself was the trust of men associated for these purposes in a leader who was the highest example and inspirer of these virtues. Public worship comes in as a help to this faith; but as soon as it is dissociated from the ethical contents of this allegiance to the Just One, . . . it becomes nugatory. A hundred sayings of Christ may be quoted in which the saying of 'Lord, Lord,' is contrasted with justice and beneficence."

The primary object of the New-Testament teaching has nothing to do with the form of public worship, with missal or book of common prayer, he remarks. These forms are of no essential value. As he says:

"The primary object of the Church is to carry out measures of justice and beneficence, and all who have to do with church affairs should hold it rigorously to the objects. To tell me, therefore,

that the nation has nothing to do with church affairs is to tell me that it has nothing to do with justice and beneficence. But I maintain that the whole object of national government is precisely this—to carry into effect these great practical principles. This is the teaching of the Prayer-book, which makes 'righteousness and holiness of life,' and not ecclesiastical ceremonies, to be the true worship of God. It is also the meaning of the royal or national supremacy—namely, that the real moral needs of the nation must always stand first, and ecclesiastical details be subordinate to them."

Unity, but not uniformity, should mark the character of the Church, he thinks, and the horrible and unkind words, "dissenters" and "non-conformists," should be dropt from the vocabulary of a Christian nation. To quote further:

"If this be admitted, then there is no absurdity in the fact that men who differ on the details of public worship or of Christian thought should have their part in ruling the Church or judging its course. Moreover, the tendency of ecclesiastical teaching has of late years set steadily toward the promotion of social justice and well-being. Also, the justice and beneficence and raising of the poor, which is primary in Christianity, has been the object of our legislation, especially in the view of the Liberal party; and it is clear that the measures by which this legislation is enforced need Christian principle for their support."

Dean Fremantle thinks that the real basis of church unity will in the future be neither dogmatic nor derived from common forms of public worship. It will rather be ethical and practical. In his own words:

"I think I see symptoms that the next great wave of religious development will be one which will tend, not to the separation of the sacred and the secular, but to the blending of them into unity; and that not so much by rigorous discipline as by the convictions of the ministers of religion and their respect for the feelings of others, in order that the nation may be at one in the promotion of Christian righteousness and social good."

"CHURCH SUICIDE"—Church suicide is viewed as one of the special cases of race suicide by *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati). If, as has been urged by a high authority in politics, what are called the superior races abstain from the rearing of children, "the fact becomes noticeable not only in the commonwealth, but in the churches as well." Consequently "if any church expects to hold its own in any city or community, it will not do to depend simply upon the training of its own children. Too often the children are lacking to continue the church in its old life and strength, and unless other elements are steadily evangelized there will be soon a real shrinking in the church enrolment." An instance illustrating the foregoing is cited in the case of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York. We read:

"The Year Book shows 1,003 communicants, and offerings for the year of $155,786, making a strong, influential, and beneficent organization. The Sabbath-school statistics show that of the 487 families of the church only 87 have children under age, and these 87 families have only 163 children. Of these 163 children, 40 are away from home at school, and 45 are under seven years of age. It will be seen that the church Sabbath-school has comparatively little material to draw from, and we need not be surprized to notice in the General Assembly Minutes of last year that this church of 1,000 members had a total Sabbath-school enrolment of only 186. But what is the future of such a congregation and what the future of its 400 childless families? One block on Fifth Avenue, in the near vicinity of this church, is said to have but two children in its whole row of brown-stone-front houses.

"Such figures emphasize the reason for the comparatively slow growth of our leading Protestant churches in many places, or rather their steady decline in proportion to the growth of the population in many great cities. They also emphasize the reason for the growth of the Roman-Catholic Church in the same places. One year may not see a great change, nor ten, nor even twenty. But the change is coming. In thirty, forty, or fifty years the changed conditions become apparent to all, and, unless there comes a reversal, a century will see a catastrophe submerging our Protestantism in our great cities and the handing over of our institutions to those who, faulty in many ways, are true enough to God and his laws to suffer the little children to come to their homes."

WHY UNITARIANISM DOES NOT GROW

THE smallness of the Unitarian body is considered strange by some in view of the apparently growing numbers of men repudiating strict evangelical belief. The New York *Sun* recently cited a clergyman of that Church as attributing the comparative failure of his denomination to "too little insistence on things of present interest." It ought, he said, to become up to date, lay emphasis in its teachings upon works of beneficence, "put foremost the advocacy and the practise of works of humanity." A writer to *The Sun* takes issue with this view of the clergyman, thinking a policy the direct opposite should be undertaken. He says:

"To me and to very many who are Unitarian in opinion the causes of the failure of that denomination to attract us are very different from what this clergyman supposes. There is, indeed, a large number of men who can not assent to the doctrine of the Trinity, the Virgin birth of Jesus, and the great theological structure which has been built upon it. These men are by no means materialists. They deeply believe in the reality of forces beyond those of the visible material universe; they are deeply convinced of the reality of such a relation of the unseen to the seen as may be called a divine order in the world. In belief these men belong with Unitarians, but as the teachers and preachers of that faith expound it they find not much in it to draw them into any active fellowship with it. The failure to attract them is not because the teaching and preaching of that denomination is not up to date in insisting upon good works among men, upon practical benevolence, etc. The failure is deeper than that; it is because emphasis is not put upon this divine order of which I have written; because it seems to them that modern Unitarianism reverses the true order of cause and effect, putting the fruits in the place of the causes which render the fruits permanent.

"To the men for whom I am writing it seems that no schemes of right living or social benefit can be permanent except as they are based upon the affirmation that a man's life here is not entirely isolated from a divine order through the world; that in the stresses of life ethical systems, by whatever name they may be called, are poor substitutes for the assurance that right shall prevail in the world because behind it is the power of the divine will. In their estimation the regeneration of the individual soul, its support in the emergencies of life, depends upon the kinship of that soul with the unseen power which orthodox Christianity calls a personal God. They can not assent to very much that Trinitarianism has added to this belief in a personal God, but they are deeply convinced that there is no other sure foundation for right living among men—for the development of the various works of humanity which the clergyman I have referred to extolled and ethical societies are formed to promote—than a belief in the supremacy of the unseen Ruler of the universe—a belief which perhaps can be best exprest in the phrases of the 'sonship of men' and the 'Fatherhood of God.' . . . . .

"To insist upon works of human welfare as the motive for being of a religious body seems to us too superficial greatly to concern us. The needs of the human soul are deeper than that. To insist on those works as the purpose of a church's being is to reverse the true order of cause and effect, to ignore the only cause which can insure that the effects will be permanent. When the minds of men are penetrated with a belief in the reality of a divine order in the world, when unselfishness and mutual help are seen to be obligatory because men are children of the one Father, and to be our contribution to that divine order which moves through the world, then do all works of humanitarianism proceed from a permanently operating cause."

In our issue of March 7 an article on "Insanity and Religion," made up of citations from *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), was credited to David Starr Jordan. This name was inadvertently written in place of David Judson Starr, to both of whom we offer amends.

LETTERS AND ART

A SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL UNDER DIFFICULTIES

AFTER three years of cogitation it has been decided that Shakespeare shall have a memorial statue in London. A million dollars will be required before its completion, which is hoped to be accomplished in time for the tercentenary of the poet's death, in 1916. So far the treasury of the committee has little more than the two hundred farthings given by two hundred poor little boys and girls of the Bermondsey Gild of Play as a first contribution to the Memorial Fund. These children presented their gift at the conclusion of "A Shakespearian Masque" performed by them at King's College last year. The enterprise, as we learn from the London papers, is in charge of an executive committee who have been "instructed that their first object should be to set up an architectural monument, including a statue; that the competition for the design should be thrown open to artists throughout the world; and that the London County Council should be requested to appropriate a suitable site."

The search for a site, as reviewed by the London *Times*, exhibits one of those amusing conflicts of public enterprise with vested interests that are unhappily not uncommon. The first choice was for a site on the south bank of the Thames, "originally mooted on account of Shakespeare's connection with Southwark"; but this project broke down "owing to the delay which it would entail." The Green Park, facing Piccadilly, was next suggested, but it was found that leave could not be obtained for a statue to Shakespeare "in any of the Royal parks." "Lincoln's-Inn Fields was proposed, but did not find favor." Then two schemes were brought forward, one in connection with the contemplated rearrangements at Hyde Park corner, the other involving alterations in the Regent's Park. Either scheme would give "scope for notable London improvement," but the "Crown Estate Paving Commissioners" and the "Commissioners of Woods" found objections to these proposals. The two latter bodies did, however, serve to solve the difficulty by proposing the site now chosen—that of a semicircular section of the garden of Park Crescent on its south side, with a diameter of 126 feet, facing Portland Place. The statue will there form the end of a fine vista up this broad thoroughfare.

This choice involved a Royal sacrifice—doubtless in consolation for the withheld Royal parks. Incidentally, *The Times* observes, the offer of the site "was found to involve the removal of the existing statue of the Duke of Kent, but his Majesty the King has graciously assented to the transference of the statue of his grandfather to another adjoining spot." The next stage in the enterprise is set forth in *The Times* as follows:

"The site being now selected, the conditions for a competition for the design, between architects and sculptors working in collaboration, have been drawn up, and it is to be proceeded with at once; and when the winning design has been selected (shortly after March 1, 1909), it is intended to organize a world-wide appeal for not less than £200,000, half to go to the monument, and the remainder to be administered by an international committee for the furtherance of Shakespearian interests. In collecting the bulk of this money, it is contemplated to get comparatively small contributions from as large a number of people as possible, whose association with the memorial will, however, be commemorated in each case in a tangible form. According to the success of the fund, subsidiary schemes will be considered. Meanwhile it is proposed at once to raise at least £20,000 as a nucleus to provide for the cost of the competition and of setting on foot the local committees in different countries, a representative 'women's committee,' etc., which must now be preparing to assist in carrying the scheme to a successful conclusion."

Prof. Israel Gollancz, the Shakespearian scholar and honorary secretary of the Committee, gives some further details to an interviewer from *The Daily News* (London) as to methods of organization. The interview is reported thus:

"'First,' said the Professor, 'there will be organized in London a great central body as well as an international committee composed of official representatives of the Empire and the foreign Powers. Then as many subcommittees as possible, national and local, will be instituted in different countries throughout the world. In addition, we shall probably appoint a number of peripatetic officials to supervise and help in the work of propaganda in America, the Colonies, and if need be other parts of the globe.'

From "The Illustrated London News."

SITE OF THE PROPOSED SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL IN LONDON: PARK CRESCENT, FROM PORTLAND PLACE.

The death-mask shown above is the "Becker mask" that was found in Mainz "in a broker's shop among rags and junk," and was declared a portrait-mask of Shakespeare.

"Special attention, Professor Gollancz informed our representative, will be given, as a matter of course, to popularizing the movement in the United States. And there can be but little doubt that under the auspices of such eminent patrons as our own Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Choate, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and others who are equally popular in both countries, the appeal about to be made by the London executive committee will receive a most generous response on the other side of the Atlantic. Of the various methods now being devised for obtaining the necessary sum for the erection of the monument, the most practical, perhaps, is the organization of Shakespeare benefit performances by all the leading actors and actresses of the world. Sothern and Maude Adams in America, Novelli, Salvini, Eleanora Duse in Italy, Sara Bernhardt, Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, in fact, all the world's players will be invited to join in this unique series of festivals in honor of the world's playwright.

"'One must bear in mind,' continued Professor Gollancz, 'that we must obtain the necessary sum within a specified time, so that the dedication of the memorial may coincide with the tercentenary of the poet's death. Altho about £200,000 must be raised, for the present the committee would be quite content with the tenth part of that amount. This would be at once devoted to the working expenses of the project. Some substantial subscriptions have

already been promised, but our exchequer, I am sorry to say, is still practically empty.'"

The conditions of healthy literary life in London are brought to light by these proposals. The public prints are full of letters protesting against nearly every feature of the enterprise. Many do not want a statue at all. London having already "quite enough 'misplaced monuments,' as Mrs. John Lane calls them, scattered about the streets and gardens." This is the view of Mr. Scott-James, writing to *The Daily News*. Prof. Edward Garnett, seconded by others, proposes as a substitute a Shakespearian Memorial Theater. If the statue project is to go forward, at least, say others, the committee should contain some names representative of the dramatic and theatrical art. But no dramatist or actor appears there. Professor Gollancz answers some of the criticisms appearing in the press. "Whatever sum is collected over and above that required for the memorial," he says, "will be used for the furtherance of Shakespearian aims." Just what these "aims" are is yet undetermined. The Professor does not look with favor upon such suggestions as "the foundation of 'Shakespeare Homes' for decayed gentlewomen, or model institutions for the improvement of music-halls." The "repertory-theater" scheme he thinks "the most impracticable of all, since Sir Henry Irving once told him that "no less a sum than one million pounds would be required to carry out such a scheme."

LORADO TAFT.
The man who is credited with having "done the most for the development of sculpture in the West."

"The Craftsman"
THE FOUNTAIN OF THE GREAT LAKES.
This group was the first purchased from the Ferguson Fund Bequest for sculptural municipal decoration in Chicago.

AN INSPIRER OF WESTERN SCULPTURE

ONE of the potent influences in the art of the West is Lorado Taft. Chicago is his home and sculpture is his metier. Having successfully resisted the magnet that has drawn so many Western art workers to New York, Mr. Taft, according to a writer in the April *Craftsman*, "is already being acclaimed not only as the greatest of our Western sculptors in individual expression, but also as the man who preeminently has done the most for the development of sculpture in the West." The work of the group of sculptors surrounding him was lately given a conspicuous position at the Art Institute of Chicago in the exhibit of the work produced by artists of Chicago and its vicinity. Statues by Charles J. Mulligan, Leonard Crunelle, Frederick C. Hibbard, and Nellie Walker were among the sculptures shown. All of these have worked in Mr. Taft's atelier and still regard him as master. The writer in *The Craftsman* observes:

"Regarding the work exhibited, as a whole it reveals the satisfactory fact that in both inspiration and expression it is distinctly and vigorously modern. It belongs to us and our art growth as a country. The different examples show the variation of the individuality of different workers, but in general it stands for our own success or blunders as a nation. It has sprung out of the natures of the people who are indigenous to this soil and who have had the rare perception and keen artistic instinct that finds art values in intimate environment. The work is frank, honest, creative, work to make Americans glad and Europeans interested."

One of Mr. Taft's most notable works—that which occupied the most conspicuous position in the February exhibition—is a group of twelve colossal figures inspired by Maeterlinck's drama, "The Blind," and symbolizing "the great longing of all humanity for light in life." The present writer gives it this fuller exposition:

"In the Maeterlinck drama, a company of the blind, old and young, men and women, sane and mad, are gathered in an asylum upon an island watched over by nuns and an aged priest. The latter takes his sightless wards to walk in the forest, and becoming weary, for he is very old, he seats the men on one side and the women on the other, and placing himself near them falls into eternal sleep. As the night comes on the forlorn company question one another in a trivial manner, just as men so often deal with the problems of life. As the night grows chill and the snow begins to fall, the blind rise, and groping toward one another find the leader among them cold in death. The cry of the infant in the arms of the young blind madwoman awakens them to hope. They remember that the child cries when it sees the light, and the young woman, whom they call beautiful, exclaims, 'It sees! It sees! It must see something, it is crying,' and grasping the child in her hands she pushes before the anxious ones seeking relief, and holds it aloft above their heads that it may give token when help is near.

"'My group illustrates this climax of the scene,' Mr. Taft explained. 'It does not point to the hopeless note of Maeterlinck at the close. The hope that a little child shall lead them is one that all gladly accept, as it keeps alive the light of faith that the race renews itself in youth.'"

Miss Walker received the first sculpture prize awarded by the Exhibition Committee of the Municipal Art League for her group, "Her Son," an exposition of mother love. Mr. Mulligan, another exhibitor, has lived in Chicago from childhood, having been brought there from Ireland, where he was born forty-two years ago. He has executed sculptural decorations for the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, Ill., but two of his works are considered especially noteworthy in characterization, one an imaginative portrait-statue of the "Young Lincoln," the other, "A Miner and Child," a bit of vivid

transcription of real life to be seen in the mining districts. Mr. Crunelle is also foreign-born, springing from the mining districts of France. His feeling for art, Mr. Taft is quoted as saying, "reminds me of the purity and simplicity of the fifteenth-century Florentines. It rejoices in youth and the springtime of life." Boyhood and babyhood are the subjects he especially treats.

Mr. Taft was for many years director of the school of sculpture of the Art Institute. At present he is president of the Polytechnic Society of five hundred young persons working in the downtown districts who meet frequently for purposes of culture. The most important work on the history of American sculpture is written by him. The writer at present quoted concludes in these words:

"The very human side of the work of Mr. Taft and his school is what is most noticeable, not only in this recent exhibit, but in all the best work of this group of artists. The master and his pupils seem to have dwelt close to the real things of life, and the profoundly emotional phases of the very simple primitive conditions of life are recorded in their work faithfully and sympathetically: the longing for light of the blind, of all the blind, physical or moral; the love and aspirations of maternity; the play and joy of childhood—the simplest childhood; the tragedy of unintelligent, unrewarded labor; the splendid courage and virility of awakened youth where strength has been gained by labor; the strength of love where it stands without competitors in the heart of a man; emotions to be found in any small cottage out on the prairie edge or in the back street in the outer city slums. These workers have not striven for beauty alone, for the mere outer form, but to present the spirit of beauty that dwells in strange abodes, far from conventional standards of excellence."

AN IMPENDING REVOLUTION

PROPHETIC eyes discover a revolution in the book-publishing trade similar to that seen in the magazine world when, in 1893, the popular-priced monthlies appeared in the field. The old-time magazine was excellent in its way, observes Mr. Merton H. Forrester in *Munsey's* (April). "It had traditions and a history behind it," but "in the end it was partially strangled and deadened by its history and traditions." Editors and publishers were both contented to go on in the old way, he says, "ignoring the fact that the times were changing, that the public taste was changing, and that almost everything else was changing too." The old monthlies sold at most a hundred and fifty thousand copies, the new ones circulated into the hundreds of thousands. The drift of events in the book world points to a parallel of the history

Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

A MINER AND CHILD.
From a sculpture by Charles J. Mulligan.

of the magazine. At present very few books attain a sale of fifty thousand copies. The figures of ten years ago, when "Eben Holden" and "David Harum" reached upward of six hundred thousand, emphasize the "slump" of the present day. For this the writer blames the publisher who is "blind to the signs of the times" and is like the magazine-publisher of fourteen years ago. He goes on:

"All their methods are practically antiquated. Their relations among themselves and with their authors are complicated by red tape. They employ inefficient readers to pass upon the manuscripts that are sent them. They themselves are out of touch with popular tastes. Even when they do secure a book of merit, they handicap its sale by offering it at the prices established years and years ago. The usual retail price of a novel is one dollar and fifty cents. Less popular works, such as histories, essays, and treatises on economic themes, are sold at an even higher figure than books of fiction.

"Now it must be remembered that the vast majority of American families have an income of less than fifteen hundred dollars a year; and however intelligent and fond of reading the members of these families may be, the purchase of books at such prices is a very serious matter to them. They must have, first of all, the actual necessities of life. Good reading, for them, is one of the luxuries; and hence they get it, if at all, through the medium of public libraries, and to some extent through the magazines; but as a rule they never think of buying books."

A revolution in the book-trade, the writer thinks,

Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

THE BLIND,
A group by Lorado Taft representing the dramatic climax of Maeterlinck's play of that name.

is inevitable. The first step has already been taken in England, where publishers are beginning to issue novels at the retail price of half a crown, or about sixty-five cents. Some isolated experiments were even made in America in past times. Edward Bellamy's socialistic novel, "Looking Backward," was published in 1888 at fifty cents and sold in enormous quantities. The writer continues his tale:

"When the late Archibald Clavering Gunter had finished writing his well-known story, 'Mr. Barnes of New York,' he carried it about from one book-publisher to another, and it was each time refused. Then he brought it out at his own expense, and sold it on the news-stands at fifty cents. The public rose to it at once, and bought something like a million copies. It was an immensely readable tale, and its low price brought it within the means of multitudes who had never bought books before.

"Gunter taught a lesson which is plain enough, but which has not even now been fully learned. Even more significant, however, have been the vast sales of cheap reprints of famous books on which the author's copyright has expired, or which were published abroad before the international copyright law went into effect. Millions upon millions of these badly printed little paper-covered volumes have been taken up by an eager public.

"These books are old books. The same public which absorbs them would absorb with no less eagerness books written at the present time, if these could be obtained at prices within the means of the average purchaser. So plain are the facts that before long we may expect to witness the appearance of a book-publisher full of new ideas, with a keen sense of what the public wants, and with an impatience for outworn traditions—entering the field with perfect confidence and making that field his own.

"At the present time the average author gets a royalty of from eight to ten per cent. upon the gross sales of his books. An author of established reputation may get a royalty of fifteen per cent. Anything more than this is given only to the exceptional writer for whose books many publishers are competing. But the publisher of the future—the man with ideas and brains and money—will perhaps say to the author:

"'I will give you a royalty of only five per cent., yet your profits will be quite as great as they are now, and there is always the chance that they will be even greater. I will sell your book at fifty cents a copy, and thus bring it within the means of those who buy no books at present; so that if you succeed at all, your financial returns will be as large, and you will be far more widely known.'

"Herein lies the basis of a very strong appeal to authors. For while an author must think of the monetary side of what he does, he values far more highly a wide-spread reputation and a knowledge that the message which he has to give has gone forth into homes and hearts which heretofore have never known him. It is the natural and laudable ambition of the man of letters—the great success which is not weighed and measured by commercial standards, which is not recorded upon the ledgers—ledgers that he is not allowed to see—but which brings him the meed of abundant praise and a remembrance that endures."

THE "TESTINESS" OF MR. WHIBLEY

THE "certain condescension" that Lowell charged against foreigners—meaning the English—in dealing with American affairs has turned in latter days into "ill nature." Such is Mr. H. W. Boynton's account of Mr. Whibley's article on the "American language" from which we gave citations on January 11. Mr. Whibley, it will be remembered, was both puzzled and surprized by our vernacular. It sounded like English, but it turned out to be a "caricature of English." Mr. Boynton thinks Mr. Whibley's bewilderment was due to his lack of information, and his "testiness" was such as he would scarcely "have permitted himself in the discussion of any other theme." "The awkward fact seems to be," observes Mr. Boynton, in *The Bookman* (New York, March), "that many Englishmen continue to be annoyed, enraged even, by those differences in usage which are merely interesting to us," and "it offends them that we are not thoroughly ashamed of ourselves for being unlike them." Taking up Mr. Whibley's plaint he goes on to remind him of a few things thus:

"'To the English traveler,' he begins ominously, 'the language which he hears spoken about him is at once a puzzle and a surprize.' It is an odd fact that this is probably true, since it is the habit of the English traveler, if we may trust his own records, to be surprized, indignantly surprized, by the most natural differences between conditions abroad and conditions at home. It is not clear why any traveler should be surprized by the fact that the speech of, say, New York sounds unlike the speech of London. But apparently neither common sense, fiction, nor the American abroad is of power to convince the sanguine Briton; from Liverpool to Sandy Hook he hopes against hope that he may find all well with us here. Of course the plain fact is a shock. Fancy! Americans do not speak like Englishmen! Now it would appear to be true that the American, whether at home or in England, commonly finds himself amused and interested by the enunciation, the cadence, the locutions peculiar to British speech—especially, of course, the less familiar speech of the mob. These peculiarities may puzzle his ear, but they do not surprize him; least of all does it occur to him that they are causes of offense. Why should the English vernacular be like the American? But the mere fact of difference so disturbs Mr. Whibley's peace of mind that he is unable to approach the discussion of it with anything approaching that 'absence of prejudice and willingness to accommodate oneself,' which for some reason Baedeker thinks it well to recommend to the English traveler in this strange land."

Recalling the fact long ago pointed out by Richard Grant White that the speech of men of two English counties differs more widely than "any two of the same race born and bred, however remotely from each other, in this country," Mr. Boynton supposes Mr. Whibley is misled by hasty observation "of the comparative consistency of our speech." Therefore—

"He fancies himself safe in taking any phrase from the lips of any American as characteristic of 'the American language.' As it chances, it is the 'American' of the street-corner and the cheap newspaper which Mr. Whibley is interested in, and which he heavy-heartedly and heavy-handedly deals with as the national speech. So we find him, after quoting a long rigmarole in slang from the select lips of a Chicago saloon-keeper, remarking innocently (tho with an air of reproof): 'It is not an elegant method of speech, but such as it is, it bears as close a resemblance to the dialect of Chicago as can be transferred from ear to eye.' And we have no reason to doubt that he regards the bit of racing lingo which he has 'culled from the New York *World*' as characteristic of that jejune tho bustling metropolis. It would hardly occur to a cultivated American to judge the speech of London by Mr. Jacobs and the coster-singers. It would certainly not occur to him to construct an imaginary vernacular of Greater England from such data and then to condemn it because it differed in many respects from the speech of his own superior class."

Mr. Whibley's reflections on the impropriety of American slang, Mr. Boynton thinks, all good citizens and subjects will cordially approve. He goes on:

"It is always in order to heave a rock (or chivy a cobbler) at the lame dog of slang, in the interests of the great god of humbug. For it is generally acknowledged in the best circles that slang is a monster of frightful mien, just as it is generally acknowledged in the same quarters that war is hell. Thus far, to be sure, mankind has not been able to do without either; but slang will doubtless be abolished in the year which sees the adoption of the golden rule. Meanwhile there seems to be no known means of obstructing its primrose way either in England or in America. For the present, American slang, being far more varied and ingenious, is naturally an affront to British ears. For that matter, even our simplest contrivances in this kind do not please them; apparently, 'bally,' and 'blooming,' and 'ripping,' and 'jolly' seem to them to be separated by more than an Atlantic barrier from 'blamed,' and 'dandy,' and 'corking,' and 'bully.' So be it. Some wonder may be exprest that Mr. Whibley should have introduced a long paragraph on thieves' cant in this connection. Cant is not at all the same thing as slang; the *argot* of criminals is a settled tongue, common to England and America. 'Graft' and 'grafter' are the only words it has contributed to general American use, and useful words they are."

JOHN BIGELOW. ELLEN GLASGOW. THOMAS HUGHES. JOHN D. QUACKENBOS. L. MELANO ROSSI.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Samuel Hopkins. The Flying Death. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: The McClure Co.

Arrhenius, Svante. Worlds in the Making: The Evolution of the Universe. Translated by Dr. H. Borns. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–229. New York Harper & Bros. $1.60 net.

Bacon, Edgar Mayhew. Henry Hudson: His Times and His Voyages. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Ballard, Harlan Hoge, Translated by. The Aeneid of Virgil. Books VII–XII. 12mo, p. 302. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Beers, Clifford Whittingham. A Mind that Found Itself: An Autobiography. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. New York.

The extraordinary nature of the story contained in this book will insure it an interested reading by all into whose hands it falls, aside from the fact that here are furnished the most invaluable data for a new order of social reform. This autobiography recites in the most vivid way the events of two years during which the author suffered from mental alienation. It has the interest of a "document" revealing the psychology of an insane person, and it points out in the most convincing manner the ways in which the treatment of the insane, now unfortunately so culpable on account of ignoraunce mainly, and of lack of sympathy frequently, ought to be changed for their good and for the good name of humanity. Professor William James, who contributes two introductory letters to the volume, writes that "in style, in temper, in good taste," the narrative is "irreproachable." Referring to the contents, he declares that "it is fit to remain in literature as a classic account 'from within' of an insane person's psychology."

The author is a native of New Haven and was educated in the Sheffield Scientific School. His first signs of mental unbalance appeared after an older brother was seized with what was thought to be epilepsy. This brother died after an illness of six years caused, so the doctors finally decided, by a tumor at the base of the brain. The fact that this member of the author's family could be stricken with epilepsy after having all his life enjoyed perfect health induced a nervous condition that preyed upon his own health. Tho suffering from constant dread of a like seizure and being thereby weakened in strength, the writer completed his college course and entered a business life. He, however, eventually suffered a nervous collapse which ended in a belief that he too had become an epileptic. In this state of mind he attempted suicide by throwing himself from an upper-story window. The fall broke several bones, dispelled forever the obsession of seven years concerning epilepsy, but unsettled his reason. For two years he was an inmate of sanitoriums and retreats and passed through two distinctly marked phases of alienation—a delusional and a maniacal one. The passing from one to the other Professor James regards as the most striking thing in the whole strange experience.

Complete sanity eventually returned; and the present volume is the result of the sufferer's conviction that a book telling in a sane manner of the "needless abuse of helpless thousands" such as now fill our asylums is needed both to spread information and to arouse active efforts toward amelioration. His book attempts, for one thing, to rob insanity of its terrors, showing that in many cases the unhappiness of the insane is not due so much to their condition as to "the perhaps unconscious lack of consideration with which they are treated." It further urges the foundation of a society for the sole purpose of solving the problem of proper treatment of the insane; and the endowment by the combined funds of the beneficent rich and those of the State and Nation of model institutions wherein mental and nervous diseases in their incipient and curable stages may be treated with the maximum efficiency.

Bigelow, John. The Panama Canal and the Daughters of Danaus. 8vo, pp. 47. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. 50 cents net.

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CLIFFORD W. BEERS.

Bomberger, Maude A. Colonial Recipes, from Old Virginia and Maryland Manors. With Numerous Legends and Traditions Interwoven. 12mo, pp. 107. New York: The Neale Pub. Co. $1.25.

Bowne, Borden Parker. Personalism. 12mo, pp. ix–326. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Brown, Stewardson. Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxxix–354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

Bruce, Edwin M. Detection of the Common Food Adulterants. 12mo, pp. vii–84. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.

Buckley, Richard Wallace. The Last of the Houghtons. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: The Neale Pub. Co. $1.50.

Buckman, David Lear. Old Steamboat Days on the Hudson River. Tales and Reminiscences of the Stirring Times that followed the Introduction of Steam Navigation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–143. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

Clifford, Lucy. Proposals to Kathleen. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Cook, Frederick A. To the Top of the Continent. 8vo, pp. 321. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

The arctic explorer and the mountain-climber have much in common—the animating passion for adventure, the cool nerve, the sinewy frame. When in addition to these the traveler possesses, as does Dr. Cook, the scientific training, he becomes a fitting teller of such traveler's tales as are true. The word history merely means exploration, and certainly the author of this book has unrolled a page of history which hitherto the world had never read Mt. McKinley, the highest peak on the continent, 20,390 feet high, was yet practically hidden away in the heart of Alaska, far from the seas and from lines of ordinary travel, when Dr. Cook saw it in his mind's eye. Thousands of miles of trackless wilderness had to be crossed before even its base was reached by him. The mountain shoots up suddenly from the plain in which it stands, and Dr. Cook and his party began the ascent over ice fissured by deep crevasses and studded with sharp stones. Such an expedition involved all the difficulties of arctic travel and all the dangers of Alpine climbing intensified fivefold.

The tale told by this explorer is as interesting as anything we read in Stanley or Livingstone. It is more animated than any account of North-Pole expeditions, for we come across moose and caribou and the strange white mountain-sheep, which are really North-American chamois. Then there are bears to be encountered. But the climber triumphantly reached his goal. We can appreciate the words in which he describes his arrival:

"AT LAST. The soul-stirring task was crowned with victory; the top of

the continent was under our feet. Our hands clasped, but not a word was uttered. We felt like shouting, but we had not the breath to spare.

The work is illustrated with numerous excellent photograph reproductions, and the appendices prove that Dr. Cook is no amateur, for his geological, biological, and economic notes on Alaska are of high scientific value and enhance immensely the practical worth of the book.

Crockett, S. R. Deep Moat Grange. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Cromer, Earl of. Modern Egypt. 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 594-600. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6 net.

As Egypt is, according to Napoleon, "the most wonderful country in the world," so it is the latest portion of the globe to come under British domination, or rather protection. The two volumes of Lord Cromer, in which he has related how this ancient land has been policed, financed, and irrigated after the latest European models, are of immense interest to all who have anything to do with the government of foreign races. The London *Times* aptly styles the work "a lesson in imperial statesmanship," a lesson as valuable, we may add, to men of authority in this country as it is to German or Japanese colonizers. It is not often that a statesman of Lord Cromer's caliber sits down deliberately at the termination of his time of office to give an impartial and unprejudiced account of all that he has accomplished. In the introductory chapter to his book the author has given his reason for writing it. He quotes Sir Arthur Helps as saying that half the evils of the world spring from defective knowledge or inaccuracy. He is anxious that his countrymen should thoroughly understand the nature of the responsibilities they have assumed in Egypt during the past fifty years. That country, he says, was the victim of misgovernment and tyranny. A persistent neglect of economic law, an utter contempt for all the dictates of legality and justice, had brought a land among the most naturally fertile in the world to the brink of ruin. These errors and abuses of Oriental polity were all corrected and done away with by Lord Cromer's administration, and in these volumes he tells us how he did it. England herself has made many mistakes in Northeast Africa. The recent history of that country has been painful and even humiliating to the Government whose blunders Lord Cromer was called upon to repair. The expedition led by Hicks into Kordofan in 1883 was annihilated by the Arabs after a most distressing experience. More shameful still was the manner in which General Gordon was deserted by the Gladstone Ministry and left to perish at Khartum in 1885. Lord Cromer gives us a full account of the Gordon incident, the fullest account indeed which has yet been published of a most romantic yet deplorable incident. With the account of this incident Lord Cromer closes his first volume, and his summing up of the matter is at once lucid and calm. He says:

"Looking more closely to the details in the execution of the British policy, the following are the conclusions at which I arrive:—In the first place, it was a mistake to send any British official to Khartum. The task he had to perform was well-nigh impossible of execution, and his nomination involved the assumption of responsibility on the part of the British Government which it was desirable to avoid. Secondly, if any one was to be sent, it was a mistake to choose General Gordon. In spite of many noble traits in his character, he was wanting in some of the qualities which were essential to the successful accomplishment of his mission. Thirdly, when once General Gordon had been sent, he should have been left a free hand so long as he kept within the main lines of the policy he was authorized to execute. It is, in my opinion, to be regretted that General Gordon was not allowed to employ Zobeir Pasha, but any view held as to the probable results of employing him must be conjectural. Fourthly, the question of whether an expedition should or should not have been sent from Suakin to Berber in the spring of 1884 depends on the military practicability of the undertaking, a point on which the best military authorities differed in opinion. Fifthly, a great and inexcusable mistake was made in delaying for so long the dispatch of the Gordon relief expedition. Sixthly, the Government acted wisely, after the fall of Khartum, in eventually adopting a defensive policy and in ordering a retreat to Wadi Halfa. Lastly, it may be said that the British Government were extraordinarily unlucky. Whatever amount of foresight be shown, success in doubtful and difficult enterprises, such as the Gordon mission and the Nile expedition, must always depend a good deal on adventitious circumstances, which cannot be foreseen, and over which no government can exercise any control. I am far from saying that in all the matters which are discussed in these pages the British Government exercised a proper amount of foresight, but it must be admitted that whenever the goddess Fortune could play them a trick, she appeared, with proverbial fickleness, to take a pleasure in doing so."

The second volume contains a detailed account of the country's reorganization. The army was placed on a footing of effectiveness. A vigorous police measure was carried out in the interior. The judiciary was reformed. Education was developed to the extent of providing schools for girls, a government action never before attempted. Lord Cromer concludes his book by uttering predictions of future prosperity for the land which he has done so much for. We are impressed by the sanity and soberness of his expectations. The whole work is a revelation of that sort of mind which befits the great proconsul. An enthusiastic imperialist, the Earl of Cromer states that it was his wish and his aim to govern Egypt for the good of the Egyptians and not merely to exploit it for the profit of his country. It is the highest tribute we can pay to this book to declare that he has manifestly carried out his noble purpose and he has related his experiences with modesty, succinctness, and eloquence.

Daulton, Agnes McClelland. Fritzi; or, The Princess Perhaps. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Dean, Sara Travers. A Story of the San Francisco Earthquake. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. x-287. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Dearmer, Mrs. Percy. The Sisters. 12mo, pp. 121. New York: The McClure Co.

DeMorgan, William. Somehow Good. 12mo, pp. ix-595. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

DeWulf, M. Scholasticism Old and New. An Introduction to Scholastic Philosophy, Medieval and Modern. Translated by P. Coffey, D.Ph. 12mo, pp. xvi-437. New York: Benziger Bros.

Downs, Mrs. George Sheldon. Gertrude Elliot's Crucible. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Draper, George Otis. More: A Study of Financial Conditions Now Prevalent. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

Dulles, Allen Macy, D.D. The True Church: A Study (Historical and Scriptural). 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

Dumas, Alexandre. The Crimes of Ali Pacha and Others. The Crimes of the Marquise de Brinvilliers and Others. Two volumes. With Introductions by R. S. Garnett. Each illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-427, pp. 452. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 each.

Elson, Arthur. Music-Club Programs from all Nations. Giving an Historic Outline of Each National School of Music, with Questions for Study, and a Series of Programs for the Use of Clubs and other Organizations. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii-185. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. $1.25.

Emerson, Arthur I., and **Weed,** Clarence M. Our Trees: How to Know Them. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. viii-295. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Fairlie, John A. Essays in Municipal Administration. 8vo, pp. vii-374. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Fitchett, W. H. The Beliefs in Unbelief: Studies in the Alternatives to Faith. 12mo, pp. vi-293. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25 net.

Freeman, Mary E. Wilkins. The Fair Lavinia and Others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Mrs. Freeman's new volume consists of eight short stories, some of which exceed the usual length of the magazine story. The book is harmoniously bound in a lavender cloth, prettily decorated; the illustrations are the work of a plain, honest craftsman. The stories themselves, while in no way exceptional, are all readable and accomplished.

All of them are laid in the period of old New England, and are redolent of lavender. Fair Lavinia and her sister heroines do not in the least resemble the modern Puritan maid. They are as fanciful and sentimental as though they had stepped from between the covers of an old-fashioned illustrated lady-book. The romance of their lives begins and ends in the delightful, if unenduring, candle-glow of courtship. They are clean and fragrant of presence as the forgotten dreams of youth. Sensitive, proud, their high spirit flames at a fancied wrong, at a trivial complication, to the point of tragedy. Though the tragic spark flashes bravely, it is not for long in their Arcadia. Their moments of consternation, their doubts, sufferings, happiness, all are tinted reflections of the actual drama of life. Their progress through these pages has all the stateliness and artificial charm of a minuet. They are a most unreal but most gentle and agreeable company. For all that, they are daughters of Eve, ancestors of the superwoman, as women must ever be. Their tactics are superb, if old-fashioned. They win their heroes.

The fair Lavinia's hero falls a victim to Isabel's charm the while he is enamored and in search of the goddess he has never seen. Amarina, of "Amarina's Roses," takes her devotee by a sudden sally because the bar of caste has kept him aloof. Their ruse is captivatingly simple and coy, but nearly always effective.

The later stories are cast in sterner mold; but the total impression of grace and color is the best tribute to be offered to the delicate strength of the author's style, the dexterity of her craft, and the quaintness of these latest conceptions.

Gayley, Charles Mills. The Plays of Our Forefathers. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 349. With Appendix and Index. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50 net.

It is to be regretted that the author of this book, which indicates wide reading in a fertile field, did not choose an ap-

propriate title. The most ordinary magazine editor would have cautioned him against the use of the provincial "our" in reference to the mediæval drama. As for "forefathers," the stern and sturdy founders and progenitors of the United States of America ignored the theater so effectively that the nearest we have come to national inspiration behind the footlights is marked by continuous vaudeville and the barnyard comedy-drama.

The essential value of Prof. Gayley's study, nevertheless, is not impaired by the ineptness of its title. Acquaintance with the origin and scope of the mediæval drama is of as great necessity to the person who never goes into a theater as to the person who draws on the theater alone as the source of artistic and intellectual replenishment. Such acquaintance may be made easily and interestingly in this book. One might wish, in addition, that such a quantity of information were delivered with more distinction of utterance.

It is not new, but it is always striking, to remark the close alliance between the church and the stage in the so-called Dark Ages. The flame of the ancient classic stage was extinguished in the night that wiped out Greece and Rome. The revival of the drama sprang with seeming spontaneity from the loins of the new religion out of which the western world was born anew. The mere order of the church calendar, from Advent to Pentecost, harmonizes with the laws of the drama. The sacrifice of the mass, most momentous symbol of the early Christian idea, it may be said quite dispassionately, is supreme drama. From drama with the intent of inciting and expressing the most hallowed pietistic idea, it was quite natural that a civilization to which the symbol meant so much should seek the symbol in profane matters as well.

Professor Gayley traces the development of liturgical plays comprehensively, and proceeds to the invasion of the humorous, an inevitable sequence. People must laugh occasionally even in church. Nowadays, they laugh or smile when the preacher is facetious. In those days they followed the inclination to an extreme that must have shocked the decorum of the most strenuous modern. Taste is a virtue of the civilized people; and however brave, aspiring, and powerful the people of the Middle Ages were, they can scarcely be accredited with this minor though most important attribute.

Professor Gayley traces the transition of the liturgical plays to the secular representation of the English cycles, under regulation of the crafts. He gives the origin and the story of the cycles in full detail, and then analyzes the dramatic development of the medieval period in order to show the continuous evolution of the theater in England. Culminating with an examination of popular miracle and morality plays, he finds himself at the years (1580–1590) during which most of the best work of Lyly, Marlowe, Peele, and Greene was produced. It is evident, consequently, how vast and rich a province is held in the scope of this book, which is characterized throughout by alertness of observation and pungency of view.

Glasgow, Ellen. The Ancient Law. 12mo, pp. vii–485. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Grant, Ethel Watts-Mumford, **Herford,** Oliver, **Mizner,** Addison. The Quite New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1908. With which is incorporated a Lexicon of Legal Phrases designed to enlighten the uninitiated. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Hains, T. Jenkins. Bahama Bill, Mate of the Wrecking Sloop Sea-Horse. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 368. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Hall, H. Fielding. The Inward Light. 12mo, pp. viii–288. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Hartley, Percy J. My Lady of Cleeve. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Hawley, Frederick Barnard, B.A. Enterprise and the Productive Process. 12mo, pp. xiv–467. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Hill, Headon. Epsom Mystery: A Race with Ruin. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.00 net.

Hoffman, Frank Sargent, Ph.D. The Sphere of Religion. A Consideration of its Nature and of its Influence upon the Progress of Civilization. 12mo, pp. viii–394. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Howells, W. D. Fennel and Rue: A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 129. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Huey, Edmund Burke, A.M., Ph.D. The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading: With a Review of the History of Reading and Writing and of Methods, Texts, and Hygiene in Reading. 12mo, pp. xvi–467. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.40.

Hughes, Thomas. History of the Society of Jesus in North America—Colonial and Federal. Text—Vol. I. From the First Colonization till 1645. Documents—Vol. I, Part I, Nos. 1–140 (1605–1838). Maps and facsimiles. 8vo, pp. xiv–655, xvi–600. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Altho this work has reached us in two actual volumes they are intended to comprize merely volume I, the second of these volumes forming solely an appendix to the first, in which is contained the history of the order from the first colonization until 1645. The first volume of the work before us is therefore merely the first part of the first volume. Properly the portion of American history therein included belongs to the English historian of the Society of Jesus, for during a century and a half of Jesuit work in the British Colonies of North America the missionaries and their various organizations pertained to that unit of Jesuit government known as the English province. Nevertheless Father Hughes is only doing justice to his great subject when he refers the Jesuit work on this continent to a place in Ameriean history

The history of the Jesuits on the northern regions of America has been related with brilliant eloquence and sympathy by Francis Parkman. He has portrayed in vivid language the courage, devotion, and religious enthusiasm of the Jesuit missionaries and martyrs. But he treated only of French Jesuits and did not touch on the Spanish or English members of the order. His work looked at from the most favorable standpoint is merely a series of fascinating literary sketches.

Father Hughes has approached his subject in a very different spirit. He is a historian in the modern sense of the term, and as the requirements of modern research call for the fullest use of documents, his present second volume, or second part of the first volume, is taken up entirely with a documentary excursus. This excursus is a most valuable epitome of Catholic Church history, and indeed shows the beginning of that vast religious organization which has since spread throughout the United States. Much of such material will, however, be of interest only to the scientific historian or the ecclesiastical lawyer and canonist. Here are copiously illustrated questions touching not only property but also ecclesiastical jurisdiction, bishops and regulars, trusteeism lay and ecclesiastical, relations of the Church with the Government, etc. The documents are accompanied with an elucidating comment.

The text of this first volume is written in a clear and interesting style. We have none of the rhetoric of Hume or Macaulay, but we have the painstaking accuracy of Stubbs and the nicety of artistic grouping so conspicuous in the masterpieces of Green. This work is in the highest sense a work of learning, and while it must reach the shelves of every public library and every college collection, it will also take an honored place in the many private studies where scholarship, conscientious impartiality, and masterly style are valued. There is a full and complete bibliography attached and a capital index.

Hume, Fergus. The Sacred Herb. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hurll, Estelle M. Portraits and Portrait-painting. (Being a Brief Survey of Portrait-painting from the Middle Ages to the Present Day.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–333. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50 net.

Hutchinson, W. M. L. The Golden Porch: A Book of Greek Fairy Tales. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–240. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Kingery, Hugh MacMaster, Ph.D., With an Introduction and Notes by. Three Tragedies of Seneca: Hercules Furens, Troades, Medea. 16mo, pp. x–310. New York: The Macmillan Co. 60 cents net.

Lea, Homer. The Vermilion Pencil: A Romance of China. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

Le Maitre, Jules. Translated by **Mairet,** Jeanne. Jean Jacques Rousseau. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: The McClure Co.

Lewis, Alfred Henry. An American Patrician; or, The Story of Aaron Burr. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–335. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

Lewis, George Randall, Ph.D. The Stannaries: A Study of the English Tin-miner. 8vo, pp. xviii–299. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Lutz, Grace Livingston Hill. Marcia Schuyler. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 348. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Macauley, G. C. James Thomson. 12mo, pp. viii–259. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents.

McGolrick, Rev. Edward J. The Unchangeable Church, her heroes, her martyrs, her trials and her triumphs. Two volumes. Illustrations. 4to. New York: John Duffy

These two handsome books contain a history of Christianity from the standpoint of the Catholic Church. While sometimes controversial in tone, the work attracts favorable attention from the industry and learning it exhibits. Protestants may read it with pleasure and profit as containing the lives of many great and good people, and the light which it throws on the work and position of a phase of Catholicism in this country adds to its value as a convenient work of reference.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. The Intelligence of the Flowers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 179. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Massey, W. F. Practical Farming. A Plain Book on Treatment of the Soil and Crop Production, Especially Designed for the Every-day Use of Farmers and Agricultural Students. 12mo, pp. vi–323. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Metchnikoff, Elie. The Prolongation of Life. Optimistic Essays. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Mr. Metchnikoff's work is written in defense and elaboration of the theories that were put forward by this distinguished scientist five years ago in his "Nature of Man." He reiterates that man has universally held pessimistic views of existence, which no form of religious or philosophic belief has served to relieve He holds that these ideas are induced by the purely physical conditions of disease, precocious senility, and premature death. These physical conditions (and so our mental attitude toward life) are, in turn, due to a disharmony which exists through our inheritance of certain instincts and organs once useful but now harmful; of especial

menace is the presence of a large intestine which harbors myriads of microbes, and acts as a laboratory of poisons within us.

Naturally, the discoverer of the phagocytic action of certain cells of the body introduces these into his theory; he believes we die too early because of the cannibalistic activity of these phagocytes on the higher tissues, under the stimulus of the poisons absorbed into the blood from the large intestine.

By sober living, by the use of serums (yet to be discovered) by which failing organs may be restored to normal activity, and by the inhibition of bacterial growth by means of the ingestion of lactic-acid germs, or milk soured by them, we would live to a much greater age; at which time an instinct of death would appear, and we would welcome dissolution as we now welcome sleep after a hard day's work.

In the second half of the book he reviews his arguments for the simian origin of man, and applies his theory to an ingenious interpretation of the phenomena of hysteria and somnambulism.

He believes the pessimistic idea of existence is characteristic only of early life, and that it disappears as we approach middle life. "Young people should be informed that this (pessimistic) view of life is only temporary," and will be followed by a desire to live. In support of some of his theories he devotes several chapters to the life of Goethe.

Finally, he summarily dismisses the theories of ethics proposed by Kant and Spencer, and presents the ideal man as one who is altogether self-sufficient, and who refuses interference with his welfare on the part of others.

The book is of interest on account of its subject-matter and the fame of its author. It contains a collection of highly interesting biological data bearing on longevity and much that is helpful toward hygienic living. The author's main theories, however, still rest on very slender bases of fact. While an ultra-materialist, Metchnikoff is enthusiastically optimistic as to the future of the race, and his work is a help toward ideal living, an end which, as he says, can only be reached by the exercise of the human will.

Michels, Philip V., **Stoddard,** W. O., **Davis,** Major G. B., **McElrath,** Francis, and others. Adventures with Indians. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x 233. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

Miller, Elizabeth. The City of Delight: A Love Drama of the Siege and Fall of Jerusalem. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 448. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Miller, J. R. Christmas Making. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

Northup, Clark Sutherland. Edited with Introduction and Notes by. The Essays of Francis Bacon. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxix 227. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 40 cents.

Noyes, Alfred. The Golden Hynde and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 185. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Ober, Frederick A. Juan Ponce de Leon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.00 net.

Ober, Frederick A. A Guide to the West Indies and Bermudas. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix 525. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.25.

Oldmeadow, Ernest. Virginie. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: The McClure Co.

Padon, Ella F. In Charge of the Consul. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Peters, Madison C. Justice to the Jew. The Story of What he has Done for the World. 12mo, pp. xii 244. New York: The McClure Co.

Phillips, David Graham. Old Wives for New. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.[illegible]

Quackenbos, John Duncan. Hypnotic Therapeutics in Theory and Practice, with Numerous Illustrations of Treatment by Suggestion. pp. 332. Harper & Bros. $2 net.

The wave of mental healing that is spreading over the modern world has substantial reenforcement in this book of Dr. Quackenbos. The author, who has been long and favorably known in literary and educational circles, gives a mass of facts derived from his own experience and interpreted according to scientific standards. The nature of suggestion and the different types of suggestibility are discussed in the light of recent psychological investigation. Mental science, Christian science, metaphysical healing, faith and prayer cures, osteopathy, and other misunderstood and often misused methods are shown to have a common explanation in auto-suggestion. The dangers and limitations of all such methods are pointed out, and it is urged that the truth they contain, amidst much falsehood, should be appropriated and utilized by scientifically qualified practitioners. These Dr. Quackenbos would limit to the medical profession, except in the case of mental and moral disorders, where competently trained psychologists may do a legitimate work.

There is no doubt that here the author does a real service, at a time when there is danger that such methods may become vastly popularized under the sanction of the various religious organizations. Any minister who is thinking of taking up such work, from whatever motive, would do well to read this book and heed its counsels of caution. Few books have greater interest as records of personal experience. The author says he has himself treated seven thousand cases, comprising functional errors in digestion; metabolism; circulation; menstrual disorders; nervous disturbances, as hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, occupation neuroses, habit spasms, speech defects, and neurasthenia, with its delusions, morbid fears, and imperative conceptions; drink, tobacco, and other drug habits; mental troubles; insomnia; homesickness; obsessions; irresistible impulses; dementia præcox, and incipient insanity, etc., etc. Many descriptions of cures along the above lines are given by Dr. Quackenbos which, taken at their face value, are astonishing.

To an unbiased reader of this book the question comes again and again, how can these things be possible and the mass of reputable physicians and other intelligent people yet remain absolutely indifferent to their significance? Such books, whatever else they may do, challenge alike intelligence and honesty. If they record the truth, then are most of us grossly and harmfully ignorant. If they do not record the truth, then are their authors the cruelest of liars. Is there not some way by which society may know whether we are a generation of fools, or are the victims of a new breed of the most conscienceless impostors? This is no reflection upon Dr. Quackenbos's book. It is simply to assert that such books raise the greatest and most significant of issues, quite independent of the passing interest their publication may excite.

Rand, Benjamin, Ph.D. Modern Classical Philosophers. Selections illustrating Modern Philosophy from Bruno to Spencer. 8vo, pp. xiii 740. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

Reade, Charles. Love me Little, Love Me Long. Large type Edition. 12mo, pp. xvi 526. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Richmond, Mary E. The Good Neighbor in the Modern City. 16mo, pp. ix-152. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 60 cents.

Rolfe, W. J. A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. A Compact Itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. Maps. 16mo, pp. 308. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Rossi, L. Melano. The Santuario of the Madonna di Vico—Pantheon of Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xx-247. New York: The Macmillan Co.

It is not every traveler in Northern Italy who has visited the little town of Vicoforte, and entered the Santuario, dedicated to the Madonna, founded by Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy and named by him the "Temple of Peace." The author speaks of this beautiful building almost as if he were a discoverer. And indeed to very many readers his book will almost reveal a discovery. One of the most perfect domes in the world has been eclipsed by the vastness of S. Peter's, but it is still one of the wonders of Italy. It was begun in 1728 and finished to the lantern in 1733. The great fresco of the dome was completed in three years by Antonio Pozzo. But competent judges condemned his work and 16,000 square feet of plaster were removed and renewed before the present fresco by Bibbiera and Galeotti could replace his painting. The work was completed by a baldacchino of colored marbles over the altar and the addition of considerable statuary, some of which adorns the fine mausoleum of Charles Emanuel I., while marble figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity are niched in the baldacchino itself. The original picture of the Madonna, which belonged to the earlier chapel that stood on the site of this florid Renaissance temple, might have been painted by Lippo Lippi himself, so tender and devotional is its spirit. It is of course a miraculous picture which has worked almost as many wonders as Our Lady of Le Puy or of Lourdes.

The author has written a history of architecture, of painting, and of sculpture, and has frankly told us the names of the books from which he has compiled it. He has shown that the dome of Vicoforte is superior to the dome of St. Paul's, London, which latter is no dome at all, and he has furnished us with a scientific account of what a dome ought to be. He has treated in the same way the subjects of fresco-painting and ecclesiastical carving. It is pleasant and instructive reading, but has nothing directly to do with the Madonna of Vicoforte. Nevertheless he has produced a beautiful book, full of beautiful pictures, and it is quite possible that the town he glorifies will entertain a great many more pilgrims from the West than have hitherto visited the gorgeous mausoleum of Charles Emanuel I., Duke of Savoy, ancestor of the present Victor Emanuel, to which monarch the author fitly dedicates his work.

Savallo, Doña Teresa de. The House of the Lost Court. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: The McClure Co.

Schelling, Felix E. Elizabethan Drama, 1558-1642. A History of the Drama in England from the Accession of Queen Elizabeth to the Closing of the Theaters, to which is prefixed a Resumé of the Earlier Drama from its Beginnings. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. xlii 606, x 685. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net.

Shakespeare, William. The Tempest. The Winter's Tale. The Tragedie of Othello the Moor of Venice. Edited with Notes, Introduction, Glossary, List of Variorum Readings and Selected Criticism, by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

(Continued on page 494)

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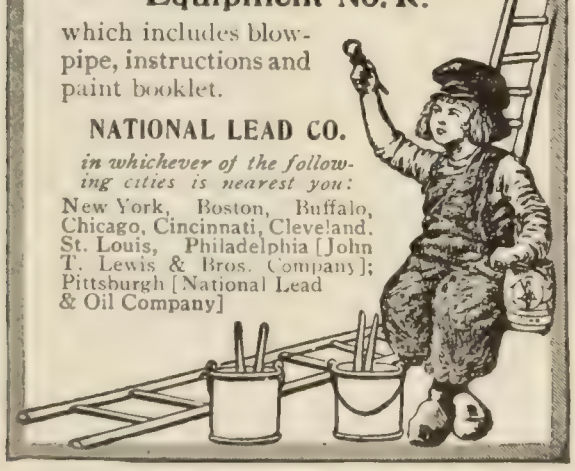

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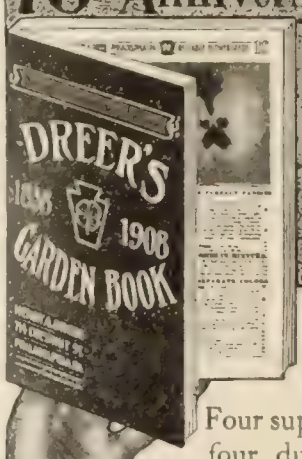

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  Feels the breath of things,—
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    Where the eyes are blind,
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    In the day, the mind—
In the night, the heart!
    —*Harper's Magazine* (April).

The Towers of Babel.

By Arthur Davison Ficke.

I came upon them in the waste
Building with eager, fevered haste
Each one his tower from which the sod
Might lift him up to speak with God.

I

One cried: Beyond the gates of light
Abide those forms whose shadows move
On earth, and hope and toil and love
And, in the end, turn back to night.

The world is less than a faint dream.
Even the beauty which we see
Comes from afar and tremblingly
Like amber sunlight in a stream.

II

With shining eyes another said:
Ah, twine the roses round your head,
And love's earth beauty while you may
Ere it and you shall both be dead.

For never beauty of the skies,
Nor far-off, vague infinities
Was half so perfect as the light
That shines within a woman's eyes.

The living loveliness of form,
The joy of colors rich and warm—
Ah, let the senses drink their fill—
Who knows how soon may come the storm?

III

Another glanced aside and smiled—
Aye, let the senses have their will.
But hope not like a foolish child
Thy bitter longing thus to still.

Taste all life's sweetness ere it wane;
But know, even as thou drainest it dry,
Satiety, a deeper bane
Than all death's pompous tragedy.

IV

A fourth stood far apart, with gaze
That dreamed along the heaven's bright ways.
He said: Within the halls of morn
A sacred Loveliness is born.

Ah, few have eyes to see her there,
Clad in the glory of her hair.
But to those few she is more sweet
Than life, and all the days of it.

Toward her I strain, tho few can follow,
Into the chambered heavens' hollow.
Some day, when human souls grow fair,
All men shall turn, and see her there.

V

Roughly another cried aloud
You wander in a madness cloud.
Naught can be fair that can not be
Revealed unto the common crowd.

Naught can be lovely save what makes
For moral good—whose word awakes

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The social mandates that it breaks.

VI

Another, standing proudly, spoke·
The crowd must sink beneath the feet
Of mastering spirits; it is meet
The weaker vessel should be broke.

The many pass; the few endure;
And on the wreckage mount still higher
Unto the nearing starry fire
Where dwells alone the fair, the pure.

And on the timeless, dusty drifts
Of fallen myriads, they shall raise
The temple of the crowning days
Toward which creation slowly lifts.

VII

And one more spake: Seek not thy good
Nor happiness nor high estate.
But labor early, struggle late
For man's wide common brotherhood.

. . . . . .

They builded on, this busy Seven,
Lifting their clamors from the sod.
Their towers reached never quite to heaven;
And silent was the voice of God.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (April).

PERSONAL

A Poet Who Makes It Pay.—There is a little known poet in England, E. V. Barclay, who in the last eighteen months has sold 75,000 copies of his books. His unique system of advertising and his method of keeping close to nature and the hearts of his people might perhaps be commended to struggling poets in America. In telling the secret of this poet's success, the Denver *Republican* says:

He knows how to write verses that please simple folk. He is his own publisher and bookseller. He is a true devotee of the simple life and for fame he doesn't care a rap.

"Up and down old England, far and wide,
A Gipsy writer, chancing much, I roam the countryside."

So he writes in his "Strange Tale of a Tramp." He lives in a caravan drawn by an old horse that he calls Caravan Josh. In the last eighteen months he has traveled almost completely around England. He may be encountered frequently trudging along merrily beside his yellow van in some verdant byelane. But one is more apt to run across him at a country fair, standing at the top of the steps of his preambulating abode, selling his books by sheer force of wit and oratory. He is absolutely independent of the critics. He cares nothing for what reviewers may say of him. It is what he says of himself that goes with the crowd.

In a busy market-place on a Saturday night he frequently sells as many as 1,000 copies of his works. They are all printed at his own expense, bound in paper back covers and he sells them for the modest sum of one penny (2 cents) each. Ten of these little volumes he has published. Some of them are in prose. Love, adventure, and the merry little comedies of rural life are the themes of which he treats. His own experiences furnish him with an inexhaustible fund of material. Altho still a young man he has been thrice around the world and he fought through the Boer war with Kitchener's horse. His booklets, passed from hand to hand and place to place, may be found in thousands of cottage homes. So far as circulation goes among the humbler classes

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he has a better claim to be regarded as the poet of the people than any other living author.

He has a genuine gift of improvisation. One of his devices for attracting attention is to offer to write some verses free for any girls in the crowd who will acknowledge that they are in love. All he requires is the name of the adored one and something about his appearance—the color of his eyes or hair.

"The offer," he says, "always starts a lot of giggling and chaffing. But soon little slips of paper are handed up to me with the desired information. One, for instance, may read like this: 'His name is Tom and his eyes are blue.' Then I write something nice about Tom and bring in an allusion to his eyes and hope that the wedding bells will soon be ringing. Of course, I read it to the crowd and it puts them in a good humor and then they buy my books." From which it may be inferred that the gipsy poet understands the art of jollying.

The Duke of Devonshire.—The Duke of Devonshire, whose death was announced from Cannes, France, on March 24, presented an almost perfect type of the old-fashioned Whig, the "typical Englishman" the world over. He was the eighth Duke of Devonshire, one of Britain's richest peers, and a forceful figure in English politics. In relating his eventful career an article in the New York *Sun* says:

He owned nearly 200,000 acres in eleven English counties and in three counties in Ireland. His rent roll was close to $1,000,000 a year. His principal country house was Chatsworth and Hardwicke Hall, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, one of the most gorgeous, palaces in England. It was built by the Duke's ancestor, an extraordinary woman known in her time as Bess of Hardwicke. His other notable places were Compton Place, Eastbourne; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, and Lismore Castle, Waterford, Ireland, while Londoners knew him as the proprietor of Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, W.

In speaking of his romantic marriage the writer continues:

Since 1892 the mistress of these famous houses has been Louise, Dowager Duchess of Manchester and Comtesse d'Alten, whom Devonshire married in that year. The marriage was the culmination of a celebrated romance. When he and the Duke of Manchester, the present Duke's grandfather, were young, they both loved Louise, daughter of the Count d'Alten of Hanover, and she loved one of them. But Lord Hartington, as he was then, was a laggard in that business, and so the lady became the Duchess of Manchester in 1852, and Duchess of Manchester she remained for forty years. But tho she was married to the other man her devotion to Hartington and his devotion to her were famous. She counselled him in all the important affairs of his life, spurred him on and was his nearest friend. Nobody thought of inviting one to a house party without the other.

The Duke began his public life by a journey to Russia with Lord Granville. To quote further:

He entered Parliament in 1857, sat silent for nearly three years and then was chosen, by reason of his great station, to move a vote of want of confidence in the Derby Ministry. After that maiden effort he relapsed into quiescence that lasted several years before he began to emerge from his obscurity as one of the really important men of the Liberal party. When Mr. Gladstone in 1875 announced that he must have a rest and the Liberal opposition cast about for a new chieftain they found the noble Marquis at the bottom of the heap and pronounced him safe—not brilliant, not eager, not commanding, but safe.

In 1880, when the Beaconsfield Ministry toppled over, Queen Victoria gave in with bad grace when

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Hartington refused to fill Gladstone's shoes and indicated who was the real chief. He then slipped back into second place until the Liberal-Unionist split over the Home Rule question bore him to the front, a leader again in name but hardly in fact. This time it was Mr. Chamberlain who cast the shadow over his supremacy. He stayed out of one Salisbury Cabinet, then joined the next in the dignified and unlaborious post of Lord President of the Council.

The more human and personal side of the Duke, while eccentric, was interesting. We read:

His dress was that of the country squire, loose, almost shapeless, careless in the extreme. His thick, light brown hair ran down into a hay colored beard, which as time wore on began to show threads and streaks of silver. He was invariably late, late at the House, late at Cabinet meetings, late at the railroad stations, late at all times and places. The punctual Mr. Chamberlain referred to Devonshire once as "the late leader of the Liberal party." His tastes were simple. The barest rooms in his mansions were the Duke's own. He was a good hand at whist, fond of racing and the traditional English sports. His tastes were popularly supposed to lie between the Blue Book and the Racing Calendar.

A Studio on Runners.—A Connecticut artist, Henry R. Poore, has hit upon a novel plan for studying the natural ruggedness of New England landscape in the snowy season. For the last three winters he has traveled about in a small studio on runners, drawn by oxen. To quote a writer in the Boston *Herald*:

"It is," he says, "merely a snug little affair, set as close to the ground as possible, in order to avoid a plunging view of the foreground. My first experience in painting winter from a movable studio occurred a dozen years ago, when I had built a studio coach, rather elaborate, and set upon wheels, which, tho more easily managed, I found gave me an artificial point of view.

"The runners, merely high enough to avoid the casual outcropping rock, were found to be all that was required for even a rough country.

"Four oxen could drag this anywhere over the land, and upon snow a single yoke was sufficient. The studio was fitted with all the necessities, chief among them being plate-glass windows, one in each of the four sides, an oil stove, double floors, wool and fur rugs and the shelves and cubbyholes which cramped quarters demand. Add to this a comfortable old hound curled up in the corner near the stove, two or three stools and an easel, and the interior looked about right.

"Outside was a sheep which considered himself a part of the outfit. At first I tied him behind, picketing him out whenever I needed sheep in the landscape, but in a short time he liked the game and would not be left behind. In fact, he came to my whistle like a dog and submitted to a collar and rope very willingly when by changes of position I made him into a flock.

"The oxen were of the thoroughly broken sort, used to worming in and out among the underbrush or rocks, and could land my shack within six inches of a precipice in a manner not to be expected of horses.

"When once located, I usually had a subject in front of each window, considerable searching in time developing such opportunities in a territory—the

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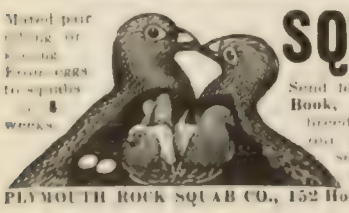

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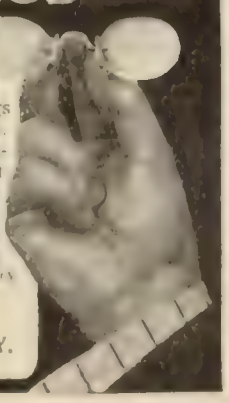

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Lyme, Conn., country—so prolific in natural compositions. Meanwhile, unless serving as models, the oxen were turned loose, and never failed to report in time at the haystack.

"And so, during the last three winters I have been able to study in a pleasant and satisfactory way this most interesting phase of the New England landscape, its natural ruggedness, the more fully revealed through its simple elements at this season, bereft of any adornment."

Troubles of a Wireless Newspaper Editor.—Making a "wireless" newspaper is not an easy task. According to a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, the editor of a daily paper on board one of our modern ocean liners sometimes has a strenuous time of it in getting enough news together to fill the white columns. Dependent upon reporters thousands of miles away "at the other end of the ether," the editor has little choice save to twirl his thumbs and wait upon the pleasure of his wireless informants. In telling of Herr Rabien, editor of the *Ocean Gazette* on board the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, and his troubles with reporters, the writer gives the following amusing account of how difficulties are sometimes bridged. We read:

There are good wireless reporters and bad reporters. There are some, according to Herr Rabien, whose color sense or whose flow of words is of just the proper sort. There are others whose ideas, or facts, rather, flow turgidly.

"Now, that Cape Cod man," he will say, "ah, he is bad—very bad. When he sends news I must write more to it myself. But Poldhu is good, excellent, and Cape Race; but at Nantucket, I should like to hang that man. He adds to my troubles."

Here is an item of news sent out by an American wireless man:

"Bryan made a fighting speech in Carnegie hall. The text of his speech was 'Thou Shalt not Steal'" The editor swore over this, because other news had been short. He wrestled with the question an hour, while the paper waited. More matter—copy—was needed. Then—Eureka! He added from the storehouse of his fund of common sense. "Bryan was indorsing all the policies of Roosevelt, and bitterly attacking the Trusts."

That would have been all very well had not Poldhu fallen down in the interim. It did. Here was the dispatch:

"London people are suffering from a mild type of epidemic influenza."

Herr Rabien swore again. With space to fill, here was a pitiful contretemps. No death list; no peculiar feature—no details at all. Bah! He thought of treating it humorously; a bit of verse, perhaps; but he could find nothing to rhyme with London, and nothing with influenza, except possibly Venezuela, and even that rhyme had its limitations.

He had to let it go. Space still yawned. At the height of despair came the following:

"At least twenty-four soldiers of the foreign legation perished in the heavy snowstorm of February 2."

An inspiration here. A French paper of a date a week back lay on his desk. Here was a brief report of an engagement between French and Arabs, in which 500 sons of the desert were killed. Herr Rabien merrily dragged that in, neck and crop.

This was so good that the editor took an hour off for rest and recreation. When he returned he faced a fresh crisis. No news had come in, and the hour of going to press was at hand. There were still several inches to fill. He went over all the dispatches and stuffed them full of words, as his chefs at the moment were stuffing their capons. Still space remained.

Action was necessary. He went out on deck and interviewed an officer. When he returned he sat at his desk with a pleased smile and turned out a page of copy as follows:

"Moonset to-night at 11h. 35m.

"Sunset to-day at 4:56 P.M.

"Sunrise to-morrow morning at 6:55 A.M."

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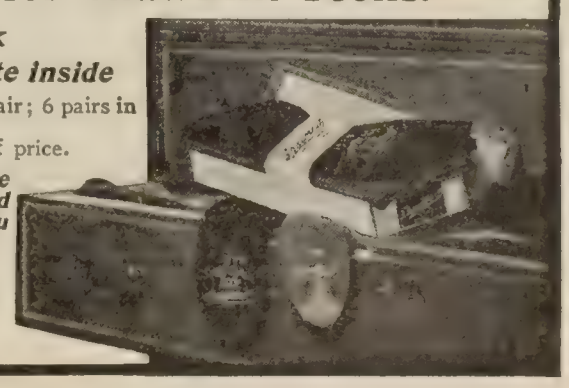

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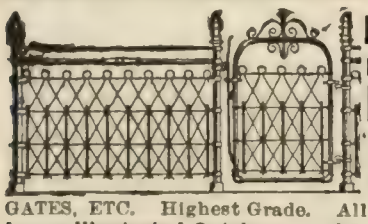

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many times they would have to walk about the deck to cover a mile. There was still a hole left. Even the paragraph showing how many feet there were in a land mile and a sea mile failed. The consideration of showing how many feet there were in several thousand sea miles as a means of covering paper with printed figures suggested itself, but there was not time to compute that. Despair! Then, just as the paper was going to press with a gaping blotch of white in the starboard column the following came in:

"Lost! A gold veil-pin with pearls. If found please return to the steward or to room No. 438."

Herr Rabien seized it gratefully. He could have shaken the hand of the loser of the pin. He inserted it, and then placed a cut of an eagle below it.

The hole was filled.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Quite Right.—"Yes," said the suffragist on the platform, "women have been wronged for ages. They have suffered in a thousand ways."

"There is one way in which they never suffered,' said a meek-looking man, standing up in the rear of the hall.

"What way is that?" demanded the suffragist.

"They have never suffered in silence."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Expected.—"Thank you very much," said the lady, smilingly accepting the proffered seat.

"Madam," said the man, tipping his hat, "you surprise and pain me."

"I do not understand you."

"Well, you've lost me a bet."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Ratio.—"When I first knew that man," said the observant waiter, "he couldn't have been making more than $1,000 a year. I'll bet it's $10,000 now."

"How do you know?" asked the other.

"He used to give a fifty-cent tip, but now he only gives me a nickel."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Guesswork.—"How did Tandy lose his position in the Weather Bureau?"

"Why, he made seven correct predictions out of ten, and they thought he must be depending on guess-work."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Proof.—HYKER—"Browning's wife must be an intellectual woman."

PYKER—"Why do you think so?"

HYKER—"I notice he seldom has any buttons on his clothes."—*Home Herald.*

Hands Full.—"If Smithers undertakes to pull my ears," said a fellow at a street corner, "he will have his hands full."

The crowd looked at the man's ears and smiled.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Precaution.—A Frenchman who desired to mark his laundry as a matter of identity, is said to have inscribed his name on one piece and to have marked the others ditto.—*Exchange* quoted in *The New York Observer*

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The Day's Work.—One morning not long ago a well-known woman of Chicago while shopping thoughtlessly picked up an umbrella belonging to another woman and started to walk off with it. The owner stopt her, and the absent-minded one, with many apologies, returned the umbrella.

This little incident served to remind her that a number of umbrellas were needed in her family, so she bought two for her daughters and one for herself. As it was the holiday season, she took the articles with her, instead of ordering their delivery.

As she entered a car, armed with the three umbrellas, she chanced to observe that exactly opposite her sat the very woman with whom she had the unfortunate experience but a short while before.

The second woman stared at the three umbrellas very hard for several minutes. Then, with a significant smile, she leaned across the aisle and said, in an icy tone, "I see you've had a successful hour."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Pope's Joke.—The Vatican is chuckling over a little jest by the Pope. He has a friend in Venice who is sick. Last week he received in audience a Hebrew gentleman who is also a friend of the invalid. In bidding his visitor farewell the Pope said:

"If you see our friend, tell him I send my apostolic blessing.'

"But, your Holiness,' objected the other, "I am a Jew."

"That does not matter," retorted the Pope; "the goods are all right, tho the packing may be bad."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

Lucky.—"I always was lucky," said Sauntering Sim.

"I don't see," replied Ruffled Rube, "how you can say dat. Here you are all run down, sick wit de ague, and not knowin' where your next meal's comin' from."

"Dot's wot I tell you. It's just plain good luck. Wot if I was healthy, and had a big appetite?"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Brutal.—MR. JUSTCOTT—"Why, what are you crying about, dear?'

MRS. JUSTCOTT—"O, George! The mice have got into the pantry and eaten up a beautiful custard pie I made myself!"

MR JUSTCOTT—"There, there! Don't cry over a few little mice!"—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Provocation.—"Why, Jimmie! Is it true that you gave little Bobbie a black eye?"

"Y-yessum."

"What excuse have you for such a brutal act?"

"W—well, he provoked me."

"How did he provoke you?"

"He hit back!"—*St. Louis Republic.*

Unfit.—"Would you advise me to go into politics?"

"Young man," answered Senator Sorghum, "the mere fact that you are so modest as to ask advice about it proves that you are unfit for the profession."—*Washington Star.*

Her Consideration.—MISTRESS—"Bridget, I hope you're not thinking at all of leaving me. I should be very lonesome without you."

MAID—"Faith, and it's not lonely ye'll be. Mostlike, I'll go whin there's a houseful o' company for luncheon or dinner."—*Lippincott's.*

A Barrel Full.—"If an empty barrel weighs ten pounds, what can you fill it with to make it weigh seven pounds?"

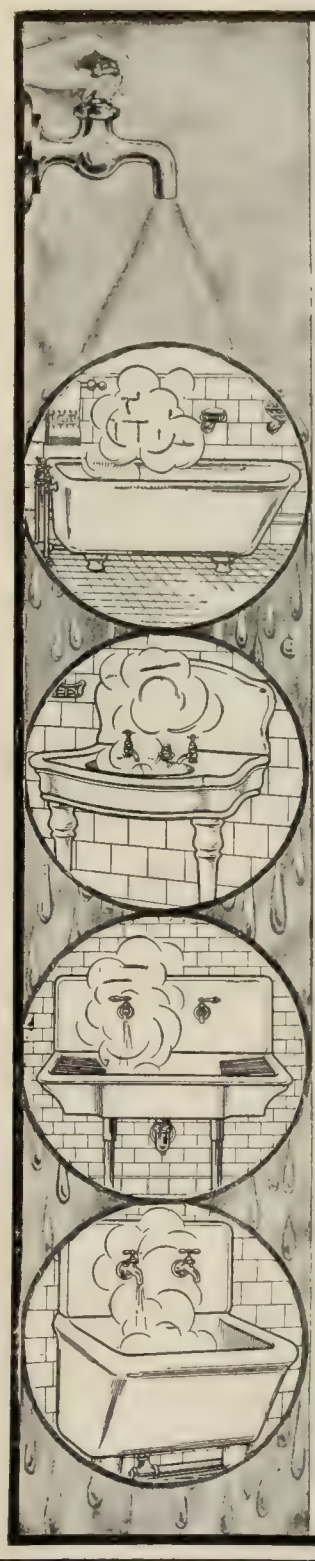
"Have to give it up."

"Fill it full of holes."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

The Modern Way.—HOST—"Have you seen the wedding gifts, old man?"

GUEST—"No, not yet."

"Well, wait a moment. I'll get one of the detectives to escort you through."—*Life.*



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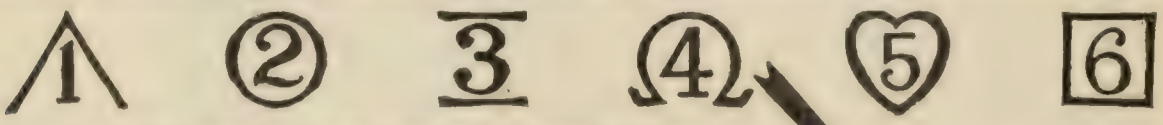

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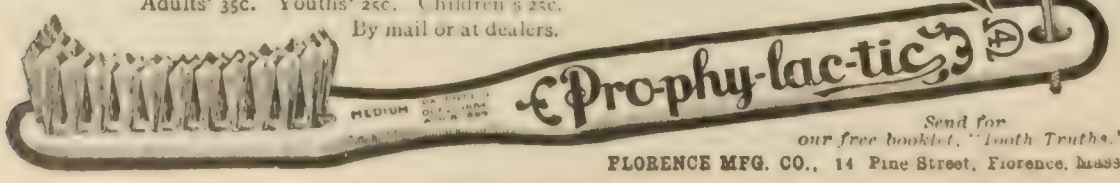

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S. A.—"Oh, 'e's me stepfather."

T. V.—"Yes, yes. But what does he do? Does he sweep chimneys or drive 'buses, or what?"

S. A. (with a dawning light of comprehension)—"O-o-w! No, 'e ain't done nothin' since we've 'ad 'im."—*Home Herald.*

Quite True.—A grandmother was reproving her little grandchildren for making so much noise.

"Dear me, children, you are so noisy to-day! Can't you be a little more quiet?"

"Now, grandma, you mustn't scold us. You see if it wasn't for us, you wouldn't be a grandma at all."—*Harper's Weekly.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 20.—Few speeches are made in the Reichstag, owing to the reporters' refusal to attend the sessions until an apology is offered for Herr Groeber's insult to the press gallery.

March 21.—General Firmin and other revolutionists in Haiti, who fled to the French consulate at Gonaives for protection during the late trouble, sail on the French cruiser *d'Estrées* for St. Thomas.

March 22.—China and Great Britain agree on a decrease in the imports of opium. The Chinese throne issues an appeal to the people to stop using the drug.

March 23.—Trials of a man named Rousseau and two other men in Paris, reveal the existence of a skilful gang of thieves engaged in plundering the mails on transatlantic liners.

Japan requests China to suppress the boycott and check the agitation growing out of the *Tatsu* incident.

March 24.—The Duke of Devonshire dies suddenly from heart disease at Cannes, France.

The French Senate passes the bill approved by the lower house widening the grounds for divorce.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 22.—Two men are killed and a third is fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive's boiler near Binghamton.

March 23.—D. W. Stevens, an American member of the Japanese council, at Seoul, Korea, is fatally wounded by a Korean at San Francisco.

March. 24.—The Senate at Albany passes the bill providing for the equal pay of men and women school teachers in New York City.

It is reported in Cincinnati that an end to "night riding" in the Kentucky white burley district has been brought about by the agreement of the American Tobacco Company with the Society of Equity to buy the 1906 and 1907 crops, no crops to be raised this year.

March 25.—The court discharges the temporary receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in New York City, which is to reopen at noon on the 26th of the month.

March 26.—The Assembly at Albany passes the Agnew-Hart anti-race-track-gambling bills.

WASHINGTON.

March 20.—An invitation for the American battle-ship fleet to visit Japan is accepted by President Roosevelt.

The Ocean Mail Subsidy Bill passes the Senate

March 21.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill passes the Senate.

March 23.—Senator William J. Bryan, of Florida, dies at Washington.

Governor Cobb, of Maine, receives a letter from Congressman Charles E. Littlefield tendering his resignation as Representative from the Second District of Maine.

March 23.—The United States Supreme Court, Justice Harlan alone dissenting, declares the railroad rate laws of Minnesota and North Carolina unconstitutional, sustaining the decisions of the Federal courts in those States.

Mr. Wu presents an invitation for the battle-ship fleet to visit China.

March 25.—The House Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Wilfley of Shanghai, reports censuring the Judge but does not recommend impeachment.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE BOMB IN UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK CITY, asserts *The Herald*—a witness within the gates—"has come to be admittedly the anarchistic center of the world" from which "all the wires are pulled." *The Post* concedes that throughout the country "anarchists have lately been showing unusual activity," and *The Sun* declares that "they are bolder in this country, more active, and less hampered by restrictions, than anywhere in Europe." Yet the first bitterness which found voice in the New York press over the attempt by Selig Silverstein, or Cohen—a member of the Anarchist Federation of America—to blow up a platoon of fifty policemen in Union Square, was not concentrated upon the Anarchists, but sought objects of censure in most unexpected directions. "Parlor Socialists," settlement-workers, "fake philanthropists," those who organized the parade of the unemployed, the Park Commissioner who refused a license for public speeches in the Square, the police who kept the crowd moving in accordance with orders—upon each and all of these it was sought to fasten some share of responsibility for the ghastly occurrence.

Thus *The Times* indulges in the sweeping assertion that "the moral responsibility of Hunter and his kind" is "greater than that of the misguided wretch who attempted to throw the bomb." According to *The Herald*, "many thoughtful persons are asking whether the country would not be better for the exportation of some of the native-born Americans whose mistaken 'work' in 'settlements' and elsewhere incites discontent and stimulates such demonstrations"; and the same paper expresses the hope that the event will prove a warning for "the fake philanthropists who emerge from luxurious homes to find amusement for a few hours and a fillip to their vanity in addressing the toilers, assuring them that they are being robbed by their employers and by those more fortunate than themselves." The executive committee of the Unemployed Conference of the City of New York issued a statement in which they say that "the only one in our estimation who should be severely criticized is the Commissioner of Parks, who denied the rights to citizens that they have heretofore enjoyed"; and a resolution of the general committee of the New York Socialist party—which was foremost in organizing the mass-meeting—sets forth that the conduct of the police was deliberately calculated "to provoke the people into some act of disorder, and so to discredit the movement of the unemployed." While some papers hold that the explosion supplies the Park Commissioner with adequate and conclusive justification for refusing a permit for the meeting, others

THE PLATOON OF POLICE, PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE THEIR WOULD-BE ASSASSIN WAS APPROACHIMG.

Copyrighted, 1908, by G. G. Bain.

THE RESULT, PHOTOGRAPHED TWENTY SECONDS AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Selig Silverstein, or Cohen, a member of the Anarchist Federation of America, carried to the gathering of the unemployed a bomb which he intended to use against the police. The bomb exploded before leaving his hand, mutilating him horribly, and killing a bystander. Silverstein is lying face downward in the above picture.

IN UNION SQUARE, MARCH 28th.

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point out that this precaution did not prevent the explosion, and even assert that "it is more dangerous to deny free speech than to permit even license of speech."

The strongest expressions of indignation and regret over the whole incident are found in the Socialist and Labor press. "We Socialists hate the Anarchists worse than we do any other class of men," said Mr. U. Solomon to a newspaper reporter; and the Chicago *Daily Socialist* avers that the "insane wretch" who threw the bomb "did a greater service to the oppressors and exploiters of Labor than any of the open champions of Capitalism have been able to accomplish in years." To quote further from the same source:

"That bomb, and every other violent act, while Labor has legal, peaceful means of redressing its wrongs, finds victims only among the working class, and injures only that class.

"In so far as the Anarchist movement, by its rejection of the ballot and of really effective means of relief, encourages such action, it is the most DAMNABLE ENEMY OF LABOR. . . . . .

"The one force that stands in opposition to this murderous policy is SOCIALISM. The Socialist knows the hopeless horror of such blind and brutal uprisings. He knows the necessity of education and organization and preparation.

"He knows the resistless power of peaceful combination on the political field. Therefore he hates and fears all appeal to violence. . . . . .

"Every Socialist paper or book that is read, every Socialist speech that is made, every Socialist Local that is organized, makes it more difficult to provoke the workers to a hopeless, insane violence, and helps to make possible the peaceful solution of this struggle for liberty."

Copyright, Vander Weyde, New York.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN,

Treasurer of the Anarchist Federation of America, and publisher, with Emma Goldman, of a New York Anarchistic magazine called *Mother Earth*. He was arrested and released in connection with the bomb-tragedy in Union Square. "Personally," he says, "I do not approve of violence; but do not take this as saying that I condemn violence."

"If there is an element that had nothing to gain and everything to lose by the throwing of such a bomb, it is the working class and its Socialistic teachers," exclaims the Jewish daily *Vorwaerts* of New York, the chief Yiddish Socialist organ. "The bomb," remarks the New York *Daily People*, of the Socialist Labor party, "typifies and exemplifies Individualism run crazy"; and the East Side Crisis Conference, a Socialist organization which has been active in organizing the unemployed, is unanimous in denouncing the act of Silverstein. The New York *Socialist* (formerly *The Worker*) says:

"We condemn the bomb-thrower, because he hurts the cause of the opprest. We condemn the club-wielder, because he inspires the bomb-thrower; and we condemn him still more emphatically, because he is not hungry, but well-fed; not weak and wronged, but powerful and oppressive; not desperate, but arrogant. . . . . .

"We Socialists are not for the bomb against the club. No more are we for the club against the bomb. We are against both—the club that provokes the bomb, and the bomb that gives a pretext for the club."

General Bingham, New York's Commissioner of Police, has renewed his request for a secret force of special police with which to stamp out anarchy in the city, and Paterson has determined to rid itself of its widely advertised group of "reds." But as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* remarks, it is difficult to suppress anarchy "without treading upon the toes of some supersensitive lover of liberty who fails to make proper definition of that much-abused term." The same paper goes on to say:

ROBERT HUNTER,

The millionaire Socialist who criticizes the methods of the police in dealing with the demonstration of the unemployed in New York City on March 28th. Mr. Hunter himself walked in the procession, and made several unsuccessful attempts to stop and address the crowd

"The need of straightforward, unmistakable laws on the subject is very great. Once they were enacted, no well-meaning zealot or enthusiast could then mislead or deceive himself. With the line between anarchy and order clearly drawn, searchers for Utopia would be compelled to declare whether they were for, or against, society. Issues might no longer be confused, and the goats might be separated from the sheep."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* calls for a "drastic and far-reaching warfare upon the bomb-throwing brotherhood" by both State and Federal authorities; and the New York *American* discusses the complicated question of how such warfare may best be waged. To quote in part:

"Civilization must not be frightened or act with the illegal passion of the frightened man. Civilized society can not afford, in fighting anarchy, to imitate the Anarchists. That is what Russia does. The Russians catch a nihilist and torture him or her in prison. The friends of the man or woman tortured commit fresh murders, there is more torturing of prisoners, and so it goes, an endless chain.

"Here we must fight anarchy as sanely and coolly as we should fight the plague.

"The PREACHING of anarchistic violence should be stopt, to begin with—not so much by condemnation in advance, by forbidding meetings, etc., as by REPORTING THE MEETINGS AND PUTTING IN JAIL FOR AT LEAST TEN YEARS ANY CRIMINAL ADVOCATING MURDER OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OF ANY KIND.

"The right to peaceable assembly and to free speech must be protected. But FREE SPEECH has nothing to do with advocacy of murder, and if our law does not make that clear, the law should be changed.

"The man who advocates murder is often more dangerous than he who discharges a deadly weapon—one speech by a cowardly and unscrupulous advocate of violence may stir up in ignorant, passionate, deeply hating minds the murderous determination and resolution of which the cowardly speaker would be utterly incapable.

"No man or woman should be permitted to preach violence. Let who will advocate changes in government—we need and shall have MANY changes. And let who will advocate economical reforms, changes in property laws. No man or woman, however, should be permitted to advocate murder, and the militant Anarchist DOES advocate murder, and seeks to make his tools of weak, unbalanced men. Such advocates of violence should be imprisoned, unless some better plan can be devised."

The New York *Sun* remarks that it is absurd for the Anarchist to talk about his "rights" while he is laboring for the destruction of the State. "For with legal authority done away with, with

the policeman and the courts abolished, it is inconceivable that anybody should have any rights as against anybody else." "In very early times," it adds, "the individual had no personal rights whatever."

Alexander Berkman, an Anarchist who now professes to disapprove of violence, altho it was he who attempted to shoot Henry C. Frick in Pittsburg during the Homestead strike, is quoted as saying:

"There are many classes of Anarchists, and in each class there are different shades. They have their individual beliefs. People do wrong to think that Anarchy stands for violence. As a matter of fact, assassinations by Anarchists have never had the sanction of the party. They are individual affairs."

THE COAL-MINERS AND THE WAGE-SCALE

THE failure of the bituminous-coal miners and the coal operators to agree upon a renewal of the existing wage-scale has brought the spot-light of newspaper attention into immediate focus. The possibility of having 250,000 miners thrown out of employment for any length of time, thus adding to the already great army of unemployed, makes the subject of vital interest. "Such a strike would be a serious blow to the prosperity of the nation, which seems at this moment to be rolling upon us in full tide," says the Washington *Post*. To quote further:

"Factories and ships and engines must go on with the world's work. They must have coal. There is a great supply on hand now, perhaps, but it can not last long. If the 250,000 miners, which threaten to stop work, go out on strike there is likely to be many an idle mill beside the water courses and many a factory with silent spindles. . . . . .

"The most serious aspect of the strike now threatened is seen in the attitude of stubbornness and indifference assumed by both sides. To the layman at least there does not seem to be any good cause for it. The question of wages or wage-cutting has not yet been involved, nor the matter of hours. But the agreement as to terms between the union miners and their employers expired yesterday. The operators do not seem in the least anxious to renew it, and the miners refuse to work until it is renewed."

"The hint is being widely thrown out," says the same paper, "that the whole question behind this strike is—politics." We read:

"For either capital or labor to deliberately destroy property and work hardship upon the people and interests of the nation in order to achieve certain political ends—however right they may be in themselves—is despicable. It may be good business, but it is a poor brand of politics. The people will find it out soon enough to thwart its purposes, and it will fail.

"If it be true that this strike is a political move the sooner the strikers and the operators get together and play their politics with a united effort, the better it will be for them and the country and all concerned."

While unwilling to believe that the present coal situation is anything like as serious as it was in 1894, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* agrees that the present outbreak comes at "a particularly bad time." It says:

"A strike in a Presidential year always furnishes an incitement to agitators and demagogs to attempt to arouse a spirit of class-hatred in the community. The politicians on both sides will be appealed to by each party to the labor contest."

The Philadelphia *Press* looks for a speedy adjustment of the disagreement and finds relief in the thought that "if there ever was a time when employer and employee could reason together, it is to-day." To quote:

"When capital was having its great innings, prior to the last half of 1907, wages all along the line were advanced with a generous and fair hand. In all cases the workman's share of the enlarged profits fully equaled the increased share of the employers, and in many instances it exceeded it.

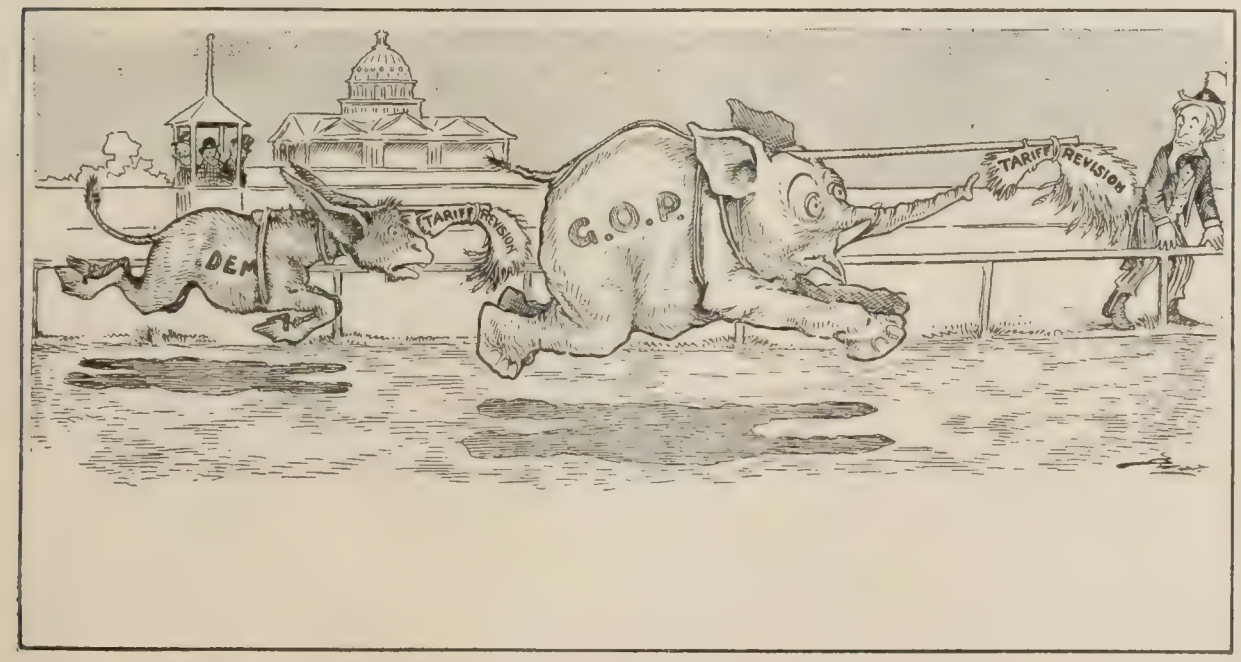
"It needs no argument to prove that in the past eight months capital has received a hard blow. Profits have fallen at an alarming rate. Dividends of many corporations have been reduced and a number of railroads have gone in receiverships. It is inevitable that expenses be cut in a large number of cases.

"In a contraction such as has occurred in the past year all suffer. Capital and labor together, and in equal measure, enjoyed the fat years. Now each should be reconciled to bearing its proper share of the burden in the lean year."

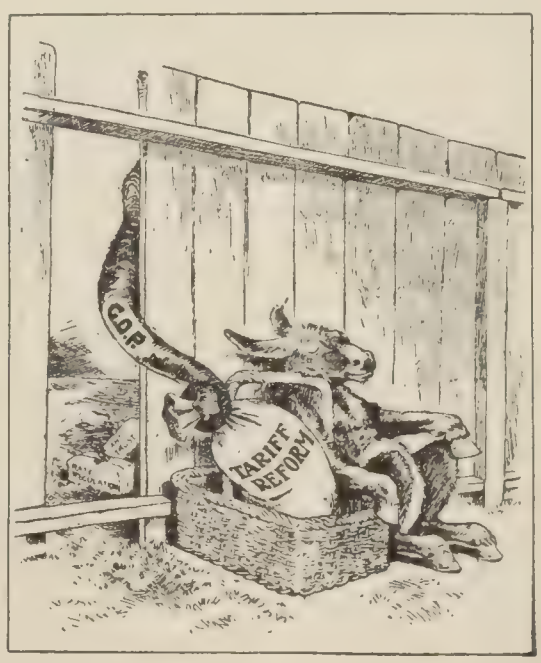
CASTRO DEFIANT

VENEZUELA'S rejection of Secretary Root's demand for arbitration of the asphalt claims does not seem to goad our press to that pitch of fury that presages war. Several papers, indeed, incline to the opinion that the doughty Castro may possibly be right. The affair is so complicated by conflicting claims that "it is wise to make haste slowly," says the New York *Globe;* and the Boston *Transcript* believes that "Congress may well take time to separate the questions of law from the questions of ethics the case involves." "Probably the sting of the proposition is in the item—asphalt," the New York *Sun* remarks. We read:

"Venezuela is now working Bermudez Lake, the property of



WARMING UP TO IT.
The political parties have the same enticing bait hung up to make them hustle.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



LOOK OUT, HE'LL GET IT TOO!
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

REVISION GROWING POPULAR.

which the claimant American company alleges it was robbed under form of Venezuelan law by Castro's Government nearly four years ago; and Venezuela is selling the product thereof here in the United States through a rival concern organized by the famous

VIEW OF BERMUDEZ PITCH LAKE, VENEZUELA.

Amzi Lorenzo Barber himself. . . . The New York and Bermudez Company, which has been appealing for Federal assistance, alleges in its last annual report that Castro and Barber have taken out and shipped to this country and sold here in our markets not less than 33,000 tons of this asphalt which it claims as its own property."

The press are divided as to the validity of these claims. The Detroit *News* does not believe that there is a popular movement back of the present controversy. "Our indignation is somewhat allayed and our war-fever cooled," it states, "when we contemplate that it was the machinations of the Asphalt Trust that stirred up the difficulty." To quote further:

"Certainly the Asphalt Trust has not been lax through its press bureau in trying to identify their business grievances with the common people's patriotism, but it is hardly to be expected that this ruse will work. When our country is really insulted, when it becomes necessary to administer military chastisement to another nation for wrongs done, the people do not need press bureaus to tell them their duty.

"The President doesn't seem to be half so vigorous in this matter as he is in others, and the only explanation of it is that he doesn't enthuse over the idea of using United-States troops to fight the battles of the Asphalt Trust. Venezuela had as much right to expel from its boundaries men who were conspiring against its Government as we have to deport Anarchists, and Venezuela did so, and that statement practically sums up the whole matter. If President Roosevelt believed for a moment that national honor has been sullied he would not put the matter up to Congress without comment—he would proceed on his own vigorous plan. The only offense we can take is that Castro flaunted our diplomats, and even in the face of that we might find time to regret that our diplomats had ever given him such a good excuse for so doing."

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* argues along the same line, pointing out that "this country is not interested in the protection of American grafters in Venezuela, nor is it seeking to protect French criminals, or criminals from any other country, who may have sought to profit by dishonest practises in Castro's country." The New York *Evening Post* adds, rather ironically, that "there can be no great enthusiasm got up over rival asphalt companies. It would have to be a very plain case," it believes, "before this country would come to blows over 'pitch.'"

Taking issue with this view of the situation, the Washington *Post* and the New York *Mail* cite the comprehensive review of the case as set forth by Secretary Root in his instructions to Minister Russell at Caracas as abundant proof of wrong committed. As Mr. Root puts it:

"Notwithstanding the patience and consideration which have always characterized the action of this Government toward Venezuela, the Government of Venezuela has within the last few years practically confiscated or destroyed all the substantial property interests of Americans in that country. This has been done sometimes in accordance with the forms of law and contrary to the spirit of the law; sometimes without even form of law, by one device or another, with the action of the Government apparently always hostile to American interests, until of the many millions of dollars invested by American citizens in that country practically nothing remains."

In reviewing the legal entanglement involved, and the alleged complicity of the Asphalt Company in the Matos Revolution, the Philadelphia *Press* comments as follows:

"President Castro has been skilful enough to use the Venezuelan courts in his aggression on American property in Venezuela. An irresponsible military dictator, enjoying absolute power in the republic of which he became president in 1900, he has not, like other Spanish-American despots, summarily seized the property of foreigners by executive order. He has been wise enough, instead, to set the courts in motion and to follow the forms of law.

"In the case of the Bermudez Asphalt Company, the largest issue, legal proceedings began in 1900. A receiver was appointed and the litigation has gone on for years. In the course of the proceedings it was shown that the company had paid $145,000 to aid an unsuccessful revolution, tho the company claims this was done under duress, and this was used to secure the sequestration of the company's title through a suit brought by the Government.

"In 1905, Secretary Hay warned President Castro that force would be used if justice was not done. President Castro responded that this was exactly what the Venezuelan courts would give, but the evidence is clear that the Venezuelan judiciary is under government control. Secretary Root has taken the only course possible, and without passing on the merits of any case, demanded arbitration on the claims at issue, even where a Venezuelan Supreme Court had decided them.

"Congress can take no other course but to insist upon this."

THE LESSON OF THE HILL MUDDLE

ALTHO the press of two continents have exhausted their ingenuity in trying to throw light on the piquant diplomatic episode of David Jayne Hill and the Kaiser, all that the public now positively knows of the case may be summed up as follows: Last November the President was formally notified that Dr. Hill would be *persona grata* as Charlemagne Tower's successor to the American ambassadorship at Berlin. On March 19 Mr. Tower cabled

UP THE HILL AND DOWN AGAIN.

The old adage of the "King of France", brought up-to-date in Germany.

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

to Washington that he had been informed by the Kaiser that Dr. Hill was unacceptable; and later a similar hint was received through Lloyd C. Griscom, American Ambassador to Italy. On March 30 the German Ambassador in Washington informed President Roosevelt that the Kaiser hoped he would consider the messages forwarded through Tower and Griscom as not sent. Simultaneously the German Foreign Office issued a statement containing the following admission and explanation:

"It is true that doubts subsequently arose as to whether Mr. Hill would feel himself comfortable in the post of American Ambassador to Berlin; but these doubts have been removed, so that nothing stands in the way of Mr. Hill's nomination to the Berlin Embassy, and he will be welcome in Berlin now, as he would have been before, or as any other unobjectionable representative would be who should be named by President Roosevelt."

And in Washington, on the same day, an official statement assured the public that "the Emperor's favorable opinion of Mr. Hill was communicated to Washington last November, and his attitude has never changed since." The same document suggests that "apparently some remarks in a casual conversation have been distorted by gossip and exaggerated by rumor so as to give a totally erroneous impression of the whole matter." On the following day the incident was closed, in an official sense, by the President sending to the Senate Dr. Hill's nomination as Ambassador to Germany.

It is understood by the press that Dr. Hill was selected for this post for two reasons—first, because of his rank in the world of literature and diplomacy, and, second, because his promotion carries out Secretary Root's cherished plan for the application of Civil-Service principles in the diplomatic service. In one of the official statements from which we have already quoted we read:

"The design of the President and the Secretary of State in choosing Mr. Hill was to select the man who of all the men in the diplomatic service was best fitted for this particular place—a place of the very first order in honor and responsibility, and one to which, therefore, it was deemed well to send a skilled diplomat, a student, a speaker, an authority on international law, a learned German scholar who had served with signal ability as Assistant Secretary of State under John Hay and as Foreign Minister in two successive posts, in the last of which he had rendered marked service in connection with the Hague Peace Conference."

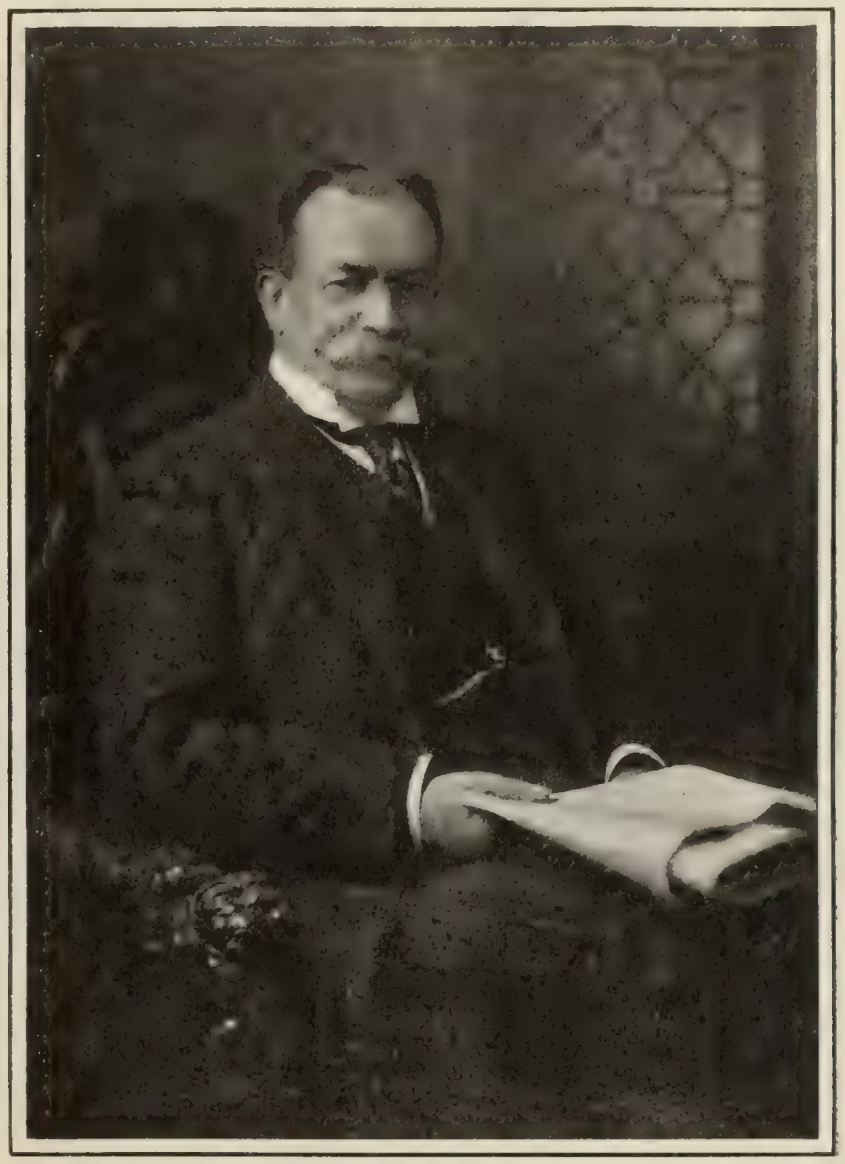
At one stage in the muddle Washington dispatches described President Roosevelt as "mad clean through" over the incident. Among the rumors afloat in explanation of the Kaiser's remarkable course was one to the effect that Dr. Hill had failed to accord proper treatment to Prince Henry of Prussia when the latter visited the United States in 1902. Another had it that Mrs. Hill was known while at The Hague to go about on a bicycle, and that German officialdom could not condone such unconventionality. But the only explanation which the press take seriously is found in the fact that Dr. Hill is not a man of great private wealth, as is Mr. Tower, who has set an example of lavish entertainment. The Kaiser, it is said, feared that American diplomatic prestige in Germany would suffer if there should be any diminution in the Embassy's social brilliance. It is this feature which makes the incident something more than a silly piece of gossip and draws some very pertinent comments from the press.

Says the Chicago *Daily News*:

"Dr. Hill is perhaps the best-equipped diplomat in the American service. . . . He is not, however, a man of wealth. As Ambassador to Berlin he will have to live in a hotel or a flat, instead of occupying a handsome private residence as does Ambassador Tower. Such entertainments as he gives will have to be simple and comparatively inexpensive. He will be denied the honor of the presence of the Emperor at these entertainments, court etiquette rendering it impossible for the German ruler to go to a hotel or a flat on a social mission. . . . It is indeed humiliating that so able a man as Dr. Hill will be seriously handicapped in his official duties by his inability to lay out his own money lavishly to keep up an impressive establishment."

"We have tried to run our diplomacy on the cheap," admits the New York *Evening Post*; "and the result has been to restrict Ambassadorship almost exclusively to rich men." It adds:

"The whole system is bad. In a way, Dr. Hill is a victim of it. The shortest and most businesslike way out would be for Congress to pass one of the pending bills to purchase embassy buildings in



DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL,
The center of the diplomatic "tempest in a teapot" over the question of our representation at the Court of Germany.

the leading capitals, as other nations do, and then to give our Ambassadors a salary adequate to their official needs. If we are going into the game, we must play it according to the rules."

The same paper comments sadly on "the contrast with an earlier day" when it was possible for George P. Marsh, "merely a scholar of international reputation, and a delightful gentleman who lived on his salary," to represent us adequately at the Italian Court. "Lowell's great success in England," it adds, "was won on the contents rather of his head than his pocket." Are such examples no longer possible? it asks; but goes on to say:

"We must, in fairness, admit that the scale of things has inevitably changed during the past twenty years. All must see that social intercourse counts more in diplomacy than it used to; and the standards of hospitality have become more expensive. It is hard to think ill of an Ambassador's talk if his wines and his *entremets* are always good. This aside, it is clear that a diplomat can pick up more valuable information, and arrive at a better knowledge of public opinion, in clubs and social gatherings than when shut up in an office. But all these considerations only show how inept our Congress has been in raising so many legations to the rank of embassies, without appropriating money enough to enable our Ambassadors to live as they should."

"Any state in the future," says the London *Telegraph*, "will find it well worth while to provide its representatives abroad with ample means when its Ambassadors do not possess wealth of their own; a State's prestige, to be real, must be exprest in visible terms." This view is generally shared by the New York press. Says *The American*:

"This newspaper is no believer in public pay for personal glitter.

But we do assert, *with emphasis*, that when the United States sends Ambassadors to the great Powers of the world *it should pay their expenses just as properly as an American business house pays the expenses of its agents and enables them to proceed without embarrassment in their work.*

"The salary need not be so large. But the United States should foot all reasonable bills."

The World, however, remarks ironically:

"What is needed is a physical valuation of the property of candidates for appointment. As a preliminary to seeking a foreign post a sworn statement of stocks, bonds, and increase-bearing assets should be filed. It might be safer to admit of only such securities as are accepted under the savings-bank laws of New York and Massachusetts, with the additional precaution that the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve them. When these details have been attended to the President might submit a verified financial statement to the King, Emperor, or foreign government to which a new Ambassador is to be assigned.

"Here is an opportunity for some of our unemployed rich. The career would be open to wealth to serve its country abroad. American dollars would make the courts of Europe more brilliant. There would be no more danger of Lowells and Marshes representing the United States in London and Rome. No Hills would be thought of for Berlin. The Kaiser would be forever relieved of his anxiety at the thought of an American Ambassador living in a flat on a paltry $17,500 a year.

"The United States should feel grateful to the Kaiser for the delicacy with which he has conveyed this helpful hint. The prestige and dignity of the nation should not be more dear to him than to President Roosevelt."

The Springfield *Republican* amuses itself with the suggestion that the incident, with all its embarrassment, will really bring the German and American peoples nearer together. Thus:

"Throughout this excruciating business, the American and the German peoples ought to understand each other with a fine and peculiar sympathy. There has been simply nothing for the two peoples to quarrel about, for the droll fuss has been confined entirely to their respective heads of government. And these heads are in many respects, two of a kind, so much given to blazing indiscretions that the whole world has long since noted their striking resemblances. We have an American Kaiser for a limited term, and the Germans are blest with a Hohenzollern Roosevelt for life. We are proud of our Kaiser, and they are proud of their Roosevelt, in spite of every fault; and if each nation invariably forgives its own adored chief every indiscretion, it follows that each nation should forgive the other's adored chief when he turns the diplomatic cake into dough. The Dr. Hill episode, then, should in reality, bring America and Germany nearer together in bonds of popular sympathy."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON WILLING

PRACTICALLY every paper that speaks of it commends Governor Johnson's manly letter declaring that "if the nomination came to me I certainly should not refuse it," but we have yet to see any paper that makes a straight-out prediction that it will come to him. The nearest approach to such a prediction is made by the Savannah *News* (Dem.), which believes that if Bryan "should fail to get the nomination on the first ballot, it is doubtful if he would get it at all," while "on the other hand, if Governor Johnson should disclose decided strength on the first ballot, it is quite certain that there would be a pretty general movement toward him in subsequent ballots." Another Democratic paper, after some general reflections on the case, remarks sagely that "if he is elected, he will be our next President."

Governor Johnson's letter, which is written to Swan J. Turnblad, editor of a Swedish paper in St. Paul, runs in part as follows:

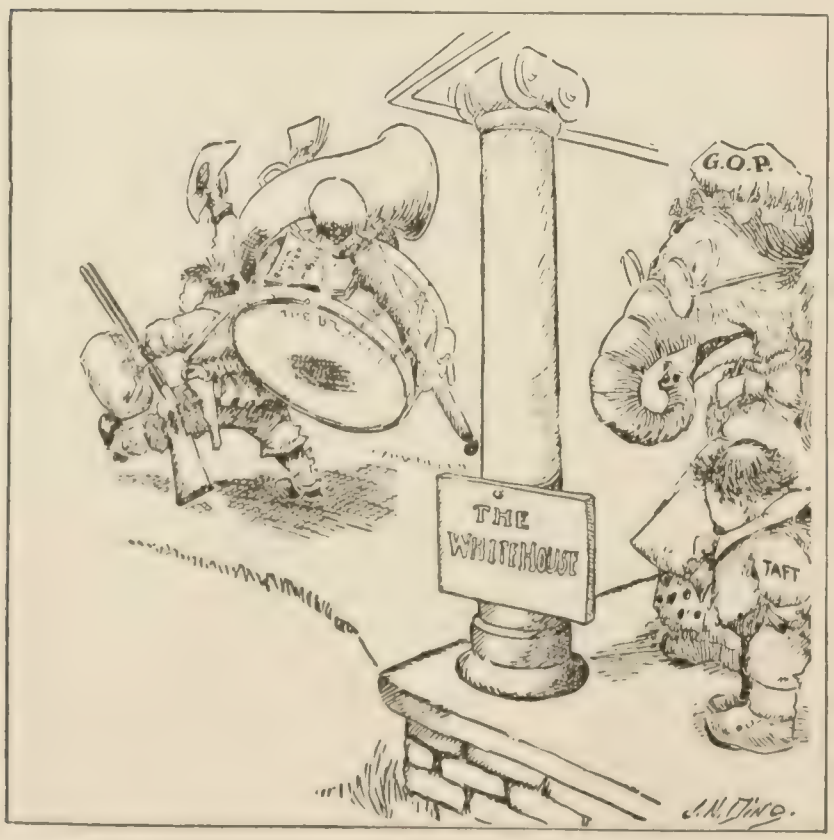
"Let me say that I do not believe that any American citizen should be an active, open candidate for the nomination to the Presidency. . . . . .

"Matters have progressed so far, however, that it seems to me that I should at least say in answer to your interrogation that if the Democratic party of the nation believed me to be more available than any other man, and felt that by my nomination I could contribute any service to the party and to the nation, I should be happy to be the recipient of the honor which it would thus confer. . . . . .

"I have done nothing and will do nothing in the way of organization to bring about this end, and shall not be a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination.

"If, however, those who have the welfare of the country and the Democratic party at heart should feel that I am necessary in this year of grace I certainly shall respond to any call which may be made upon me.

"In this connection I desire it understood that in no sense am I



MOTHER G. O. P.—"My, but it will seem quiet around the old place after Theodore is gone."

Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

TARGET PRACTISE.

A clean score—no hits.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*

A PERENNIAL TOPIC.

to be a candidate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan or any other man; that the only consideration which would induce me to allow the use of my name would be the feeling that I might be necessary to the cause.

"If the Democratic party should see fit to nominate Mr. Bryan or any one else the action would meet with my approval, and the nominee certainly would have my unqualified support, as I should expect his support if conditions were reversed."

The Atlanta *Georgian* says of the Governor's letter:

"Statements as strong as this proceed only from an environment fortified not so much with strong hope, as with assurance of material following.

"Whether this following be of sufficient strength seriously to disturb the Bryan current is another question. At this writing it would seem as if nothing save Providential interference can finally take the great prize from the Nebraskan. Until Governor Johnson's declaration was made it seemed as if no effort of any kind would arise, and even now the news from the Northwest carries with it no conviction of a very serious interruption to the Bryan program. . . . . .

"Unless this Johnson cloud does develop into a political hurricane, it looks as if Mr. Bryan will eventually have everything his own way at Denver anyhow, and will issue forth from that convention again the leader of the Democracy."

It is noticeable that the main newspaper supporters of the Johnson boom are journals like the New York *Sun*, *World*, and *Commercial*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger*, papers that are anathema to the Bryan wing of the Democracy. Says *The World*:

"What other candidate can the Democrats name who can poll as large a vote as Governor Johnson? What other candidate can they name who stands an equal chance with Governor Johnson of recovering the ground lost under Mr. Bryan's leadership? Governor Johnson can carry every State that Mr. Bryan can carry. He offers the Democratic party reasonable hopes of carrying States where Mr. Bryan has not the ghost of a chance."

A Republican view of the Johnson boom may be seen in this comment by the New York *Tribune*:

"To make a formidable figure in a national convention a candidate must declare his ideas and purposes. He must stand for something positive and must invite comparison with other candidates. The chief failing of the Johnson movement has been that it was wholly negative and nebulous. Colonel Watterson attempted to push the Minnesota Governor to the front last summer as the most available Presidential nominee for 1908. But nobody took the Colonel seriously, and not until Mr. Bryan had completed arrangements for controlling the Democratic convention in nearly all the Eastern and Southern States did the anti-Bryan element in the East awake to the value of Governor Johnson's political record, or begin to turn to him as the one Democrat who might divide the West with Mr. Bryan and thus prevent the Nebraskan's renomination at Denver. The Eastern leaders were six months too late in picking a substitute candidate, and to judge from the action of the North Dakota convention Governor Johnson was certainly two or three months too late in admitting his willingness to make a fight for the nomination.

"Even now Governor Johnson talks like a man who does not really care to make a fight. He says that he is 'in no sense a candidate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan.' Why, then, is he a candidate at all? To get the nomination he must beat Mr. Bryan, and must beat him on the specific plea that he is a more available candidate than the Nebraskan. Mr. Bryan's supporters hold that their idol is far and away the strongest man and most promising vote-getter in the party. The candidates who enter the lists against him must be prepared to set up counter-claims and to demolish the claims made in his interest. Governor Johnson's only chance of success lies in appealing to the anti-Bryan interests and standing as an anti-Bryan candidate. The New York *Sun's* St. Paul dispatch qualifies somewhat the Bryan paragraph of Governor Johnson's letter. It says:

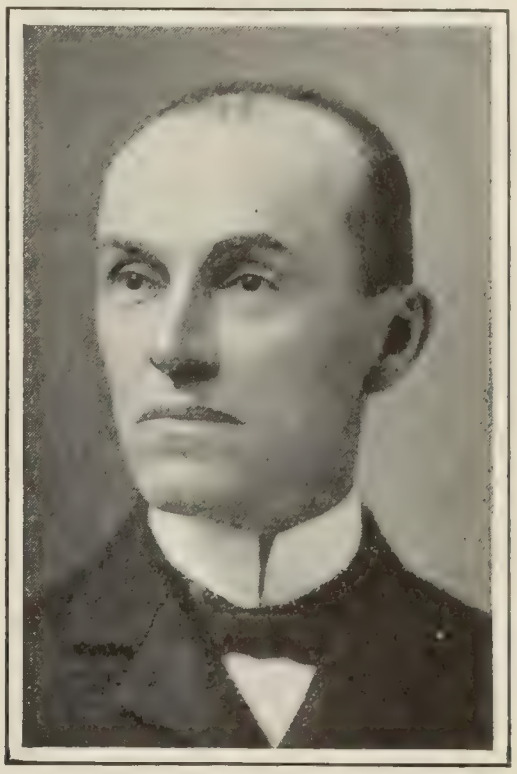
"'They [the Johnson men] make no secret of the fact that the same forces which brought about the nomination of Grover Cleveland [in 1892] are solidly arrayed in favor of Johnson's nomination, and say this influence will be as potent in 1908 as it was in 1892.'"

THE NEW YORK RACE-TRACKS

THE victory of Governor Hughes in his fight on race-track gambling is treated by the New York papers as assured, in view of the votes last week on amendments to the racing bills showing a majority in their favor. The final vote comes after this paper goes to press, and the Albany correspondents say that the opponents of the bills will use every form of persuasion known in Albany to win over the two votes they lack before the final ballot;

THOMAS GRADY.

"There are other forms of gambling than that on races," he complains, "and on them the Governor is as dumb as if he were deprived of the power of expression."



PATRICK MCCARREN.

"There are one hundred poolrooms in operation in New York City now," he asserts; and he argues that they will be multiplied by the suppression of betting at the tracks.

LEADERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE RACING BILLS IN THE NEW YORK SENATE.

but in the white light that is beating upon the legislature just at this time the correspondents remark that any legislator who went over to the opposition camp would very likely find himself the center of some rather insistent curiosity about his motives, with damaging effects on his political future.

The New York *Evening Mail*, which has been leading the newspaper wing in the fight on gambling, congratulates the Governor thus:

"Before all else, congratulations to Charles Evans Hughes, Governor of the State, to whose splendidly vigorous leadership in the battle the victory assured by the vote in the State Senate is due. Others followed, loyally and valiantly, but he led.

"The ambitions of public life, the expediency of politics, the threats of the vicious, and the specious pleas of respectability did not swerve the Governor one hair's breadth from his determination to rid this State of a law that defied the Constitution, debauched its people, and filled our jails and graves with its unhappy victims. He has not saved one life, he has saved many; he has not replaced sorrow and suffering with comfort and happiness in one household, but in many; he has not permitted the Empire State to remain at the moral level of the lowest in the Union, but he has lifted it to rank with the highest."

On the other side, a member of the Jockey Club is quoted as saying sadly that with the passage of these bills "the death-knell of the thoroughbred in America will be sounded," and "it is a pity that so fine an animal, which has been developed for more than a

century in America, should disappear." President Fitzgerald, of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is quoted as remarking in a similar vein:

"If the bills are passed, it will be the greatest mistake the legislature has ever made. They will not do what those who have been forwarding them believe. The chief thing they will accomplish will be the opening of poolrooms on every corner in New York. The jockey clubs of this city and State have been doing everything in their power to close up these rooms, and have practically succeeded, for they have, by the withholding of information, made it practically impossible for the rooms to do business. Under the proposed laws there will be nothing to stop the rooms. The whole legislation has been a great blunder, and when it is too late the legislature will find out that they have been misled by the persons who have attacked the sport from information obtained at second hand.

"Few or none of the men who have been going about the country crying that the jockeys were bribed, the horses 'doped,' and the races 'fixt' have ever been at a race-track, and know absolutely nothing about the manner in which the Jockey Club has ruled the tracks. The people they have talked to have taken in the words as gospel, and when they awake from their dream they will wonder how they came to be so easily deceived. Sentiment has been manufactured against the sport, and those who have spent their time and money to make it clean and good have had to stand by and see the work of years ruined by misinformed agitators."

VIVISECTION

TWO measures for the regulation of vivisection now under discussion at Albany, together with the vigorous antivivisection crusade of the New York *Herald*, have of late forced upon the public attention some consideration of this painful subject. As is perhaps not surprizing in a matter appealing so overwhelmingly to the emotion of pity, the antivivisectionists are accused of "violent opinion"—of refusing, as the New York *Sun* complains, to discuss the question in a judicial frame of mind. Some of the most zealous aver that nothing of importance has ever been learned through vivisection, and insist that we accept extreme instances of horrible cruelty committed by vivisectionists as fair examples of what the practise means. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, in a letter to the New York *Times*, maintains that "vivisection is the lowest form of immorality," cruelty being "the one unpardonable sin" and cruelty to helpless things "the vulgarest phase of it." "To my mind," she adds, "the exquisite cowardice of the vivisector is the most perfect thing in immorality that the mind of man can conceive." *The Herald* takes the stand that we have learned from vivisection all that it has to teach us, and that "experiments before a class of students simply to demonstrate already known and accepted facts must end," since they can have only a "brutalizing effect." To quote further:

"The efforts of the New York Antivivisection Society and of the New York Humane Society for restricting vivisection have found an echo: it extends from ocean to ocean. States that hitherto have evinced no interest in the subject to-day are fully awakened. Their citizens will take their part in introducing restrictive measures. The cruelties that have been practised alike by the qualified and the unqualified vivisectors must cease. The name of science no longer can shield such unholy practises. . . . . .

"Physicians and surgeons of the first prominence in Great Britain have vigorously denounced vivisection, not only as being cruel, but useless; that for quite thirty years nothing whatever has been gained for mankind or science, and this, mark you, in the face of over forty thousand vivisections practised under the restrictive laws of that country."

The general opinion of the New York press seems to be that vivisection should be regulated, but not abolished. One at least of the bills now before the legislature aims at such regulation. Says *Harper's Weekly*, which gives its editorial support to this measure:

"Vivisection, in our opinion, ought by no means to be subjected to sweeping prohibition. Nevertheless, here and in Europe there have been past abuses of it, which are matters of authentic record, that have been horribly cruel, and the records have been made and published by men apparently of decent standing in the surgical profession. We have faith to believe that no such abuses would be tolerated in any institution conducted by responsible medical men in this State; nevertheless, the utmost assurance that can be given by law against such cruelties is well worth giving. Otherwise there is danger that this whole line of experimentation will be declared unlawful, and prohibited by penalties that it will be more than embarrassing to incur. . . . . .

"Forty-three of the leading physicians in New York have published in the newspapers a letter saying that the present law is sufficient, and deprecating the purpose to 'fetter the discretion of qualified persons' by further restrictions. The opinion of these gentlemen carries great weight; nevertheless we read that the existing law has been amended until now it contains no provision for the punishment of persons who violate the little that is left of it, and so offers no protection against cruelty. It would seem as if a few teeth, not too sharp, might perhaps be adjusted to the present law without imperiling the progress of medicine. It is vitally important, however, that both the amendment and enforcement of the law should be the work of persons who think it more suitable to experiment on a dog to save a baby, than to experiment on a baby to save a dog."

Man has the same "right" to experiment upon animals in the pursuit of knowledge wherewith to lengthen his own life, asserts the New York *Times*, that he has "to kill animals for food, to deprive them of their natural coverings that he may not himself go cold, and to make them carry himself and his burdens without regard to such preferences as they may have for a freer and less laborious existence."

For the benefit of some who may be uncertain as to what the claims of the provivisectionists are we quote these statements from the New International Encyclopedia:

"The whole weight of scientific opinion is in favor of vivisection conducted in a humane manner. . . . Practically all our knowledge of physiology, of the effect of medicines, and of bacteriology is gathered from this source, and there is hardly a life-saving or pain-relieving appliance, measure, or operation that has not been directly derived through vivisection. . . . The whole subject of the circulation of the blood, of the transfusion of blood and saline fluids, was worked out on animals. . . . The functions of the nerves, spinal cord, and brain, and the location of the various nerve centers are among the most difficult and important problems solved by vivisection. The treatment of aneurism by ligature, the repair and transplantation of bone, skin-grafting, absorbable ligatures, the arrest of hemorrhage by torsion of the arteries, the epoch-making discovery of general anesthesia, the diagnostic and therapeutic uses of electricity, hypodermic medication, and the phenomena of inflammation are examples of the usefulness of animal experimentation. Diphtheria antitoxin, and the various other antitoxic serums, are products of this method of investigation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OUR own guess is that the Kaiser got David J. Hill and David B. Hill mixt up.—*New York Mail.*

GOVERNOR HUGHES appears to have carried the New York magazines almost unanimously.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

EVERY time the President gets hold of a coin bearing the motto he will be reminded of another trust that refused to stay busted.—*Washington Post.*

A NEWSPAPER in Rome calls rich American girls a danger. How titled foreigners do like to court danger.—*Chicago Post.*

THE four hundred pieces of statuary which New York sculptors are to contribute to the Baltimore exhibition will fill four cars. With its output of sculpture reckoned in car load lots, can New York's supremacy as an art center be questioned?—*New York World.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

JAPAN'S ARMY

USING the term military as specifically applied to land forces, it would seem that Japan is much superior to England and several other European countries in military efficiency. Mr. Haldane, the British War Minister, has not yet made his army, the French army is honeycombed with antimilitarism, the Germans are experimenting, and Russia is notably inferior to Japan. This, at any rate, is the opinion of General Chanoine, a former French Minister of War, and the military *attaché* for France at Tokyo. He has also served as chief instructor to the Japanese army and is therefore a competent judge of the kind of forces Japan can put into the field whether the rumored differences with China or the alleged eagerness of Russia for a revenge should ever eventuate in armed struggle. Writing in the great monarchical paper of Paris, the *Gaulois*, General Chanoine thus speaks of the recent maneuvers in Japan:

"These maneuvers were participated in by about fifty thousand men, divided off into two armies who carried on their military operations in view of the Emperor. The impression of the foreign officers present was that the Japanese army had made vast progress since the last war. In an order of the day posted by the Mikado at the close of the maneuvers it was said: 'In an era of incessant advancement, it is not for the army to stand still. Your constant aim should be to win new successes and make preparation for new tests of your efficiency.' It is certainly in the spirit of this proclamation that the Japanese army has been improving."

While the artillery weakness of England and even of France has been recently attacked in the European press, notably by Lord Roberts and by the French newspaper correspondents during the war in Morocco, the Japanese, according to General Chanoine, beat the world in the effectiveness of this arm and he tells us:

"Among the numerous improvements introduced into the Japanese army since the last war we have particularly to notice their powerful and splendid field artillery. Their new rapid-fire guns, much superior to those employed in the Russo-Japanese War, are effective at a range of 4,000 meters, a thing unknown in the battles of Manchuria. The artillerymen who serve these pieces, four to each gun, are completely protected by a shield of steel. These guns are entirely manufactured in Japan and issue from the arsenal at Osaka. Each regiment of foot is also provided with four mitrailleuses, very superior to the old Hotchkiss guns as regards the simplification and improvement of their machinery."

GENERAL CHANOINE,
Who says the Japanese army has improved immensely since the war with Russia.

The cavalry, in which Japan was always considered to be somewhat weak, is also advancing, and this representative of some of the finest cavalry of Europe observes:

"The Japanese cavalry is improving, especially in the horsemanship of the officers, and rivals the infantry in the exactitude of its tactics, its mobility, its readiness in seizing a position and the individual enthusiasm and alacrity exhibited by soldiers and officers alike."

The other arms of the service are equally perfect in their discipline, drill, and equipment, declares the French ex-Minister of War—

"The engineer corps, divided into battalions, comprizes also a troop of pontoniers equipped with materials for making bridges of extreme length. To the Japanese army of the East a balloon corps is attached, rendering that army really as efficient as any in the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BLACK SPOT OF THE ANTILLES

RECENT events have drawn the attention of the European press to the present condition of Haiti and what a writer in *The Daily Mail* (London) calls "the tinseled squalor of the Black Republic." It is "a mockery of civilization where African savagery and fetishism are veneered over by a little French polish and plenty of gold lace." The "Vaudoux" worship, *i.e.*, the African worship of the serpent, still prevails in Haiti, declares this writer, and cannibalism is whispered at, and he goes on:

"Hippolyte — Liberty — Progress — Education, says a triumphal arch in Port-au-Prince. Near by there is a Vaudoux temple, in which I have seen the white cock sacrificed by a half-naked priestess amid the yells of frenzied worshipers. President Hippolyte himself was a 'papaloi,' or priest of the Vaudoux cult. Not a single President of Haiti, save Geffrard, has tried to break the power of Vaudoux, with its cannibal associations."

The white merchants and planters are clamoring for American intervention, annexation, or at least protection. We are told:

"The handful of whites who run businesses or plantations in the Black Republic have suffered terribly in recent years, for Alexis has encouraged their plunder and maltreatment. But they have hung on to their investments in the hope that the United States will assume control over the country, as it did a few years ago over the finances of Santo Domingo. President Roosevelt has threatened this in no uncertain language several times."

The German press discuss the point whether German or English intervention is to follow. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks seriously that America is the right nation to cut out this plague spot of the West Indies. The London *Spectator* sees the specter of the Monroe Doctrine standing in the way of any European interposition and says so as follows:

"The United States has a more natural interest in Haiti than any other Power, and her policy is to let the Haitians work out their salvation, or the substitute for it, in their own violent way. If the United States has no reason for intervention, other countries have still less; if European troops were once landed in that treacherous climate, and penetrated the mountainous interior, there would be no saying how or when an occupation would end. And even if the Monroe Doctrine did not apply to such places as Haiti, European intervention there would certainly collide with the feeling which makes that doctrine so dear to Americans. We hope that danger to Europeans will not force us to set foot in Haiti or San Domingo."

The intervention of the United States is looked upon as natural by *The Saturday Review* (London) in which we read of the present dangerous, tho, for the moment, tranquil condition of the Black Republic:

"We suppose that the two Powers most nearly concerned are

ourselves, who hold Jamaica, and the United States, who hold Porto Rico: and the best solution, if not an ideal one, is that the island should be taken over and administered from Washington. The United States would indeed be better employed there than in the Philippines. American political methods are not heavenly, but even the party boss would be a distinct advance on Gen. Nord Alexis and M. Antenor Firmin. After all, the mere private citizen of New York, Chicago, and even San Francisco, if he is content to be fleeced, shrugs his shoulders at ineffective police and bad paving, and leaves the politicians, State and Federal, to stew in their own juice, can live his own life and grow fat and well liking—a dispensation which the private citizen of Haiti, we imagine, would hail as the golden age."

FATE OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

WHEN it was reported that the London *Times* was about to change hands and to sink into the common sea of competitive journalism, even yellow journalism, a shudder ran through the ranks of respectable Englishmen. Perhaps it also reached to the many outsiders who have been accustomed to look upon the foreign correspondence of the great London organ as the ablest and most reliable in the journalistic world. We are told that even Prime Ministers and statesmen of every nationality find it profitable to pore over the news and reflections furnished by the writers who represent *The Times* in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. It seems after all that *The Times* is not to pass out of the ownership of the Walters and that it is not even to change its management in any essential point. Its political attitude is likewise to be maintained. This we learn from the following notice in this paper's editorial columns:

"His lordship Mr. Justice Warrington yesterday made an order sanctioning an agreement under which a company will be forthwith formed to take over the business of the publication of *The Times* newspaper and the undertakings carried on in connection therewith. Mr. Walter will be chairman of the board of directors, which will consist solely of existing members of the staff—Mr. George Earle Buckle, Mr. Valentine Chirol, Mr. William Flavelle Monypenny, with Mr. Moberly Bell as managing director. No shares will be offered to the public.

"There will be no change whatever in the political or editorial direction of the paper, which will be conducted by the same staff on the independent lines pursued uninterruptedly for so many years."

That *The Times* has recently been a little prest for money is an open secret. The company which is to be formed tides the great paper over this difficulty, and the London *Daily Chronicle* remarks:

"To the public at large, this solution will be welcome as seeming to afford security that *The Times* will maintain the old traditions which have made it the first newspaper in the world, and, in its capacity of reporter-at-large, an indispensable element in the public life of this country. Naturally we do not always, or even often, agree with the political line of the paper; but it is its policy of full and impartial reports that commands general respect, and makes the paper what it is. And such, we trust, it will long remain, in the hands of the able men who are now retained, with fresh resources, in its control."

"The new directors of *The Times*," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), are well known. "Mr. Buckle is the editor of *The Times;* Mr. Chirol is the foreign editor; Mr. Monypenny was the Johannesburg correspondent of the paper, and is to be the biographer of Lord Beaconsfield—a work upon which he is now engaged. Mr. Moberly Bell, the prime mover in the reorganization, is manager of the paper."

The business details of the new company, for of course there is a new company, have been furnished by a correspondent to *The Daily Chronicle*, above quoted, who declares:

"The public are not let into the secret as to the source of financial support, or the amount of the new capital subscribed. Mr. Moberly Bell was able, I understand, to show that 85 per cent. of the shareholders supported his scheme. The other 15 per cent. will be bought out.

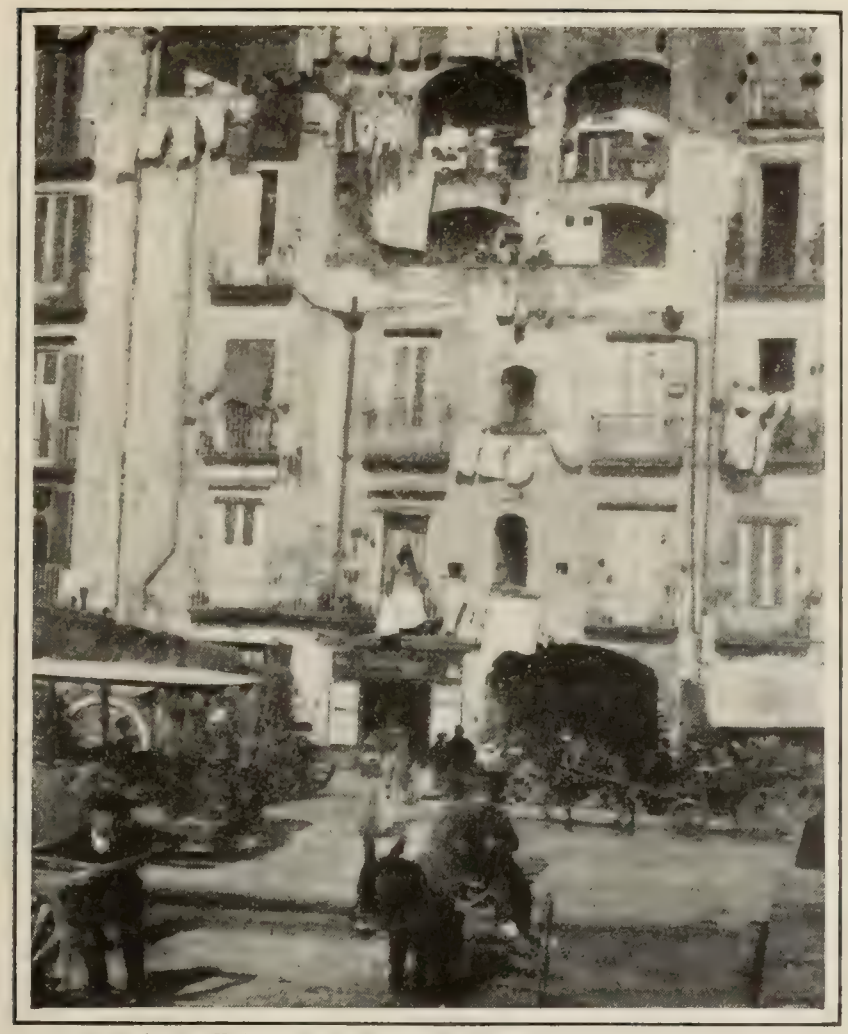
"POPULAR GOVERNMENT" IN RUSSIA.

The Douma is gagged, choked with ecclesiastical incense, manacled and half murdered in order that it may deliberate in peace under the knout. —*Neue Gluhelichter* (Vienna).

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

JEWISH BANKER—"If the money is to enable you to massacre the Jews, your Majesty, I shall have to charge you 60 per cent." —*Le Témoin* (Paris).

WHO ARE THE REAL RULERS?



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A TENEMENT HOUSE IN NAPLES.

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FARMING IT IN SICILY.

WHY ITALIANS LEAVE HOME.

"The same paper states that the amount paid for the good-will of the property is £320,000, and suggests that it will probably be found ultimately that the controlling capital has been provided by Lord Northcliffe. Other names are, however, mentioned as probable sources of the capital, the names of two peers being suggested in this connection. Altho the sum of £320,000 is mentioned as having been settled upon for the good-will of the property, this does not include premises and machinery, and the total capital of the new company is expected to be not less than £750,000."

ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

THOSE who deplore the tide of immigration setting this way from Southern Europe will be interested to know that there is an official movement on foot in Italy to deflect toward Australia the great movement of population which threatens, in some degree, to depopulate Calabria, Sicily, and Campania. In the United States, we are told by a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome), the Italian laborers, working in gangs under their padrones, are little better than serfs.

In South America, even if their condition is better, they perish by hundreds from disease. Emigration must be looked upon as a science, and instead of sending abroad so many isolated individuals, foreign lands must be systematically settled by groups of agricultural families. The Italian Government has appointed certain commissioners to carry out this project, and has chosen Australia as the field of the new experiment. On this point the *Tribuna* remarks:

"While the commissioners have no intention of founding a state colony in Australia, they undertake to give assistance in this special case to those who propose emigrating to a country which presents exceptionally favorable opportunities to our people. The commission will settle in Australia about one hundred Italian families, and after prospering there, as they undoubtedly will, these will draw after them friends and relations who may hitherto have been deterred, by the initial difficulties of colonization, from following their example. The individual emigrant is handicapped from the outset. He has to break through a wall of triple brass in order to establish himself, and the feeble forces of a single settler often succumb before insurmountable obstacles. This is not the case, however, when a whole community settles in a foreign land."

It is urged, of course, by those who oppose the scheme, that the Government ought to keep Italians at home, that the encouragement of emigration is unwise and suicidal. These objections are met by the *Tribuna* with the following arguments:

"It is plain to be seen that the Government is quite justified in deviating from such rigid and abstract principles as these. In this case it is a matter of choosing the best course, and of giving support to the lesser of two evils. . . . It has been urged that the number of emigrants from Italy has already reached a startling figure, 800,000 every year.

"It is the duty of the Government, we are told, rather to check than to encourage this exodus. This is quite true, but the Government does not aim to encourage the exodus but merely to point out the course it had better take, and to suggest its most advantageous Promised Land."

Australia is indeed a Promised Land, pursues this writer, and Australia's political system is most favorable to newcomers from Europe. Thus we read:

"At this present moment the people of Australia are living up to economic ideals of which the essence is justice. In that country agricultural laborers are not despoiled of their earnings by the greed of intermediaries. Moreover, the Australian Government is disposed to make large land grants on the most liberal terms, to open up what we may style a bank of agrarian credit, so that the emigrant, as soon as he lands, may rise at once to the dignity of a landed proprietor, with certainty of maintaining his position without being subject to the power of those blood-suckers who in the United States and in South America fatten on the earnings of the poor laboring man."

The semisocialistic tendencies of the Australian Government are favorable to the liberty of the toiler, adds this writer. The climate is healthy. The Italian in Australia runs no risk either of being robbed and opprest or of dying of yellow fever.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LORD ROBERTS IN A PANIC

THE classic pessimist of Goldsmith's play has always had his counterpart and antitype in public as well as in private life. Now that fleets and armies are subjects which night and day torment the minds of European statesmen, the Mr. Croaker of the hour in England is said to be Lord Roberts, who thinks that the shores of Albion are threatened with invasion. In a recent speech this veteran of many battles remarked that Mr. Haldane's territorial army would be ineffective against the attack of a foreign force once landed on British coasts. Speaking in the House of Lords he declared that in such an emergency "the regular army with all the competent field artillery would be abroad." With uplifted finger and voice of prophetic earnestness he is said to have added: "I am satisfied that when this country is invaded, it is almost certain to be done by surprize," that is, he explained, "while the navy will be away, doing its legitimate work, seeking out the enemy's fleet, protecting our widely scattered commerce, and insuring the safe delivery of our food supplies."

GUNNERY WHILE YOU WAIT.

MR. HALDANE—"In the event of invasion I shall depend upon my brave territorial force to manipulate this magnificent and complicated weapon."
FIELD-MARSHAL PUNCH—"Going to give them any training?"
MR. H.—"Oh, perhaps a fortnight or so a year."
F.-M. P.—"Ah! then they'll need to be pretty brave, won't they?"
—*Punch* (London).

Speaking of these remarks as an attack upon the big navy plans of Lord Tweedmouth and territorial army scheme of Mr. Haldane, *The Westminster Gazette* (London) remarks:

"All human plans are liable to the unforeseen, but if there is any better way for meeting this emergency than the organization now proposed, we should like to know it. Of one thing we may be sure. There is no conceivable scheme in which some alarmist or other will not be able to find flaws. When we have the navy that the biggest of big navy leaguers demand, and when we have added to it the army that the most advanced conscriptionist desires, there will still be scaremongers who will make our flesh creep by imagining a combination of the whole world for our overthrow. There are militarists who, as the late Lord Salisbury said, would fortify the moon to protect us against an invasion from Mars. We must consider these hypotheses according to their reasonable probability in the world as it is. How, for instance, can we give concrete shape to the supposition of the regular army withdrawn and the fleet at the same time either occupied elsewhere or unable to cope with the invader? Whoever takes it in terms of Germany, France, Russia, Japan, will find it extraordinarily difficult to give it shape or meaning."

Sir John C. Ready Colomb, a naval and military expert of considerable authority, author of "The Defense of Great and Greater Britain," has written to the London *Times* protesting against the pessimistic views of Lord Roberts. He thinks that there will be in England a regular army until the territorial army has been trained, and concludes:

"I confess to some difficulty in understanding what Lord Roberts has in his mind, or what enemy's fleet he thinks ours will be seeking out to the detriment of naval action in safeguarding this country against the military surprize he fears. He surely can not mean the would-be invaders' fleet, for in that case such action by our fleet would be the prevention of the dangers of military descent on British soil, to avert which Lord Roberts demands the creation of huge military forces only available for home defense."

Speaking of Mr. Haldane's scheme of substituting volunteers for the present regulars *The Saturday Review* (London) observes:

"Lord Roberts very rightly described such expedients as worse than useless, indeed a positive danger to their own side; and he stated that he would prefer to have mounted riflemen rather than sham artillery. The point really is, would it not be better to maintain such regular batteries as we have in full efficiency."

The gloomy forebodings of the man Mr. Haldane styled "the greatest living general in the world" have also reached the ears of Germany and of course are interpreted as being directed against that country. General Roberts, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a tone of derision, is merely indulging one of his fads, and it continues in the following strain:

"The old Field Marshal has again mounted his hobby-horse and in the Upper House, as it happens this time, utters his fearful warnings about an invasion of England and the necessity of army reform. Lord Roberts seems to forget that a military man always exposes himself to the charge of prepossession and prejudice when he speaks on military matters before laymen. He always pleads for the interests of land forces, and thinks by land alone is his country to be threatened and by land defended. A sufficient number of men in garrison all the time, he declares, is absolutely necessary for this defense. In only one point is he in the right; namely, that the so-called territorial army must be quickly equipped and trained, and this matter may not be deferred until the invasion which he predicts takes place. It is absurd, however, to think as he states that such an invasion can be one of those sudden, unexpected, and piratical attacks as brought England originally into the possession of Teutonic freebooters."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNWELCOME GUESTS.

Ghosts of outraged peoples that attend the imperial jubilee celebration of Francis Joseph.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A CITY OF PILLS

IT is somewhat surprizing to learn from an article contributed by J. Olivier Curwood to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April) that Detroit, Mich., turns out more than three-quarters of the world's supply of pills, or in round numbers six thousand millions. Over two thousand different varieties of pills are made here—enough, the writer assures us, "to reach three times around the earth at the equator." He goes on:

"Interesting statistics are gathered by the pill-manufacturers, and these statistics show that the 'pill habit' is rapidly on the increase in the United States, and at the present time is growing at the rate of twenty per cent. a year. This tremendous increase is brought about mostly by women, who have largely given up the liquid patent medicines of old for the more easily carried pill, for, according to the report of a large number of physicians in eighteen great American cities, there is hardly a woman who is not a user of pills of some kind or other. Each year about two hundred new makes are added to Detroit's list of pills, for pill-discoverers are ceaseless in their endeavors. . . . . .

"Few people, when swallowing their pills, for a moment dream that romance and tragedy play a large part in the building up of these little pellets. Few stop to consider that the entire world is scoured for the materials which are found in pills, that expeditions are sent into the frozen North, and others into the wildest parts of South America, Ceylon, Africa, and Asia. The hunt for herbs and barks is as unceasing as that for gold, and sometimes it is no less exciting. Even fishing fleets are chartered by Detroit pharmaceutical institutions, and at certain seasons in the year these fleets scour the seas for those creatures which contain valuable oils used in the making of pills."

One manufacturer of pills, Mr. Curwood tells us, led to South America an expedition costing $20,000 in search of a valuable

Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

GRINDING UP A SANDALWOOD LOG FOR PILLS.

drug, and he was so long in the wilderness of the Amazon region that his friends supposed him to have perished. Another representative of a Detroit pill firm crossed the entire South American continent on horseback, and still another went 2,500 miles up the Amazon. The writer's description of the processes used in the manufacture of pills and pellets is interesting. He says:

"In the mass-room one first begins to understand the real operation of pill manufacture. This room reminds one of a great bakery. In it are dozens of big rolls, through which men are constantly working dough-like masses of material, of all colors, and

Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

MIXING THE PILL INGREDIENTS.

with odors that penetrate to the very soul of one, as a visitor recently exprest it. To this room comes the formula. In other words, a white-clad man comes in from another department of the factory bearing in his arms the materials for a certain batch of pills. There may be half a dozen or more different materials in this batch, which is given to one of the mixers, or 'dough-men.' This man now begins to mix the batch, much as a woman might go about the mixing of materials for a pie or a cake. It may take him half a day to get the material into proper condition, and then it goes to another department, where there are other machines, operated by dozens of girls and women.

"Take a piece of ordinary dough between the palms of your hands, rub your palms backward and forward, and you will soon have your dough in the shape of a noodle. The 'noodle-machines,' operated by the girls, work on the same principle. Chunks of dough are thrown between two working planes, and the long, round, even noodles run out at the other end. These noodles, or pipes, now go to other girls and other machines, where they are cut into pill lengths. These small bits of the noodles are now worked into round pills by hand, a girl of ordinary ability turning out several thousand a day.

"But by far the greater number of pills are not 'hand-made,' but are manufactured by machines which are capable of turning out as high as two million pills a day. From the mixing-room the dough goes to these machines, each of which has two operators. In the top of the machine one of the operators drops small chunks of the dough. A chunk works downward, is shuffled between two belts until it is in the form of a pipe, then goes through a cutter, where it is clipped into even lengths, and as it works still farther down in the machine it is molded into shape, so that when it drops out below the pill is round or a perfect oval, as the type of machine may be.

"In a single day this machine turns out two million pills, which would make one hundred thousand boxes of twenty each; but, as

yet, the pills are far from complete. They are now taken to a drying-room, and after a few hours go to the coating-room. In every pharmaceutical house this coating-room is a place of mystery, where secret processes are carried on, and where visitors are not allowed long to remain. As one approaches this part of the factory he hears a roaring sound, which in time grows almost deafening. Inside the great room a score of huge revolving pans are at work, and in every pan anywhere from one million to twenty million pills are tumbling and whirling about with great rapidity. Here the process of 'coating' the pills is going on. Perhaps a chocolate coating is being used at one of the pans. Beside this pan the operator stands, a pail of chocolate sirup in one hand and a small ladle in the other. Every few minutes he turns a ladleful of the sirup into the mass of revolving pills, and at the same time a steady blast of cold air is blowing upon the pills from the mouth of a funnel that opens into the pan. Thus the pills gradually coat themselves, and are kept from sticking together by their constant tumbling about and the cold air. When they have received sufficient coating they are allowed to revolve until perfectly dry.

"In another pan it may be that an exceedingly interesting process is under way. Here no sirup is added, but among the whirling pills one now and then catches the glint of gold. These pills are to be gold-coated. In the pan are placed strips of gold-leaf, and during the course of a day five million little pills will dress themselves in a beautiful golden hue by beating themselves, without cessation, upon these pieces of gold-leaf. Silver-leaf is used in the same way.

"There are uncounted billions of pills, however, that are neither coated with gold, silver, nor sweet stuff, but which have 'skins' of gelatin. Pills to be thus coated, as soon as they leave the drying-room, go to what is known as the gelatin-room, where other scores of girls are at work before tanks of hot gelatin. Each of these operators is equipped with a hollow tube, from which the air is constantly being drawn by suction, and which is perforated by scores of tiny holes. When this tube is lowered among a mass of pills the suction draws a pill to each hole, and the row of pills on the bar is then submerged in the gelatin. This operation coats only about three-quarters of a pill. The bar is then allowed to pass through a current of cold air, which dries the gelatin, and after this the gelatin-coated ends of the pills are attracted to another bar, when the uncoated parts of the pills are also submerged.

"After the coating of pills they are sent to the sorting- and packing-rooms, where the defective pills are picked out and thrown away, and where the finished product is done up in the packages for which it is intended, labeled, and sent to the shipping-rooms."

ABSENIC IN AGRICULTURE—Altho a physician's prescription is necessary to buy a few grains of arsenic at a druggist's, arsenical compounds may be had freely in large quantities as rat-poison or as pigments. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 1) notes also that they are now sold by the barrel for the use of farmers. He says:

"In fact, for several years past, arsenical compounds, under various forms, have been employed to destroy noxious insects; this is current usage in England and America, and it is gaining ground in France, as is shown by the production, in tons, of arseniate of soda, Schweinfurt green, the arseniates of copper and lead, etc. Some persons have been alarmed by this state of affairs, which they regard as a danger to the public health, and they recall that a law passed in 1846 forbids the use of arsenical compounds as insecticides. But a law of 1846 is rather old—sixty-two years!—and we must not wonder that the progress of chemistry as applied to agriculture has caused it to fall into desuetude. To forbid absolutely the use of such compounds to our farmers would be to place them in a position of inferiority. As for new and stricter regulations, we are not fond in France of documents of this kind. Let us hope that, if adopted, they will injure no one and will be easily enforced."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVERS

"MACHINES that supplant muscle" is what the great traveling cranes of the modern factory are called by F. M. Feiker in a leading article in *Factory* (Chicago, March). Cranes, says Mr. Feiker, are the great time-savers of all methods of inter-factory communication. So thoroughly has the crane entered into the construction work of various classes of industry, he tells us, that the labor of ten thousand men often is contingent upon the dexterity of a few score crane-operators, and a strike among the crane-men can paralyze the activities of a manufactory more quickly than any other cause. It took one hundred thousand men thirty years to build the greatest of the ancient pyramids at Gizeh. Engineering operations are conducted on a different time-basis nowadays, remarks Mr. Feiker. He continues:

Courtesy of "Factory."

A CRANE THAT LIFTS A LOCOMOTIVE.

One man, with this 80-ton traveling crane, can raise a 93-ton locomotive and transfer it the length of the shop.

"Some engineer has figured that it takes eight men four hours (at a cost of $5.14) to lift off the drives, with jackscrews, a ten-wheel locomotive weighing 132,000 pounds. Four men with pneumatic jacks can do the job in one hour. An electric traveling crane requires only ten minutes to perform the task.

"To do the work quickly and cheaply, there are many kinds of cranes and auxiliary hoists equipped with special prehensile fittings to adapt them to all classes of work. From the traveling cranes which will carry 400,000 pounds the thousand-foot length of an erecting-shop down to the small traveling hoist for transporting delicate patterns from pattern storage to foundry, there are cranes for handling and conveying all classes of material. Small cranes, having a carrying capacity of three to twenty tons, are particularly useful in handling materials and parts in the small machine-shops and foundries. Special buckets and hooks are made for picking up various odd-shaped pieces. The steel fingers of the traveling crane in the rolling-mill which pick a white-hot ingot from the furnace with precision, weird in its humanness, are replaced in the sheet-steel warehouse by an electric magnet so that this material,

once so unwieldy to handle, can be stacked in compact piles by the crane-operator with ease and certainty.

"For the different classes of cranes various sources of power are adapted. Formerly steam-power and the human biceps only were available. but of late electricity and comprest air have nearly, if not quite, driven the steam-engine from this field, and in many instances the small electric or comprest-air hoist has proved quicker and cheaper for handling light loads than the hand-operated hoist. The elimination of overhead belting, brought about by the adoption of the direct-connected electric motor as a means of driving all kinds of machinery, has increased the usefulness of the overhead crane by giving free head-room for the transfer of materials. . . . . .

"Electric traveling cranes form a class by themselves in transportation equipment for the factory. Hoists and trolley-trucks operated either by comprest air or electricity are subsidiary and serve to facilitate the operation of the prime equipment. With cranes for large capacities, a smaller hoist for handling light pieces forms a part of the main equipment. The small hoist is also used to steady a heavy balanced load which may be carried by the main hoist; its effectiveness is often demonstrated by the dexterous operator who, by clever manipulation of both hoists, can perform many feats in handling material quickly and exactly."

"Traveling cranes of large capacity find a place in the erecting-shop, not only in lifting and adjusting parts of complete machines, but in loading the product on the cars which are shunted in on tracks at the shipping end of the building. When the roof of the shop has to be made high to clear parts of considerable length a double-crane equipment is essential. The lower-level cranes serve the floor and handle materials during the early stages of construction, while the second-level cranes aid the construction work twenty-five and forty feet above the floor. The installation of the lower-level crane equipment eliminates the pendulum motion often set up in handling materials with too long a 'lift.'"

Courtesy of "Factory."

A FLEXIBLE ARRANGEMENT OF PNEUMATIC HOISTS AND TROLLEYS.

In the boiler-room, we are told, various modifications of the crane are built for handling fuel. Much ingenious machinery of this type has been designed to cheapen the cost of transferring the fuel from car to storage and from storage to bunker. Too much refinement, the writer thinks, is possible in this matter of handling fuel. In a small plant, interest and depreciation on too elaborate an equipment may amount to more than the cost of handling the coal by cart and horse, and such an installation, therefore, however well it works, is not economical. To quote further:

"In the foundry, the traveling crane, the pneumatic hoist, and the electric hoist can be used to facilitate materially the course of production. Jib-cranes, hung from the columns, cheapen the cost of handling flasks and patterns. Several plants have found this scheme effective. . . . . .

"The use of cranes in the machine-shop is so wide-spread that their economy there is well known. As one foreman said, 'we used to build big things but it took months to do a job. We couldn't accomplish much nowadays without the crane, the floor-plate, and the portable tool.'

"So much work even around individual tools is of a heavy character that small hoists and jib-cranes soon pay for their installation in time and labor saved. Comprest air is very generally available about a shop, and pneumatic hoists form a most convenient method of raising and adjusting heavy pieces about lathes, boring-mills, and planers. By a number of small overhead 'I' beams and pipes a very flexible hoisting system is made possible. Ordinarily the position of the cylinder with its air-operated piston is vertical. However, the pneumatic hoist can be used in a horizontal position, and thus adopted in low rooms and basements.

THE X-RAY AS AN INDICATOR OF DEATH

AMONG the various tests proposed to discriminate between real and apparent death, one of the most ingenious is that of the French authority who proposes to photograph certain portions of the body with Roentgen rays. The abdominal organs, he asserts, are always visible in such a radiograph when the subject is dead, but invisible when he is alive. A severe examination of this plan does not entirely uphold its value, but it is certainly interesting. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 25):

"The fear of being buried alive haunts the minds of a great many people, and many of them put into their wills odd clauses that they think will prevent such a thing. Some even require an autopsy—a very sure method of avoiding burial alive, but also of not returning to life in case of merely apparent death. Happily we have simpler and less dangerous methods. There are cases in which there is no doubt of death. Certainty is based on lesions observed before decease and on the progress of the disease. Doubt arises in cases of sudden death, for instance, and more particularly in nervous subjects; attacks of catalepsy and certain forms of asphyxia leave one in a state of apparent death. Laborde invented for the treatment of asphyxia the method of rhythmic traction of the tongue, and with his familiar tendency to exaggeration, he said to his pupils that he was teaching a method for treating death. He must have added mentally the word 'apparent,' since the old adage says truly:

Contra vim mortis, non est medicamen in hortis*

"But tho it is impossible to revive the dead, we certainly ought to guard against burying the living. . . . . .

"Death is certain when the heart has ceased to beat, and it has been proposed, in order to demonstrate the cessation of its movements, to use a long needle, thrust into the thoracic wall and penetrating the cardiac muscle. The contractions of the heart will be transmitted to this needle, to which may be attached a small pennant; thus it will amplify and make visible the slightest motion.

"This method should be in the hands of a qualified physician,

* Against the power of death there is no drug in our gardens.

and is not without some danger, but there is a simpler one; it is sufficient to take the temperature of the body. If, measured in the interior of the body, it falls to the neighborhood of 20° [68° F.], death is sure. Thermometers have even been made with indexes by means of which, in the humblest villages, the most uneducated man may prove the presence of death.

"Recently, Vaillant has proposed to the Academy of Sciences a method hard to carry out except in large cities—that of radiography.

A BRITISH SUFFRAGETTE IN ACTION.

"It would appear, according to Mr. Vaillant, that the radiographic image of the abdomen is quite characteristic in a dead body and quite distinct from that of the living subject. The author gives the following information:

"In a radiograph of a living person, adult or child, the stomach and intestines are not visible. In that of a dead body these two organs are visible if the individual was an adult and had taken food.

"Why do we not see the stomach and intestine on the radiograph of a living person? Very certainly because of the continual movements of these organs and their transparence. As soon as life has ceased, if we radiograph the abdomen, we obtain very clearly a diagram of the stomach and the intestines, the intestinal convolutions standing out in all their details; but such an image is never obtained from the living subject. . . . The writer believes, therefore, that an actual diagnosis of death can be made by radiographic examination of the abdominal organs."

The reviewer thinks, nevertheless, that this conclusion of Vaillant's is not altogether warranted, and he quotes a still more recent investigation by Dr. Béclère. According to this author, the difference between a radiograph of the abdominal organs taken in life and after death is due to two factors, and he explains the matter thus:

"In the case of any organ whatever, more or less perfect immobility is the primary condition for the clearness of the radiographic image. By voluntarily suspending the respiratory movements for a few seconds only we may obtain from the living subject . . . radiographic images of the fibrous structure of the lungs, as clear and detailed as from a dead body.

"After death we must have, on the one hand, immobility of the digestive canal . . . and on the other the inflation of the stomach and intestines with gas, to explain the singular clearness of the radiographic images of the abdomen. Certain parts of the intestine may be radiographed as well in the living subject as in the dead . . . when their movement is slight and they are commonly inflated with gas. . . . . .

"We are justified in concluding, therefore, that there is no essential and characteristic difference in clearness between radiographs of the living and the dead body, but only differences of degree, varying with the immobility and the gaseous contents of the digestive tube.

"The conclusion is that, without denying that radiography of the abdomen may be able to aid in differentiating between real and apparent death, the complexities and difficulties of the problem have by no means been resolved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEX AND CHARACTER

THIS is the title of a book by a German author, Otto Weininger, who recently died by his own hand at the early age of twenty-one. The ideas and conclusions of the work, which its reviewer terms "the thoughts of an eminently precocious brain," are thus epitomized by *The Hospital* (London, March 14):

"The 'grund-idee' [fundamental idea] of Weininger's book on the matter of woman's demand for a vote is exprest in the following sentence in no ambiguous terms: 'The real female element has neither the desire nor the capacity for emancipation in this sense (*i.e.*, vote acquirement).' He then goes on to discuss the obvious fact that there are a considerable number apparently answering to the name 'woman' who do require this vote. He suggests that these are cases where the female is more male in character and appearance, just as there are cases where the male is of entirely feminine aspect. Such people must have come under the observation of almost every medical man. Weininger then concludes that the vote-seeking woman is in reality abnormal, and in a small minority so far as the generality of the sex is concerned. He firmly persists in the view that to listen to the voice of sexual abnormalities is a mistake of the gravest nature. He points out that, broadly, history does repeat itself, and that there is a peculiar periodicity about the majority of remarkable movements.

BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES ADVERTISING THEIR MEETINGS.

Women who desire to vote, says a German writer, have masculine minds and hence are abnormal, and their wishes should not be considered representative.

"As early as the tenth century there was a woman's movement, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth there were writers like Sir Thomas More and Agrippa von Nettesheim, the former of whom declared that woman was the equal, the latter the superior, of man. If this periodicity could be established approximately as a scientific law we should be forced once more to consider what the causes are (always supposing that Weininger's theory holds good) which tend to produce at given times a greater number whose behavior is abnormal owing to abnormalities of sex. We do not mean to assert, after the manner of Plato, that happiness is only possible where a philosopher governs the State, but we can not help feeling that the scientific—nay, the economic and political—future of our country will largely depend on the efficiency of medical science. Theories fresh from the furnace can never be better tested than on the anvil of medical practise,

where a man sees his fellow men both at their best and their worst, where he can search for evidence to support or evidence to refute the most fascinating hypothesis. It is probable that such theories as those exprest by Weininger will not bear the test of rigid scrutiny, but praise is due to him even for attempting brilliantly to solve so vexed a question."

WAR À LA TESLA

IT is suggested by Nikola Tesla that in the event of war a hostile navy could be swamped by a huge tidal wave created by the explosion at sea of a large quantity of nitroglycerin. Says a writer in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April):

"Nikola Tesla bears an honored name in electrical science and has done memorable work in oscillatory currents and in connection with Hertzian waves. A few years ago, it may be remembered, he stood in the theater of the Royal Institution with oscillatory currents of unheard of voltage playing about his unharmed head, and this taste for the sensational appears to grow with increasing years, so that now Tesla's projects nearly always have a ring of the glaringly impossible, and are seldom anything more than plausible. His latest idea is that of creating an enormous tidal wave for purposes of coast defense in order to annihilate a hostile fleet. It may be assumed, remarks Mr. Tesla, that 'thirty tons of nitroglycerin compound be employed to create the tidal disturbance. This material, weighing about twice as much as water, can be stored in a cubical tank eight feet each way or in a spherical vessel of ten feet diameter. . . . At the propitious moment the signal is given, the charge sunk to the proper depth and ignited. . . . The water is incompressible. The explosion propagates through the compound at a speed of three miles a second, so that the whole mass will be converted into gas before the water can give way appreciably, and a spherical bubble ten feet in diameter will form. The gaseous pressure against the surrounding water will be 20,000 atmospheres, or 140 tons to the square inch. At this point Mr. Tesla relapses into a maze of calculations of calories and power units, where it is difficult and unnecessary to follow him. He emerges presently with the resultant statement that 25,000,000 tons of water would be raised one foot, or a smaller quantity to a correspondingly greater elevation. The height and length of the wave will be determined by the depth at which the disturbance originated. Opening in the center like a volcano, the great hollows will belch forth a shower of ice. Some sixteen seconds later a valley of 600 feet depth, counted from normal ocean-level, will form, surrounded by a perfectly circular swell, approximately of equal height, which will enlarge in diameter at the rate of about 220 feet per second. It is futile, concludes Mr. Tesla, pleasantly, to consider the effect on a neighboring vessel, however large. Even a navy would be destroyed."

A FAMILIAR MYSTERY—Gravitation, the first force man encountered, is still the one he knows least about, says Prof. Ernest F. Nichols, of Columbia, in a recent lecture, published in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, April). In our knowledge of this force, the writer assures us, we have got no farther than where Newton left it two and a half centuries ago. He goes on:

"We have some inkling of the possible machinery by which one electric charge acts upon another at a distance and we feel nearly as sure that the push or pull is carried by the ether as that the pull of a horse on a cart is through the traces which bind him to it. With gravitation the case is very different, for we have not as yet the slightest valid conception of *how* the pull of one mass upon another is conducted across the intervening space, nor *what* conducts it. We can get no farther until the speed with which gravitational disturbances travel has been measured, and no one at present seems to know how to go about making such an experiment."

Of the difference between gravitation and electric force, Professor Nichols says:

"Every free charge [of electricity] exerts a force upon every other charge in the universe, just as every particle of matter exerts a force on every other particle of matter however distant. But with matter the particles are invariably urged toward each other, while electric charges may be either drawn together or forced apart, depending on the kinds of charges. We have both positive and negative electricity, but only one kind of matter. . . . . .

"The force of attraction or repulsion between two charges of electricity is diminished by replacing the free ether between them with any material medium, but the force of gravitation between two bodies remains constant as long as the distance remains constant, and intervening masses are powerless to shield or to alter it. Hence we can not yet attribute the gravitation of matter to any electricity which may be contained in it, nor prove the ether to be the medium through which the force acts.

"Gravitation is still unconnected, unattached to anything else in nature; as independent as Mr. Kipling's 'cat that walked by himself, and all places were alike to him.' It is still the stumbling-block to the physicist which it has been these many years. How can he explain a universe when he is unable to give a reasonable account of the cement which holds it together?"

NITROGEN BY A NEW PROCESS

THE production of chemically pure nitrogen presents such difficulties that it has been adjudged practically impossible, at least on any industrial or commercial scale. Even using liquid air, as in the latest and best process, the gas obtained is not perfectly pure. By lowering the temperature so far that the nitrogen of the air is not only liquefied, but solidified, it has now been found that it may be removed in a chemically pure state. Says *Cosmos* (Paris) in a report of this new method:

"As soon as it was possible to liquefy the gases of the atmosphere on an industrial scale, the plan was formed to separate by distillation its divers components, taking advantage of the fact that the constituent elements of the mixture liquefy—or, inversely, vaporize—at different temperatures. In particular the points of liquefaction of oxygen and nitrogen, the two principal constituents of the air, are respectively $-182°$ and $-195°$; below this latter temperature and at atmospheric pressure these two constituents form a transparent liquid slightly tinted with blue, the color of liquid oxygen. As the temperature of this liquid rises, the nitrogen, which is the more volatile, vaporizes first, and when the temperature is intermediate between $-195°$ and $-182°$, almost nothing is left but the liquid oxygen. The phenomenon is somewhat complex; the oxygen evaporates also, even below $-182°$, but less rapidly than the nitrogen. . . . Thus may be obtained oxygen and nitrogen gases, in separate form and practically pure for the uses of commerce.

"According to *Le Journal de l'Electrolyse*, Prof. H. Erdmann has just patented a process for obtaining chemically pure nitrogen from the air. Dr. Erdmann does not use for this purpose completely liquid air; he extracts the nitrogen in the frozen state.

"If we place liquid air, including the nitrogen and all the other constituents, in a good vacuum of 10 to 20 millimeters of mercury, the rapid vaporization of part of the liquid determines a chilling of the remainder, in which is presently seen a crystalline mass. This is the nitrogen which has solidified within the liquid oxygen. In fact, nitrogen has a point of fusion (or of solidification) that is remarkably high in comparison with that of oxygen. . . . The boiling-points of the two liquids are only 13° apart, while the points of solidification are 20° apart. It may be imagined that the separation of the nitrogen in crystals from the liquid oxygen, by the Erdmann method, furnishes a remarkably pure gas. Nevertheless, the removal of the crystals from the 'mother liquor' . . . still presents some technical difficulties, as it must take place out of contact with the air; otherwise the crystals melt and volatilize immediately, as the surrounding temperature is more than 200° higher than their own.

"It has been thought impossible to obtain nitrogen in a high degree of purity. It is used to fill thermometers, to inflate pneumatic tires, where it takes the place of ordinary air with advantage, and in the manufacture of nitrates and of calcic cyanamid. But it would seem that, apart from the uses of the laboratory, nearly pure nitrogen is good enough for these purposes, and this will be preferably obtained by processes of distillation and rectification of liquid air, which are evidently more economical than the Erdmann system, since they do not require such low temperatures."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CONGREGATIONALISM'S NEW CREED

CERTAIN leaders of English Congregationalism have responded to the modern demand for new creeds with one notable for its brevity. It consists of seven articles, and is formulated, so its authors assert, in order "to help their fellow Congregationalists who are disturbed by theological controversies, and to give assurance of their soundness of faith to Christians of other denominations." The creed is issued under the authority and credence of Principals Fairbairn, Forsyth, Garvie, Horton, and Jowett, foremost among the conservative element of the English Church who have not sympathized with Dr. R. J. Campbell. The articles, as printed in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Presbyterian), are:

"1. We believe in the personality of God the Father, transcendent as Maker and Ruler of all things, and yet, through his eternal Spirit, immanent in the world, and particularly in man and his history.

"2. We believe that sin, so far from being necessary to man's development, is, as a distrust of God, and disobedience to him, a perversion of the moral and religious nature, which, apart from redemption, would involve man in ruin.

"3. We believe that Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, came into the world to reveal the holy love and grace of God, and to redeem men by the sacrifice of himself once for all upon the Cross for the sin of the world, so conveying to the individual believer the divine pardon.

"4. We believe that this pardon is appropriated by faith in Jesus Christ, and that by this faith the Holy Spirit, producing union with the living Lord, regenerates human nature to eternal life.

"5. We believe that the regenerate are the true Church, to which, among other sacred obligations, is committed the task of transforming the world, morally and socially, into the Kingdom of God.

"6. We believe that the Bible is God's Book, because it enshrines the divine revelation culminating in the historic coming of Christ, his life, death, and resurrection, and the Gospel therein contained.

"7. We believe that all truth is to be received as from God, and that the apparent conflict between science and religion not only can be adjusted, but is at the present time approaching a reconciliation."

The Christian Observer states that besides the principals of theological schools mentioned above, all the ex-chairmen of the Congregational Union of England and Wales except two signed the above creed. *The Observer*, in commenting upon the statements themselves, has this to say:

"This creed is exceedingly brief, and consequently more or less vague. Its very briefness would allow some of those who signed it to hold at the same time contradictory views. This is the real difficulty in framing a short creedal statement. The Church might agree upon a perfectly general and comprehensive form of words, and at the same time totally disagree as to the explanation of those words. There might come about a formal unity which had as its background a very wide disagreement. In this respect the more complete statements of doctrine have the advantage over the brief ones.

"It is worth remembering in connection with the above creed that it is made with the idea that there should be a definite subscription to it. This is in the teeth of much that is heard to-day in theological circles. But Principal Forsyth is undoubtedly correct when he says that a church is dead which has no definite creed. 'The notion of faith can only live upon the content of faith.' It ought also to be easy to see that a complete notion of faith can not live on an incomplete content of faith.

"This movement among the English Congregationalists is the more remarkable because they have always been averse to any creed as a test of church-membership or of admission to the ministry. And in this country there is a tendency among Congregationalists to more and more dispense with creeds and ask only for an agreement in a church covenant. But Principal Forsyth declares that many minds are turning 'to the idea of a brief and revisable creed which should be of obligation, as the only means of saving the churches from dissolving into star dust and luminous mist.'

"The sixth article intends to convey the notion that the Bible contains the revelation of God. It refrains from saying the Bible is the inspired and infallible revelation of God. In his book, 'Positive Preaching and the Modern Mind,' Dr. Forsyth expresses himself as disbelieving in the 'plenary inspiration of the Scriptures.' This is dangerous doctrine.

"The first clause of article 6 is true, but the remainder of the article does not indicate what kind of reconciliation between science and religion is approaching. This article could not logically be a part of a permanent creed.

"Yet notwithstanding these defects, may this not be an indication of the turning from senseless objections that have been uttered against creeds in a superficial age, and, while not satisfactory, yet have in it some good beginnings for still better things?"

FALSE BUSINESS IDEALS IN THE CHURCH

THE ideals of business are so familiar to minds of the present age that they are apt to suggest an estimate of the worth of almost any enterprise. To be businesslike, in our commercial age, is usually thought to be a virtue; but there are conditions under which it becomes the opposite. So we are shown by a writer in *The Westminster* (Philadelphia) who points out some of the evils resulting from a misplacement of methods. He observes:

"Some people carry their business methods into their religion, and some their religious methods into their business, while others are a mixture of both. There is such a thing as church finance. It is something peculiar to itself. The ordinary clergyman may know little about finance outside and at the same time be a master in his own field. The business man has an idea that a church, to be popular, must be located on a public corner and present an attractive appearance. He would locate a church as he would a business block or a store, all of which is a mistake. Millions are wasted in trying to popularize the gospel by building expensive churches. A stone church costing fifty thousand dollars might have been built of brick for many thousands less. People do not go to church because of brick or stone, but for reasons very different. The average church building is a monument of folly. Every dollar expended beyond the line of comfort and taste is but an idle prodigality. Most ministers know this and most business men do not. And, further, a church mortgage is entirely different from the ordinary kind. In business a mortgage may be a part of the working capital, not so with churches. There it is simply a dead weight, with no more of a remunerative quality than a gravestone. But mortgages are usually created by men of business. They also eventually lift them; in the mean while the minister's shoulders droop and his spine becomes curved. He is the Atlas upon whom the mountain rests."

Inside the church edifice business, according to the present writer, has the same genius for making mistakes. He continues:

"Pews are marked for rental according to location. The figures are arbitrary. That is business, but it is not religion. A poor man may, for the very best of reasons, desire a certain location, from which he is debarred by circumstance. But the business man comes to the solution. He would 'let him sit elsewhere. No one expects a box at the theater at balcony prices, and why should he at church?' That is business, we admit, but it is the business of the theater, and not of the church. There are concessions in the church that obtain nowhere else. The object is not to make money, but to make lives. Income is essential, but rather as an incident than a motive. One is often told that churches should be conducted on business principles, and so they should. Five will not go into four and leave a remainder, in the church, any more than it will in the world. But the world's methods fail inside the church. An undertaker may refuse to attend a funeral, but a min-

ister can not. It might be good business on the part of the undertaker, but not for the preacher. He must go, and appear grateful for the opportunity. We recall one of the first funerals we ever attended. It was that of a child. The services were to be held at the house, and the burial fifteen miles distant across the country. At the close of the service the family invited us to attend the burial. The day was hot, and a storming headache added to the seductiveness of the prospect. But we went. That was business, but of the kind that business men do not know. The investment proved a good one. It tied the family to the church. But such results do not always follow. Of the ten lepers healed, nine did not return. But Jesus kept right on doing good. He was here as one who served, and the Church can not afford to be unlike him."

IS LOISY AN APOSTLE OR AN APOSTATE?

SUCH is the question proposed by the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the most important and learned of Roman organs which stand for the Vatican. The writer of the article has his subject suggested to him by an essay in the fortnightly organ of Modernism, *Nova et Vetera* (Rome), in which the writer extols Père Loisy, and commends "his influence on the young clergy of Italy." The writer in *Nova et Vetera* remarks: "In the soul of this heretic I have discovered an apostle," and adds that "the religious youth of Italy have found in Loisy the apostle of their redemption." Further still we read, in the Modernist publication:

"With a wonderful and elastic sense of liberation from the dead past we clearly recognize in this teacher the character of a great apostle. Yet the theologian of the schools, the paid libelers, those who are zealous supporters of an orthodoxy which distributes honors and wealth, the superiors in theological seminaries, have conspired to abuse and express their abhorrence of this so-called heretic with a thousand voices raised in bitter vituperation."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* declares that the chief fault of Abbé Loisy is his inconsistency. He would wear the cassock and the biretta, would say mass and listen to confession while at the same time in his work, the "Synoptic Gospels," he denies all the principal doctrines of the Roman-Catholic Church, on which all Church discipline, order, and rites are based. Thus the *Civiltà Cattolica* asserts:

"Loisy has not scrupled to disseminate far and wide, now by word of mouth, now by his writings, things which the Church looks upon as blasphemous. He has attacked doctrines which to the hearts of Christians are dearest and most sacred, such as the adorable person of Christ, his miraculous conception, the stainless virginity of his most holy mother, his glorious resurrection, the founding of his Church, and of the two sacraments, etc. He assails not only Catholicism, which is the sole perfect and complete Christianity, but all Christianity of whatever form."

He also attacks the Pope in his "Plain Reflections upon the Decree of the Holy Office." In both these actions he has broken the obligations he undertook on entering the priesthood. The writer we are quoting declares that Loisy is trying to pose as a second Renan, whose great abilities he does not share. Moreover:

"It is not unjust to charge Loisy with technical and actual apostasy, such as was that of Renan, altho perhaps the apostasy of Loisy is the worse case of the two. This, indeed, is the only way of characterizing the attitude taken by the French abbé and his little Italian mocking birds. These latter, poor youths, victims to the poll-parrot habit, a judgment brought upon them by their pride, merely echo the words of this apostate, and summarizing 'the fundamental ideas' scattered through their 'Synoptic Gospels,' represent Jesus Christ our Lord 'as a village artizan, ingenuous and enthusiastic, who believes in an impending end of the world, collects a small band of illiterate followers,' etc."

These views the Roman-Catholic writer naturally charges with being blasphemies. They owe their influence, we read, to the superficial arrogance with which they are uttered before "shallow and frivolous" auditors among whom are "young men always ready to accept rash novelties as the last results reached by criticism and science." But Loisy is merely posing without either the ability or the earnestness of his great predecessor. Thus we read:

"Alfred Loisy totally lacks the style and sincerity of Renan. He does not even aim at the candor shown by the author of the 'Life of Jesus.' He tries to veil his apostasy and blasphemy not only under the mantle of science, but under the claim that he is doing the work of a new apologist, calling up a new religious spirit, a new Catholicism, refined and developed. It is thus he attempts to seduce the unwary minds of his generation, who are not willing to throw off all religion, but would like to be allowed an accommodating system, suitable to their fancies, and, as they say, to their individual and social cravings."

The writer justifies the major excommunication passed by Pius X. upon Loisy in the following terms:

"The grounds of this decree are perfectly plain. Even if they were not so, the subsequent words of the French abbé would afford them ample justification. He has shown himself determined to defy with obstinacy the authorities of the Church. . . . The Pope, he declares, 'has spoken the truth when he announced that he could not keep silence without betraying the deposit of traditional doctrine.' . . . After this no one can doubt the actual existence of Modernism, nor deny that, in its essence, it is an apostasy from the essential principles of Catholicism. He who embraces this Modernism separates himself from the Church, excommunicates himself. In fact, he throws up every form of historic Christianity and so far becomes an apostate and an unbeliever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TENDENCIES TOWARD A FUTURE RELIGION

OUR own time, marked off as one period in many of human civilization, offers as its most significant feature "the religious crisis through which all the civilized races are now simultaneously passing." So writes Dr. Rodolphe Broda, editor of *The International* (London) in the March number of his magazine. This is a new magazine devoted to a review of the world's progress, with contributors from all parts of the world. The trend of the developments issuing from the simultaneous upheavals mentioned above seems to Dr. Broda to be toward a religion of the future "rooted in the new concepts of science and the modern social spirit."

A survey of the Latin countries, he says, shows that "the greater proportion of the educated classes appear to have broken with the Church of Rome," while among Teutonic and Slavic peoples of the Continent of Europe "the educated section of the community has likewise, for the most part, drifted into agnosticism." Of the white races, he asserts, it is only among the Anglo-Saxons of England, America, South Africa, and Australia that Christianity has succeeded in maintaining itself as a spiritual force, but here he sees the historic faith "saturated with new scientific and social ideas" and at the same time subdivided into so many new sects of advanced religions as to make it possible to say "that among the Anglo-Saxons too there has been a complete revolution in religious ideas." Asia, he further points out, "has not been left untouched by the religious crisis; the educated classes of Japan are almost to a man agnostics."

Never before in the history of mankind, he observes, have the forces of religion suffered so great a convulsion, "for the only other great agnostic wave known to the historian, the philosophic period of classic times, was limited in the extent of its operations to the countries of the Mediterranean basin." The causes at work behind these conditions, the writer finds, are the discoveries of modern science in explaining the origin of religious beliefs, "together with a view of the natural evolution of all of the religious phenomena, the growth of the religious community and the priesthood, as well

as of religious dogmas." In addition, he cites "the great changes in the economic condition of the people," "the great migration of the people from the country, where their constant contact with nature predisposed them to mysticism, into the towns and factories where the very atmosphere is charged with materialism." He continues:

"The civilized world is therefore divided into two antagonistic groups: on the one hand, the conservative rural population and inhabitants of small provincial towns which cling to the religious traditions, and on the other, the 'intellectuals' and the proletariat of the towns in opposition to them. Nevertheless there is a vast mass of people who feel at home in neither camp. The force of logic drives them into the arms of modern science, but another, psychic necessity for something to lift them above their daily cares, for some definite goal in life, sends them back to the refreshing bourne of Faith, and thus the great world crisis is reproduced in many individual souls, and these the choicest souls of the community. It would almost appear as if we had to sacrifice either our love for truth or our peace of mind, and there are many who believe that this is actually the case: that we are here face to face with the antagonism of two Imperatives which admit of no harmonization. A mere theoretical solution of this antinomy were indeed but of slight practical value, for it is a question of social psychology and social evolution, to which the individual intellect can give no solution.

"If, however, we look deeper into the actual state of affairs, we find that the Imperative of Truth is powerfully at work in fermenting the existing religions, causing them to develop in the direction of accepting the scientific concept of the universe, while at the same time new ideas are arising in agnostic circles which similarly are drawing the scientific thinker nearer to some of the concepts of religion."

Following this analysis the writer gives a survey of what is taking place in various countries, which shows, he thinks, that "in those countries where religion is advanced and progressive we chiefly note the former of these tendencies at work, whereas in those countries where religion is conservative and opposed to progress the latter tendency is more powerful." We read:

"In the Church of Rome itself there have latterly appeared signs of a tendency of absorbing modern and scientific ideas into historic dogmas, more particularly in those countries in which there are practically no Protestant sects, and where, therefore, there was no other opening for liberal forces. In this connection Italy takes the first place, and it is certain that the vitality of her Modernist movement will not succumb to any papal encyclical. In France, on the other hand, where there was so much scope for progressive movements in the religious and secular bodies outside the Church of Rome, the ground was less favorable for Modernism, altho here too there has been no lack of noble enthusiasm. The Catholics of Germany are moving in the same direction, altho more cautiously. In America there is certainly more scope than anywhere else for forward movements outside the Catholic Church, yet the very strength of these progressive tendencies elsewhere has dragged Catholicism with it, and 'Modernism' and 'Americanism' are in a very flourishing condition.

"In the Protestant churches the modernizing tendencies are of course much more powerfully at work. In Germany the liberal wing is continually gaining in strength. Historical Christianity in America is undergoing a transformation in which modern moral social theories are gradually coming more and more to the fore, while dogmas and traditions are receding more and more into the background.

"In France Protestantism has made furthest strides in this direction, as has also Judaism.

"Movements of a yet more advanced kind take place in England and America, where, by the side of the established religions, there has also grown up an ethical movement. Here all positive religious dogmas are consciously set aside, and the attention of the community is entirely centered upon moral and social questions. . . . . .

"The activities of the free religious communities of Germany are more to the purpose. Even more so, the churches of Australia, which aim at a reconstruction on scientific lines of our concept of the universe, the realization of social reforms, the establishment of an ethical code suited to modern social conditions, and the furtherance of all modern cultural tendencies.

"Liberal sects are even being evolved by religions of the East. In Persia, Bahaism strives to realize a truly monotheistic world-religion by the synthesis of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.

"In India the Brahma-Somaj is a social and religious reform movement, and seeks to work in harmony with the most advanced of the Christian sects—the Unitarians. On the same principles the Universalists of the Western United States aim at establishing a higher synthesis of all the great world-religions in which all the best spiritual features of each shall be integrated.

"The same idea, tho somewhat veiled in mysticism, underlies the cult of the Theosophists. Taking Indian Pantheism as a basis they have established flourishing branches in all the leading countries of Christendom, where their doctrine, which is a remarkable blend of Hindu and European thought, is being propagated.

"In Siam there is a movement toward restoring the Buddhistic religion to the pristine purity in the light of European discoveries of primitive Buddhism. Meanwhile, in Japan a reformation of Buddhism on different principles is on foot; this borrows some of the social ideas of institutions from advanced Christianity and recreates them in a Buddhistic spirit."

Turning to the religious tendencies that have latterly begun to animate agnostic circles the writer finds:

"In Germany men of science themselves take the lead in acknowledging the religious value and significance of the new concepts of nature and the soul of man. In France a Union between Freethinkers and Liberal Christians has been founded which seeks to unite the two sections of the community on the common grounds of moral and social activity. This Union is very near akin to the Ethical Movement in England and America in spirit, tho by no means in touch with it. Taking, however, the philosophic basis of ethics and social justice more seriously into account, it may well grow into a religious community in the future. Working toward the same goal in an even more definite fashion is the League of Monists in Germany, which would be even more promising, if it did not force the present position of science too much into the foreground without regard to the fact that future scientific discoveries may open up further vistas and thus considerably modify the philosophic concept of the Cosmos held by science today. In any case all these tendencies go to show that the need for realizing the religious significance of the new discoveries of science is becoming more and more recognized by agnostics, and it is also evident that in doing so they and the advanced sections of the older religions are drawing closer and closer together. At the point where they shall meet *the Future of Religion lies.*"

SOCIAL ANTITHESES—The coincidence of the frustrated plan to kill policemen in Union Square and the publication in the same week of social scandals among the very rich is called "unfortunate" by the New York *Times*, and affords that journal a text for moralizing in this vein:

"The ill-feeling represented by that incident, and smothered rather than extinguished by prompt official action, was not directly engendered, of course, by the frequent evidence of the lack of discipline and respect for moral conventions among very rich Americans. The disregard of ordinary prudence in the conduct of their domestic relations, the wilful neglect of the proprieties, among rich people, however, tend to increase the volubility of the agitators against existing social conditions. That the men and women generally most conspicuous in their condemnation of the prevailing ideas of law and order are often noted for their own lack of morality has nothing to do with the case.

"There is no denying that we have reached something like a social crisis in the United States. It is the clear duty of people in high places to assist in the peaceable solution of its problems as much by the good example of their own private lives as by their public acts and utterances. . . . . .

"Within a year we have had far too many marital scandals, and other results of moral turpitude in our 'high life'—that is to say, among the rich Americans—and there is not enough intellectual force, artistic appreciation, or public spirit among people of that quality to compensate the country for the bad influence of their misdeeds. The awakening of the very rich to a sense of duty, however, ought not to be hopeless. There must be some way to get at their consciences."

LETTERS AND ART

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S SEASON

MR. HAMMERSTEIN has finished his opera season with flying colors, tho things looked dubious for him during the first half of it. Mr. Krehbiel asks whether the change was due to the scolding he gave the public or to the coming of "Louise," Tetrazzini, and "Pelléas et Mélisande." Mr. Hammerstein does not commend the public for having been good after he rapped them over the knuckles; he gives, instead, the maxims of his success. To a reporter for the New York *Times* he observes: "If you would be a success you must be different, be peculiar. If you find out that somebody has done a thing a certain way, that is reason enough for you to do it some other way. Never under any circumstances take advice." Going on he declared:

"'Louise' and Mme. Tetrazzini have brought me beautifully through this season, to say nothing of 'Pelléas,' which was an unexpected success. I brought that subtle lyric drama out because I thought there was a certain portion of the American public which ought to see it. I had never thought to make money with it. Lo and behold, the opera-house sells out for 'Pelléas' quicker than for anything else!"

The financial part of opera is sickening, declares "the man under The Hat." The production of "Thaïs" cost him $30,000, "Pelléas" almost as much, while the back drop in "Louise" depicting Paris at night cost $1,000. Mr. Hammerstein has prepared a table for *The Times* showing his expenses in some other departments at the opera besides the scenic. This, remarks the writer, "is probably the first table of the sort ever published, and gives somewhat of an idea of the enormous weekly drain on the impresario's pocket." Here it is:

"These figures are for any week of the season:

Orchestra	$4,500
Stage band	500
Chorus and ballet	2,200
Musical director, two conductors; Two pianists, two chorus masters	1,700
Stage manager, two assistant stage managers	450
Master machinists and assistants, eighty stage hands	2,000
Property man and twenty assistants	300
Chief electrician and twenty assistants	300
Scene painter and assistants	200
Costumer and assistants	200
Wigmaker and hairdresser	250
Doorkeepers, stage doorkeepers, cleaners	150
Hauling of scenery to and from warehouse	200
Heating and lighting of stage and auditorium	600
Advertising	2,500
Box-office men, telephones, press agent, ticket printing, etc.	1,500
Singers' salaries	27,000
Total	$45,000

"The passages of singers to and from Europe each season must be paid by the impresario, and these usually amount to about $15,000.

"To this table, of course, must be added the cost of scenery . . . and the interest on the mortgage of the property."

The record of the Manhattan operas shows one hundred and twenty-four performances. Of these "Carmen," "Louise," and "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" were given eleven times each. Two of these were novelties. In respect to novelties the record of the Manhattan opera contrasted with that of the Metropolitan is given by *The Times* as follows:

"At the Metropolitan this year the record of newly mounted operas is as follows: 'Mefistofele,' 'Iris,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Adriana Lecouvreur,' 'Aïda,' and 'Fidelio.' Mr. Hammerstein has mounted this season 'Louise,' 'Thaïs,' 'La Damnation de Faust,' 'Contes d'Hoffmann,' 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' 'Siberia,' 'Crispino e la Comare,' 'Andre Chenier,' 'Gioconda,' and 'Ernani.'"

Mr. Krehbiel's reflections upon Mr. Hammerstein's season, in the New York *Tribune*, are in only a mildly exuberant strain. His review sets forth the following:

MR. HAMMERSTEIN AND MME. TETRAZZINI DEPARTING FOR EUROPE.

"Up to the coming of Signorina Tetrazzini Mr. Hammerstein pinned his faith on the interest which might be aroused in his French novelties. On the second subscription night he came forward with Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust,' with which he had contemplated adorning his first season and for which he had prepared the scenic outfit. The undramatic character of the transformed cantata had caused its failure at the Metropolitan Opera House in the season of 1906–7, and not even the fine performance of M. Renaud, whose impersonation of *Mephistopheles* is one of the noblest memories left by the season, the excellent singing of M. Dalmores, and the beautiful pictures could save it. There was a long wait between the first and second representations, and after one more trial the work was abandoned. Meanwhile, however, Offenbach's 'Contes d'Hoffmann,' which had had a few performances at the Fifth Avenue Theater twenty-five years before, was brought forward. Again Messrs. Renaud and Dalmores were admirably fitted with parts and scant justice done to the opera in the distribution of the women's rôles, but the charm in Offenbach's music overcame the defects of performance and the opera achieved so pronounced a success that it could be given with profit eleven times before M. Renaud's departure from New York after the performance on February 4. Massenet's 'Thaïs,' with Miss Garden, M. Dalmores, and M. Renaud in the principal parts, and with it French opera, won its second triumph. The charm of Miss Garden's personality was felt, but her singing compelled less tribute, and tho the opera had seven representations before the departure of M. Renaud compelled its withdrawal, its success was due much more to him than to his fair companion. Miss Garden had, indeed, established herself as a popular favorite, but it was not until the production on January 3 of 'Louise,' an opera with which her name was more intimately associated in popular report, that it could be said without qualification that French opera had won its battle. Even now, the way was not wholly clear and

open, for the successful operas were too few and their repetition caused some grumbling.

"At this critical moment the star of Luisa Tetrazzini rose in London and threw its glare over all the operatic world. Mr. Conried had engaged the singer while she was in California, but had failed to bind the contract by depositing a guaranty with her

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BROAD AND WALL STREETS, NEW YORK.

From the painting by Childe Hassam, reproduced from a "Montross" print.

banker. He failed, it is said, because when he wanted to complete the negotiations he could not find her. Mr. Hammerstein also negotiated with her for the season of 1906–7, so he said, but she proved elusive. Neither of the managers felt any loss at his failure to secure her. The London excitement may have set Mr. Conried to thinking; Mr. Hammerstein it stirred to action. On December 1 he announced that he had engaged her for the season of 1908–9 and hoped to have her for a few performances before the end of the season of 1907–8. A fortnight later he proclaimed that she would effect her New York entrance on January 15 and that he had secured her for fifteen representations in the current season, with the privilege of adding to their number. Mr. Conried threatened proceedings by injunction, but his threats were *brutum fulmen*; she made her début on the specified date in 'La Traviata,' and when the season closed last night she had added seven performances (one in Philadelphia) to the fifteen originally contemplated. Here she sang five times in 'Traviata,' eight times in 'Lucia,' once in 'Dinorah,' three times in 'Rigoletto,' three times in 'Crispino e la Comare,' and once in a 'mixt bill.' She was rapturously acclaimed by the public and a portion of the press. It is useless to discuss the phenomenon. The whims of the populace are as unquestioning and as unresponsive as the fury of the elements. That was seen in the Tetrazzini craze here and in London; it was seen again in the reception given to that musically and dramatically amorphous thing, 'Pelléas et Mélisande.' This was as completely bewildering to the admirers of the melodrama as to those who are blind and deaf to its attractions. It should have been more so, for it is more difficult to affect to enjoy 'Pelléas et Mélisande' than to yield to the qualities which dazzle in the singing of Tetrazzini. Nevertheless, 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' brought forward on February 19, had seven performances within five weeks."

AN ENGLISH LYRIC ON NEW YORK

AN English tribute to the beauty of New York—even an architectural beauty lent by the much derided sky-scrapers—is as rare as a black swan. But such a one comes whole-heartedly from *The Spectator* (London, March 21) and shines in contrast with the wholesale condemnation to which the American metropolis has been subjected by English journalists. The "congestion exhibition" recently held at the Natural History Museum is commented upon by this English journal with a just appreciation of the facts there emphasized—the principal one being that New York is the victim of her geographical limitations, which produce both the evils of overcrowding and the beauties of architectural adaptation. In a mood no less than lyrical *The Spectator* utters its admiration thus:

"New York is constrained geographically as well as economically. How to escape from the decree of geography—that is the ever-present problem. Schemes are presented one after the other for bridging over and tunneling under the rivers. That wonder of the world, Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, looks upon a younger and still more wonderful fellow which also crosses the East River and is over a mile and a quarter long. Over both, and now also under the water, the human stream, like a spring tide, flows and ebbs every day. But still the dangerous pressure continues at one end of Manhattan Island. Land—so precious is it—has been studiously reclaimed from the rivers on the long frontages on both sides; and the houses which can not spread laterally, yet must somehow contain all that is forced into them, rise higher and higher into the sky. Such is the housing problem of New York, which now invites a more sympathetic attention in the Exhibition. But the very disadvantages of New York are also its supreme beauties.

"What other city is there of like size which matches it in position? It is a seaside city; the salt water laves its feet. As the traveler approaches it he thinks of Venice rising from the sea, or is perhaps reminded of ancient Tyre, which 'stood out in the sea as a hand from a wrist,' and of which the houses were impressively tall. 'Impressive' is not too indulgent a word for the sky-scrapers of New York—clean-faced, simple, original, and audacious, they are characteristic of the land and of the people; they are not ugly concessions to utility, but a rather grand adaptation of architecture to circumstance. The ancients, harassed with dread of piracy, would not have dared to build a city like New York on the edge of a great harbor open to the sea. It is something which the modern world alone could have given us. It is free to the world, yet unafraid; its roads lead everywhere because they lead to the sea; it is 'million-footed Manhattan, unpent'; and the mark of the early colony is still set upon the place where Broadway corkscrews quaintly through the rectangular formality of the ordered avenues. Walt Whitman was a passionately faithful son of Manhattan, and he said:

"City of ships!
O the black ships! O the fierce ships!
O the beautiful, sharp-bowed steam-ships and sail-ships!
City of the world! (for all races are here;
All the lands of the earth make contributions here;)
City of the sea! City of hurried and glittering tides!
City whose gleeful tides continually rush or recede, whirling in and out with eddies of foam!
City of wharves and stores! City of tall façades of marble and iron.
Proud and passionate city! mettlesome, mad, extravagant city.
Spring up, O city! not for peace alone, but be indeed yourself, warlike!
Fear not! Submit to no models but your own. O city!
Behold me! incarnate me, as I have incarnated you!
I have rejected nothing you offered me—whom you have adopted, I have adopted;
Good or bad, I never question you—I love all."

ART'S MOST MODERN NOTE

A STEADILY increasing number of people regard Mr. Thomas W. Dewing as one of the most remarkable of modern painters. For this statement we have the authority of Mr. Charles H. Caffin, the well-known art critic. The reason for the increasing esteem in which he is held is that "he presents the most modern spirit in art"—so modern, we are told, "as to be still unrecognized by the majority of his contemporaries, who see in his point of view and style nothing more than the product of this one man's idiosyncrasy." Beyond these facts interest in this artist is still further piqued by the information that his pictures form a notable part of the art collection that Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, has presented to the nation, to be housed in a building of its own in Washington after his death. The Freer collection, we are told, consists on the one hand of Chinese and Japanese paintings of the best periods and antique pottery, representative of what is choicest in Oriental art; and on the other, of the largest group in existence of paintings, pastels, drawings and etchings by Whistler, supplemented with numerous pictures by Dwight W. Tryon, Abbott H. Thayer, and Thomas W. Dewing. Whistler has been frequently treated in this paper and Thayer was considered in a recent number. Mr. Freer has brought together the work of these Eastern and Western artists because "he is conscious of a kinship of point of view that unites them as members of one spiritual family." This ideal, new in Western art, Mr. Caffin describes (in the April *Harper's Magazine*) as an endeavor "to elude the obviousness of matter and to represent form mainly for the purpose of expressing its indwelling spirit or essence." It came to us from Oriental art, which Mr. Caffin shows in the following:

"Its technic was as consummate as the extreme advocate of art for art's sake had dreamed of, abounding in hitherto unsuspected subtleties of color and line. On the other hand, it demonstrated that for the artist form was in itself of small account, as compared with the expression through it of abstract beauty. It offered a new possibility of spiritual and intellectual appeal; founded, not on the character of the subject or any literary association, but upon the symbolic suggestion of abstract truth and beauty."

Related to the artist particularly considered we see it described as a form of "symbolism." Not the symbolism which is a concrete reminder, like the Nails and Crown of Thorns, which are called the symbols of the Passion of Christ, or that symbolism which amounts to allegory. It is a symbolism, we are told, that "illuminates the matter in hand by subtle appeal to the imaginative reason," and "supplements the facts, or rather informs them, with abstract truth." But, Mr. Caffin continues:

"The facts are not ignored. Dewing's figures and their accessories never leave us in any doubt as to their objective reality.

"Dewing's skill of drawing is exhibited with all the charm of subtlest simplicity in his pastels and silverpoints. The latter

LADY PLAYING WITH A MACAW.
From a painting by Thomas W. Dewing.

medium particularly, allowing no hesitation or correction, since the stroke of the silver pencil makes its mark indelibly on the coated paper, illustrates at once his knowledge of form and mastery of hand. Equally it allows him scope for the very subtlest expression.

"The tenderness of the silvery gray, the possibilities of effects the most intangible, the reticent suggestiveness of the means employed, seem to make the term a *work* of art too harsh for these tiny treasures. Work suggests labor and effort, whereas these silverpoints are rather emanations of the spirit, breathed into form. And the quality of the spirit which animates them is so rarefied, so purged of the last lingering touch of grossness, and yet so instinct with the thrill of sensuous appeal, that these prints seem to me to give the clue by which the motive of all this artist's work may be interpreted. It is here revealed nude, as it were, to the gaze. And if we scrutinize it and search for some term that will describe its quality, we may perhaps agree that it is 'intellectually sensuous.'

"It should not be necessary to explain that no idea of sensual is involved in this use of sensuous. Yet how many people, our dictionaries notwithstanding, confuse the two! We need a word that, without any suggestion of grossness, shall express the condition of pure abstract enjoyment derived through the senses, and we have it in sensuous. It describes not the flower, but its distilled fragrance; not passion, but its essence. But in Dewing this rarefied sense-exaltation is not purely sensuous: it has been passed through conscious mental processes and partakes of an intellectual quality.

"BROCART DE VENISE."
From a painting by Thomas W. Dewing, owned by the St. Louis Museum of Art.

It is here that his New England ancestry asserts itself. The active reasoning faculty is wedded with the sense-receptivity. . . . . .

"It is worth mentioning that he is influenced in his choice of a model not only by the evidence of physical refinement, but by the suggestion also of intellectual refinement. This union of both in the model starts his imagination into activity. Out of the sense-impressions received and their stimulus to his mind he projects a scheme of form and color that shall give expression to a conception of abstract beauty. Thus, starting as a realist and working with the model continually in front of him, he finally gets beyond the simple objective appearances and evokes from them that essence of beauty which the Japanese call *Kokoro*—that portion, temporarily manifested in matter, of what they conceive to be the universal and eternal spirit."

Dewing's intellectually sensuous motive, continues Mr. Caffin, "and, in some respects, the way in which it shapes itself, are singularly reminiscent of Botticelli's art." Botticelli's women, especially, seem to the art critic prototypes of Dewing's. We read:

"Dewing's women, so far as they show a common type, are of his own New England race. How frequently have I seen the type in New York, looking exotic in our cosmopolitan jumble of types; women whose face and figure recall those Florentine women of the fifteenth century. The latter represented a survival of the intense mysticism of the Middle Ages, vivified by the keen intellectuality and social freedom of their own day. Similarly, the intellectual emancipation of these modern women is rooted in the traditions of a vigorous Puritanism, that in its sweeter aspects had a savor of the mystic. And in them reappears the type of the Quattrocento: slender vibrant body, small bosom under the prominent collar-bone, the long flexible neck, rounded jaw, full lips, and delicate, tightly modeled nose; the eyes wide apart, the brows finely curved, the forehead smooth and low, the small head cleanly shaped. It is a type in which the habit of intellectual control has clarified, but not effaced, the essential passionateness. Interpreted in abstract terms of art, its characteristic is intellectually sensuous."

Dewing's pictures, we read in conclusion, "create a feeling of extraordinary concentration." The close observer becomes aware of their distinction, their choice and aristocratic feeling." Finally, "the student discovers in them that characteristic which is the hall-mark of the finest art—the quality of aloofness." Further:

"The figures, even the accessory objects, seem to be detached from ordinary usage and suggestion. They live apart, in a medium of their own; they are no longer personal, individual; they are not figures and objects; they are Presences. The scene and its contents no longer suggest a material presentation. Rather they seem to be an emanation out of the abstract. They represent, as Whistler used to say of his own work, an evocation."

TWO VIEWS OF SINCLAIR'S NOVEL

BEFORE Upton Sinclair's novel of the Chicago stock-yards was issued, his publishers, so it was said, sent a lawyer to investigate and report on the veracity of the story. Such an advertisement has not preceded his latest book, "The Metropolis," a novel which the writer of "The Lounger" in *Putnam's Monthly* (March, New York), thinks "the funniest thing that ever happened."

Miss Jeannette Gilder, credited with the authorship of this department, declares after reading the preliminary sections of the book in *The American Magazine*, that the unconscious funniments of Mr. Sinclair's book beat the deliberate ones of "Mr. Dooley," who immediately follows in that magazine. The rest of her treatment of "The Metropolis" evidences her fitness for the rôle of the lawyer-detective of which nothing has been heard in this case. She writes:

"In a paragraph announcing 'The Metropolis' the editors refer to the 'old society' of which George William Curtis and N. P. Willis wrote. Both of these gentlemen wrote of society by the card, but if we may judge by Mr. Sinclair's story, he knows just about as much of New York fashionable society as New York fashionable society knows of him. It would be impossible to burlesque this story, as it is a burlesque itself. The description of the hotel in which *Ollie Montague* had his bachelor apartment is virtually a copy of a certain Fifth Avenue hotel's advertisement of its attractions—the 'hot' and 'cold' switch, the electric clocks, the automatic ventilation, all are there. The rest of the story reads as tho it had been copied from the yellowest pages of the yellowest journals, and I dare say that it will get yellower and yellower as it goes on. If you want a good hearty laugh, let me recommend 'The Metropolis.' It is very, very funny. The publishers call it 'Upton Sinclair's amazing novel of New York Society.' It *is* amazing, but the most amazing thing about it, to my mind, is that it should have found a place in *The American Magazine*."

The book has just been published in England and has evoked from "Claudius Clear" (Dr. Robertson Nicol) a three-column letter in *The British Weekly* (London), which the writer promises to follow up in the next issue with a second part. That the book is staggering to this writer is evidenced by the benefit he is willing to allow the doubt. The extent of his notice is presumptive evidence of the veracious effect the work had on him. He observes:

"Happily the Americans are now taking to criticism of themselves. The criticism of others has been resented, but the meekness and patience with which such books as those of Mrs. Edith Wharton are received in the United States are very wonderful. It is even a presumption in favor of the truth of her delineations. How Mr. Upton Sinclair's book will be received I do not know. He goes further into detail than Mrs. Wharton does, but she describes for us a world-wearied and corrupt society, and he does no more."

This writer's account of Mr. Sinclair's book is in part as follows:

"Mr. Sinclair describes for us without preaching the social life of the very rich in New York. Nothing could be more awful than his delineation. The one human quality that seems to survive is a kind of careless good nature. There is no such thing as honor and truth. Every one is a cheat, and known to be a cheat. The corruption extends to the judges, and it will be hard to tell who is not infected by it. The worst consequences are to be seen in the second generation. Often a man who has risen from the ranks preserves something of his native simplicity and industry. But the sons of the rich, and in part the daughters also, become degenerates.

"They seek their pleasures in the most debasing vices, and the most grotesque freaks and antics. The sanctity of the marriage tie is laughed at, and a system of almost undisguised free love prevails. Where every man is a cheat and every woman is vile, the rest is not difficult to guess. One of the ghastliest features of the whole is that the corrupt rich occasionally take to church-going as a new sensation, and pay for ornate services and for preachers who are men of the world.

"Can all this be true? No, it can only be one side of the truth, for a society without higher elements than any depicted by Mr. Sinclair would perish in a debasement of animalism. But the Thaw trial and other things show that there is a formidable amount of fact in his pages. As for extravagance, it must be remembered that it takes great extravagance to spend on any terms such incomes as are enjoyed by the characters in this novel. There are passages in Mr. Sinclair's book on which I may not touch. In justice to him, it ought to be said that he handles those themes as lightly as possible. He can not leave them out of his picture, but he says no more than is necessary."

Happily, concludes "Claudius Clear," "this is not the true America, the America in which the great tide of ethical feeling and conviction is overflowing the country." More:

"It is not the America of those who, like Roosevelt and Hughes and Taft and Bryan, steadily make their appeal to the moral sense of the people. But it is the section of America in which wealth has largely been concentrated, and one day America will ask questions about the source and the use of that wealth. It is an America without conscience, without pity, without God!"

CAR USED IN LONDON BY THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

NEAR THE SUMMIT OF THE PYRENEES.

IN AN ALGERIAN DESERT.

RICHARD CROKER LEAVING CAIRO FOR THE PYRAMIDS.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

PROSPECTS FOR THE RACING CARS IN ALASKA

Now that the motor-cars, bound from New York for Paris by way of Bering Strait, have been put aboard ship, due in Valdez, Alaska, on April 6, interest in the country they must next traverse has been intensified. From Valdez to Nome the distance to be covered is about 1,100 miles. Beyond Valdez, the first station is Fairbanks, whence the route follows the Tanana River to Fort Gibbon, the junction of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers. It then follows the Yukon to Kaltag. At Kaltag begins a ninety-mile stretch across country to Unalakleek, on Norton's Sound, the shore of which will be followed to Nome.

Will the cars, or any one of them, ever make their way over this territory? Opinion is much divided. At Seattle, whence the Thomas car had sailed on April 2, were many miners who had come down from Alaska for the winter. At first they had ridiculed the idea of any car ever getting across western Alaska successfully, but now, says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, they "are very anxious to see the attempt made."

"Though not convinced that it is possible to make the trip, they are eager to aid the car in any way they can. General regret is exprest that the attempt was not made earlier in the year, when the chances of getting through over the hard trail were infinitely better.

"Alaska has had the most unusual weather this year in many years. There has been a very light snowfall, compared to the usual fall, and much warmer temperature. In February there was a thaw which made the trail soft at times, but since the 10th of March there has been an extremely cold snap, which has frozen hard every foot of the way to Fairbanks. If this freeze continues, it is believed that conditions almost as good as in early February will be met.

"Most of the Alaskans say that if the cars can get to Fairbanks they will be able to reach Nome successfully."

On this subject W. J. Kearney of 76 West 47th St., New York, writes to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"As I have been over the trails of Alaska, I write to tell you that as for these autos ever going by trail by way of Valdez to Fairbanks, Nome, and East Cape, all is a joke. The Government has merely made a trail which takes on the aspect of a road in short stretches. All the freighting over it is done in winter on 'double enders,' the same as every one employs over trails that have been broken by mail carriers or a stage company. These trails are broken over the best grades and consequently take in frozen rivers. When a divide is reached (and there are many of them) the men go on land by the government trail. As the trail was made in summer when the rivers were running full, you can understand that miles and miles are traversed on ice without the trail ever being in sight.

"I mention this especially, as great emphasis is laid on the fact of the cars following the 'government road.' This trail is not a road in winter, but a trail broken for 'bobs' and I should judge four feet wide. Probably half the distance between Fairbanks and Valdez may be covered in this way, the other half in sleds (double enders) pulled by a single horse, over mountains and through the deltas. Can you see how motor-cars can get through when stage companies must resort to single sleds? After leaving Fairbanks the trail is covered by dogs with basket sleds, but you must make your own trail many a day after storms are over. If the motorists can devise some way to send their machines in by registered mail, perhaps they can get to Nome, but by no other way. They talk of crossing Bering Strait in canoes. I can see where that might appeal strongly to an imagination that has never seen skin boats and Bering Strait. If the motorists should ever be able to get a boat to take them over they must have it equipped as a dirigible balloon. Where the cars could land beats me."

It has already been pointed out in these columns that, should any car be able to cross Bering Strait, serious difficulties would still confront it in Eastern Siberia. Before Irkutsk can be reached, it must traverse about 3,000 miles of arctic wilderness destitute alike of roads and bridges, of which 900 miles must be traversed before the first gasoline station west of Bering Strait is reached. Of these difficulties the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Autocar* (London), writing on March 8, says, regarding an interview he had just had with Mr. Bronevsky, of the Russian Automobile Club:

"'What is your opinion of the race?'" asked the interviewer of Mr. Bronevsky.

"'Well,'" was the reply, 'it will give us some idea as to whether the Siberian roads are suitable for motor-cars or not.'"

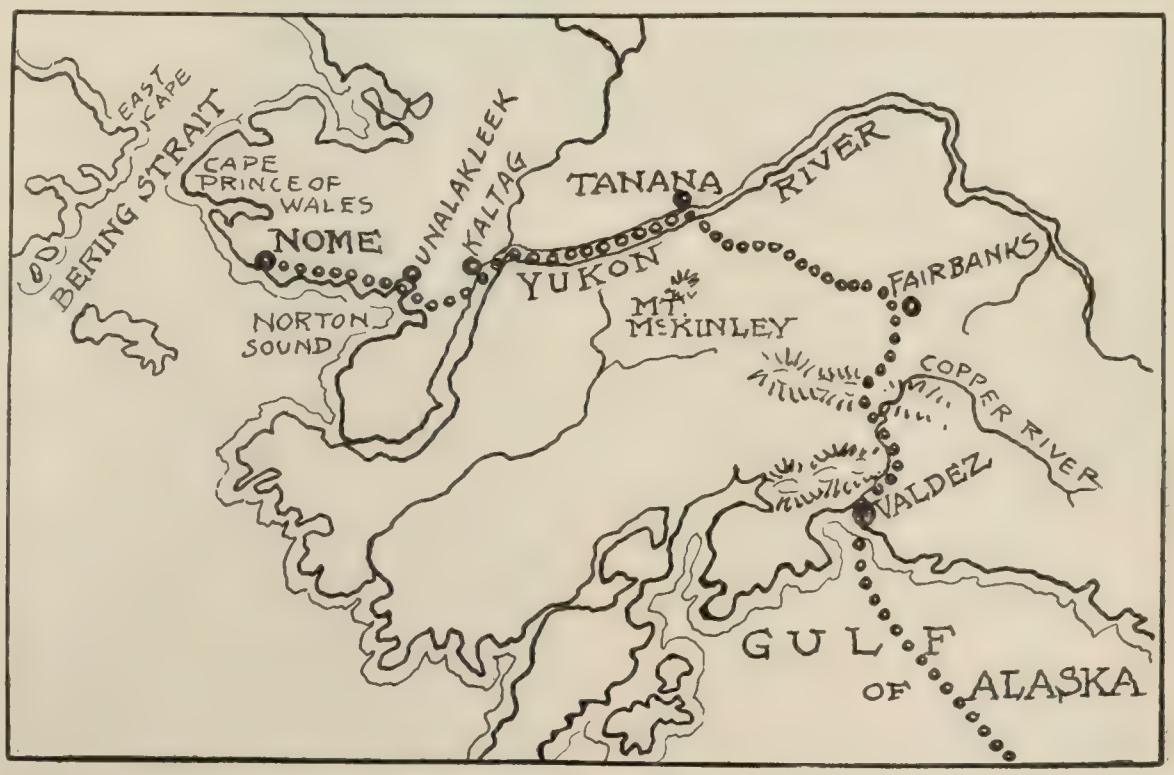
"'Do you think it will be successful?'"

"'None of us entertain any doubts on that subject.'"

"'But look at Siberia. It's all covered with snow. How will the automobilists get through it?'"

"'Why, they have just gone through deep snow in Northern America, yet they are now a thousand versts from New York. Besides, by the time they reach Russia the snow will, perhaps, have disappeared.'"

"This last remark of Mr. Bronevsky's is



WESTERN ALASKA, SHOWING THE ROUTE FROM VALDEZ TO NOME.

SCENE IN VALDEZ—SLEDS LADEN WITH GASOLINE BOUND FOR INTERIOR STATIONS IN ALASKA.

rather unfortunate, inasmuch as it is the principal hope of the competitors that they will reach Siberia before winter has ceased, as otherwise they have little or no chance of getting through the boggy *tundra*. A phenomenally early spring has visited Russia this year and to-day as well as for the last four days, the temperature has been a few degrees above freezing-point day and night, thus making skating and ski-ing impossible. This means most probably that when the motorists reach Siberia they will find the country impassable, and must of necessity spend the summer on the Russian Pacific coast, or, much more pleasantly, in Japan, in order to begin next winter by far the more difficult part of their journey."

NARROW ESCAPE OF MOTORISTS IN THE FAR WEST

A. L. Ruland, who was a passenger in the Italian car in the race across the continent on its way to Paris, has narrated in detail some of the thrilling experiences which men in this car had on the road. Mr. Ruland says in an interview printed in the New York *Times*, that he "would not exchange the experience for a good bit of money," but he lost twenty pounds in weight and nothing would tempt him to try such a trip again. "One continuous performance at flirting with death is enough for me," he says. Some of the most thrilling of his experiences he describes as follows:

"On one occasion we came so near to going over a precipice into a defile that the front wheels actually went over the brink, and the only thing that saved the car from plunging to the bottom of the pit and carrying all of us with it was the catching of the front axle on the ledge as the machine started its fall.

"Nor was this all. Three other times scarcely less narrow escapes were made by the car, each time without warning and in so shocking a manner as to leave us all shaken to the depths. One was in Iowa, before we reached Omaha, but the others were all in Wyoming, where the wild mountainous desert stretched before us without a track to follow much of the time. To cross Wyoming in an automobile in winter is frightful.

"Our Iowan experience was most peculiar. We were unfortunate in striking the western half of the State after a heavy warm rain, which transformed the frozen mud into what is called gumbo by the natives. We were traveling along the fill of the Illinois Central Railroad, because it was impossible to traverse the highways. The fill is quite highly banked and in many places runs along by streams and great sink holes. It was near the edge of one of these that we were running when the entire crust of the road gave way under our weight, and the road and the car went over the embankment. All four of us were unprepared for the spill and had no chance to save ourselves. We slid from the top to the bottom of the bank, and how we happened not to have turned over with the machine on top of us is something I will never understand. We were all but buried in the mud, but we chanced to stay upright, and with untold labor managed to extricate ourselves from the predicament.

"We had almost the identical experience in Wyoming in a much more dangerous situation. We were crossing a mountain, with nothing but a wagon trail to follow as it wound around ravines and along steep precipices. In many places there were sheer drops of 500 to 1,000 feet, and to go over meant death. We were driving along on the wagon road, when the whole top started to slide and took us to the edge at a speed that absolutely gave none of us a chance to jump. The whole road slid absolutely to the edge of the precipice and lodged there against a boulder. After the previous experience with precipices, Sirtori forsook the road and traveled through the sage brush, where we ran over rocks and brush until the automobile looked like a small boat in a tempestuous sea, the way it rolled and pitched over mounds and into declivities."

Mr. Ruland cites these as "only the conspicuous instances of narrow escapes." Every day brought its chances for stirring adventures:

"We had repeatedly to have recourse to the railroad track to cross trestles over streams where there was no bridge for wagons and where the water was too deep to ford. These railroad bridges are all at a considerable height above the stream, and are approached on either side by a steep incline. It is necessary to run along the railroad for a considerable distance before the bridge is reached and after it is crossed, and it is impossible to see ahead whether a train is coming or not. We simply had to take our chance every time we crossed a bridge, and had we met a train would have had to ditch the car over the steep embankment, running the risk of smashing it and injuring ourselves.

"Except in Iowa we never had the right of way to use the railroad. We asked permission and were refused, so we simply took our lives in our hands and went over the rails any way. In Iowa we ran as a train along the Illinois Central track and were dispatched as a train. It was impossible to make any sort of time in such going, but we did the best we could. It was impossible to run on the road, and though the car was badly shaken up by jolting over the ties we had to make the best of it."

THE DECLINE IN HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES

In *The Car* (London, March) is printed a discussion of the extent to which the motor-car has displaced the horse-drawn carriage in Great Britain. Difficulty was found in obtaining recent figures, the only satisfactory source being the annual reports of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, but the latest of these reports is the one for 1907 which brings the figures down only to the end of 1906. For any period later the only information is that contained in a statement of the President of the Local Government Board in the House of Commons in February of this year, that the number of private motor-cars and motor-vehicles upon which license duties were paid in 1907 was 76,567. From the internal revenue reports, however, some important conclusion may with certainty be drawn:

"Whereas on March 31, 1896, there were 549,631 horse-drawn vehicles on which carriage-duty was paid, there were

THE LEADER IN THE RACE TO PARIS CROSSING A WESTERN PRAIRIE.

on December 31, 1906, only 532,452. In other words, the number of horsed vehicles shows the considerable decrease of 17,179. Inland Revenue duties were paid, however, on 79,513 motor-vehicles of all kinds—private, commercial, and hackney. There is food for speculation as to what the normal increase in the use of horsed carriages would have been if motor-cars had not been invented at all.

"Probably the persons to whom the figures above quoted are of chief concern are the manufacturers of touring-cars. Some there are who believe that the conversion of the ordinary carriage-owner to automobilism has been relatively slight; others have exprest the opinion that the bounds of possibility have already been attained. Neither surmise is a correct one. I have shown that there were 17,179 fewer horse-drawn vehicles in use at the end of 1906 than was the case on March 31, 1896. The actual reduction of privately owned carriages, however, is still greater, as it will be seen on reference to the figures concerning horse-drawn hackney carriages that they, curiously enough, disclose an increase from 115,897 in 1896 to 121,118, notwithstanding the introduction and rapid rise of the motor-omnibus and motor-cab. The actual decrease, therefore, in the use of private carriages drawn by horses amounts to 22,490.

"But what of the residue? There were still in use at the end of 1906 no fewer than 411,334 private carriages drawn by horses, of which 43,315 were pair-horsed vehicles, 64,565 four-wheeled vehicles with one horse, and 303,454 two-wheeled vehicles drawn by one horse. Evidently, therefore, the dog-cart, pony trap, and governess car are still highly popular vehicles, and it will be a long time indeed before the humble pony, at all events, disappears. The fast dog-cart, however, is another matter, while of four-wheeled carriages of both types there are over 100,000, a total which shows that there is still a very wide field open for conversion. Meanwhile, however, automobilists may congratulate themselves that in the short space of ten years no fewer than 32,451 private motor-cars had come into daily use, while the number of pair-horsed private carriages was only 43,315. At the present moment the numbers can not be far short of actual equality."

The writer proceeds to discuss the subject of a further taxation of motor-cars which is now under consideration by the Government, and against which loud protests are made by automobilists. "Not only," he says, "do hundreds of thousands of iron-shod horses disintegrate the roads with the hammering of their hard hoofs all the country over, without contributing a penny to the revenue, but those horse-drawn vehicles on which some amount of tax is levied escape far more lightly than do motor-cars even under the present imposts." How great is this inequality of taxation he demonstrates with official figures, showing that whereas 532,452 horse-drawn vehicles contributed £477,183 15s. to the revenue, no less a sum than £118,945 16s. was contributed by only 79,513 motor vehices.

TOURING IN AN ABYSSINIAN DESERT

B. J. F. Bentley, an Englishman, spent several months of the past winter and autumn touring in eastern parts of Africa, notably in Somaliland and Abyssinia. One of the feats he accomplished was to climb a hill, the road up which was 26 miles long and the height covered in

FRANKLIN

Does it pay to own a heavy automobile?

Figure it out. Get the weights of a dozen of the best-known 5-passenger touring-cars. See them weighed yourself. The 5-passenger Franklin Type D weighs under 2200 pounds. The other makes weigh on the average a third more.

That means they use up a third more horse-power, a third more gasoline, and a third more tires, doing the same work as Type D. More gasoline than that, because the air-cooled Franklin engine gets more power out of the gasoline.

Another thing: There is less strain on Type D—or any Franklin. The Franklin does not jolt and rack itself. It lasts longer. It has 4 full-elliptic springs and a laminated wood frame. It has no water-cooling weight and complication. It is easy to ride in; easy to handle, strong, and safe. You can use all the power. The Franklin carries the same load on American roads further in a day than any heavy automobile.

The price of Type D is $2850, yet in six months it costs less than a heavy automobile bought at a considerably lower price.

The Franklin Type G family touring car at $1850 and weighing 1600 pounds does more work and costs less to use than any 2000-pound automobile. The 6-cylinder, 7-passenger Franklin Type H costing $4000 weighs only 2600 pounds and is more economical to maintain than the average 5-passenger, 4-cylinder machine.

With a heavy automobile you cannot get the benefit of the excessive operating cost.

Is it good business to pay for useless weight?

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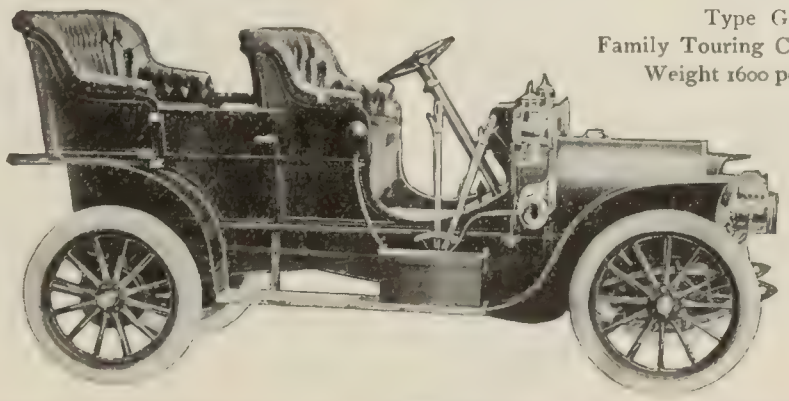

Type G
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Weight 1600 pounds

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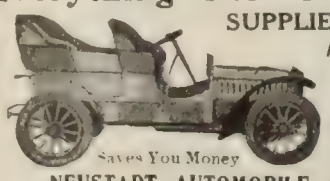

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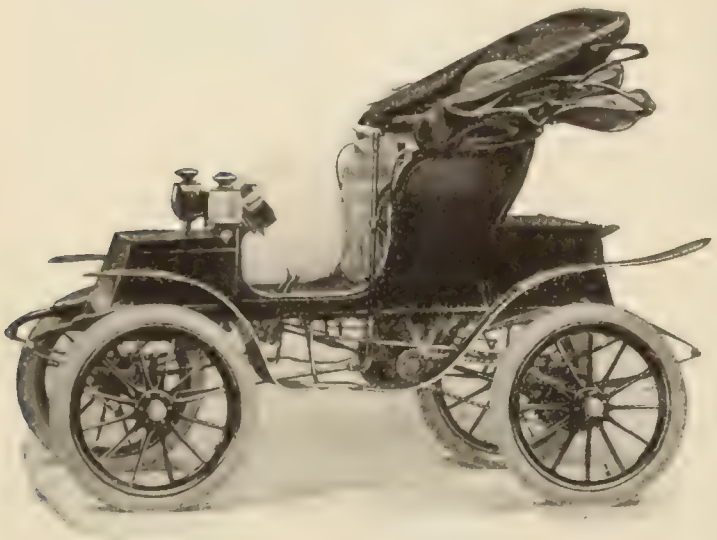

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HERETOFORE the cost for maintenance may have seemed prohibitive to many who have had under consideration the purchase of an electric car. Now, however, under the new Studebaker plan for individual charging, the Studebaker Electric Car is the most economical means in existence for transporting individual passengers in a city or town.

The Studebaker plan for individual charging, wherever local conditions render this feasible, greatly reduces the already low cost of maintenance. This is accomplished by the private installation of our electric rectifier, which brings the average expense for charging down to about one-half the cost of keeping a horse.

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that distance 3,700 feet. This so-called "road" runs through a completely barren country and is entirely covered in places with loose stones of large and small sizes. Before reaching the foot of the hill, he and his companions had to cross rivers in exceptional conditions which he thus describes in *The Car* (March):

"We crossed the Hawash and Belin rivers famously in 4 ft. 6 in. of water (in places 5 ft.), having first covered the radiator with my Burberry coat; the magneto, petrol valve, and carbureter I covered with special waterproof canvas which I carry for the purpose. Really it was quite a feat.

"But crossing the Chasm River was another story altogether. The banks on either side were frightfully steep and very soft; moreover, we had to deal with 5 ft. of water and a soft mud bottom. This was one of the worst water crossings we have had, and required quite a lot of consideration as to the best method of getting the car across. We had not enough lashings for a bridge, so we unloaded the car of all kit, etc., and decided to try to rush through, having covered up radiator, magneto, etc., as in the previous case. We succeeded in getting the front wheels on the opposite bank, and then we stuck fast. Half the car was in 4 ft. of water, and the back wheels, up to the hub caps, in the mud bottom. Drag ropes were useless—we could not move her one inch. There was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was to get the body off as quickly as possible and carry it up first. This we did, working in 4 ft. of water, and a very difficult job it was under the circumstances."

Mr. Bentley believes the hill-climb which followed is "the most remarkable that any carh as undertaken." He says in detail:

"As soon as it was daylight we started climbing, and reached Chobra at 5:30 the same evening, with only one stop of two and a half hours at midday. The distance was twenty-six miles, and the climb 3,700 ft. Some of the passes were very narrow and precipitous, and the surface very loose and stony, with gradients in places of 1 in 2½, 1 in 3, 1 in 3½, and 1 in 4—a really marvelous climb considering the condition of so-called track. The engine is running perfectly, and is as quiet as, if not quieter than, the day we left London, and up to the present time has not needed an adjustment of any sort, nor have the main working parts. The tires have gone through the test splendidly."

She Couldn't.—MAGGIE (calling upstairs)—"The gas stove went out, mum."

MISTRESS—"Well—light it!"

MAGGIE—"It went out through the roof, mum."—*Success Magazine*

Reluctant.—"Your wife likes the last word, doesn't she?"

"I don't think so," answered Mr Meekton. "Anyway, she's mighty reluctant about reaching it."—*Washington Star.*

A Great Scheme.—"I accept all first contributions," declared the editor. "It's a paying scheme."

"As to how?"

"The author buys many copies of the magazine and nearly always frames the check we send."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Not He.—BANGS—"I notice you call that dog of yours 'John D.'"

HUNTER—"Yes. Never lost a scent in his life."—*Cornell Widow*

A Requisite for Golf and All Out-door Sports

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They add to the pleasure of sport by preserving one's comfort, and neatness of appearance. No freak of weather can affect their shape. Never wilt or crack, and being **linen** they look it, yet wipe clean and white as new with a damp cloth. Latest styles in all sizes for all occasions.

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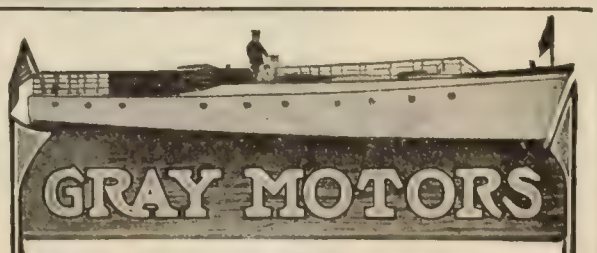

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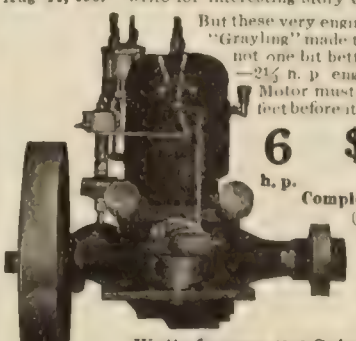

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Nervous Persons Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.

CURRENT POETRY

"Stars in their Courses."

(*A Pilgrim by the Sea.*)

By Robert Bridges.

Oh, how the stars glow there in the offing—
  Stedfast, serene on the highways of God!
Oh, how my heart aches here in its scoffing—
  Weary, I challenge the path I have trod.

Somewhere I missed it—the joy and the sadness—
  The fingerboard pointing the way of the heart;
Lured by the song of a bird in its gladness—
  The gleam of a wing that led me apart.

Or maybe the wild roses blinded my seeing—
  I stooped to their perfume, but found not the trail;
The highway was broad, the daylight was fleeing,
  And singing youth's lyrics I passed down the vale.

But I lost it! And now there is no more returning;
  Light-hearted and joyful I went to my fate;
I followed the lure while the false lights were burning.
  Then woke from my day-dream—but outside the gate.

Oh, how the stars in their courses are swinging—
  Stedfast, serene in the grip of the law!
And I, foolish pilgrim, grope on but keep singing—
  Yea, baffled, I live by the vision I saw.

Lo, there from the zenith a bright star is falling!—
  A pathway of glory that ends in the dark;
I see, tho I've lost—and the vision's enthralling
  One law for the planet, or star-dust, or lark!

—*Atlantic Monthly* (April).

The Destroyer.

By Laurence Binyon.

He stands on high in the torch-glare,
  With planted feet, with lifted ax:
Behind, a gulf of crimson air;
  Beneath, the old wall that gapes and cracks.

Tossed fragments crash to dust and smoke.
  Exulting life, aloft he stands
And drives his unrepentant stroke,
  Nor heeds the havoc of his hands.

Below, one lingers gazing. Why
  Within his heart does secret joy
Quivering awaken and reply
  To each home-blow, Destroy, destroy!

Lulled in the casual feast of sense,
  Awed by the ages' fortress-walls,

REVIVED

Old-Time Health, Eating Grape-Nuts

"I had been sick for 10 years with dyspepsia and a lot of complications," wrote an Ark. woman.

"An operation was advised, change of climate was suggested, but no one seemed to know just what was the matter. I was in bed three days in the week and got so thin I weighed only 89 lbs. No food seemed to agree with me.

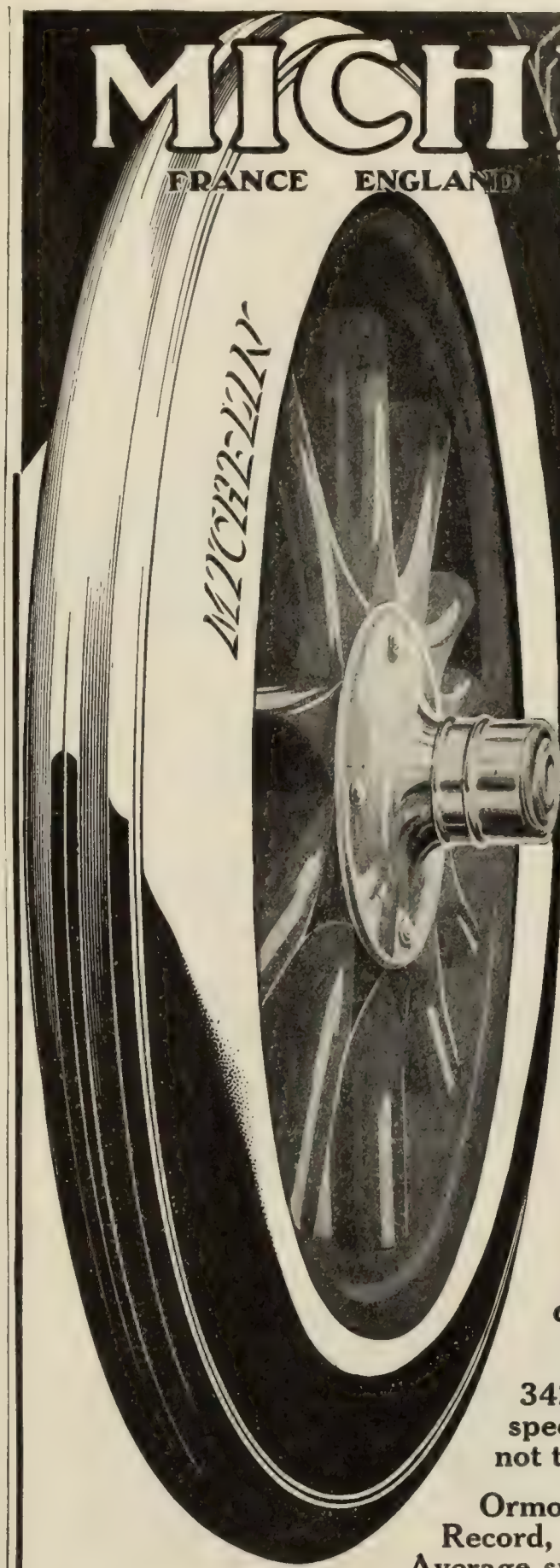
"I told my husband I was going to try some kind of predigested food to see if I could keep from this feeling of continued hunger.

"Grape-Nuts and cream was the food I got, and nothing has seemed to satisfy me like it. I never feel hungry, but have a natural appetite. Have had no nervous spells since I began this food, and have taken no medicine.

"I have gained so much strength that I now do all my housework and feel well and strong. My weight has increased 8 lbs. in 8 weeks, and I shall always eat Grape-Nuts, as it is far pleasanter than taking medicines." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

MICHELIN

FRANCE ENGLAND ITALY AMERICA.



The Michelin Compressed Tread type is the latest achievement in tire making. It gives the greatest value ever offered in durability, reliability, tire economy and satisfaction. It is made by Michelin only and gives, in addition to its exclusive features, all those points of superiority which have made Michelins admittedly the tire standard of the world.

The Compressed Tread is markedly V shaped. When mounted on a rim and the inner tube inflated, the rubber on the tread of the envelope is compressed instead of being distended, as in other types of tires. This compression presents a greatly added resistance to wear or to puncture, and highly increases the durability and consequent economy of the tire. While cuts in an ordinary round-tread envelope tend to open and admit water or gravel, the compressed tread strongly rejects the admittance of any foreign substance in addition to rendering the tire much less liable to cuts or other road injuries.

Most RECENT victories of the Compressed Tread:

Savannah, March 19th, '08' 342 mile race, Isotta Car, average speed 53.8 miles per hour; tires not touched from start to finish.

Ormond, March 5th, '08, a New World's Record, Renault Car, 100 mile race. Average speed 82.17 miles per hour.

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The information given in this book has led thousands into the correct path to health and strength. Over 200,000 already sold. **Sent on receipt of 10c.** (stamps or coin). Address

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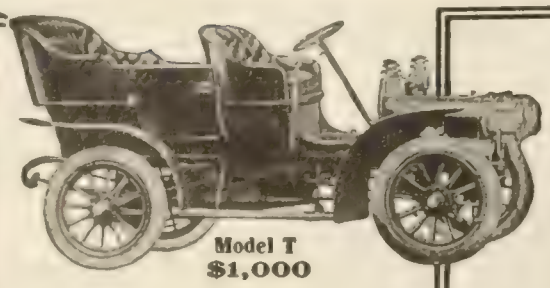

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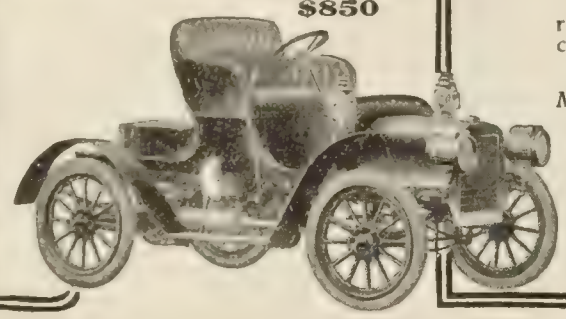
CADILLAC

Economy and Service

Model S-Runabout
$850



FOR every dollar invested, including purchase price and maintenance, there are two to three times as many miles of actual service in a Single Cylinder Cadillac as in any other motor car.

This is not an empty claim. It is a fact borne out by the experiences of 16,000 users all over the world. Many of these have owned their Cadillacs for five years, have driven their cars 60,000 miles or more and are still using them.

No Cadillac, so far as we know, has ever been discarded because worn out or unfit for further service. If you want to know

The Truth about the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One

send for our Booklet No. 23 containing the *sworn* affidavits of a large number of users showing an average expense for repairs to cars of less than 50 cents per week and averaging more than 18 miles per gallon of gasoline under all road conditions—mud, sand, snow, hills, mountains.

The Single Cylinder Cadillac travels any road that is not entirely impassable and is capable of 30 miles per hour.

It is fully described in Catalog T 23. Mailed on request.

Prices include pair Dash Oil Lamps, Tail Lamp and Horn.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING

"The Maxwell"

Car is now and (I promise) ever shall be an honest Car—honestly designed—conscientiously built—truthfully sold and in good faith backed up by its makers after it is in the hands of the buyer.

Times and conditions may change, but principles never do.

Maxwell principles of construction—chief among which are Thermo-syphon cooling; Unit Power Plant with three-point suspension; and metal body—are sound; all have been time-tried and road-proven.

Here and there you'll find a maker who has adopted one or more of these Maxwell features, but only in Maxwell Cars do you find a combination of all of them.

I always feel sorry for the maker or sales manager who finds it necessary to contradict year after year all he has said previously, or who must devise new "talking points" to cover up past mistakes. I feel more sorry for the people who are beguiled into buying his cars.

Maxwell advertisements of four years ago expounded the same theories and principles as do those of 1908—and those of next year will be consistent with this. That's only one expression of Maxwell stability—it's one reason why Maxwell owners are such a contented lot.

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All the comforts of hot and cold water in the house, and running water at the barn, now possible for country residents and farmers. The

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will pump water from any stream just where you want it. Cheaper than a gasoline engine or windmill. Write for booklet K and guaranteed estimate. We furnish towers and tanks.

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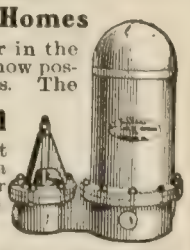

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SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY.

Out of its slumber roused, intense,
To the swung axe a demon calls;

Man's Demon, never satiate,
That finds naught made to its desire.
How shall it to this world be mate,—
To a world of stone, a heart of fire?
—*The Academy* (London).

Compensation.

By Grace MacGowan Cooke.

I saw him across the dingy street,
A little old cobbler, lame, with a hump,
Yet his whistle came to me clear and sweet
As he stitched away at a dancing-pump.

Well, some of us limp while others dance;
There's none of life's pleasures without alloy.
Let us thank heaven, then, for the chance
To whistle, while mending the shoes of joy.
Lippincott's Magazine (April).

PERSONAL

Greenway of Yale.—The all too prevalent idea that college athletes do not "make good" in after-life is somewhat dispelled by the marked success of John C. Greenway, the former Yale football star, "Rough Rider," and now Captain of Industry in Minnesota. A writer in *Human Life* (April) comments upon Mr. Greenway's interesting career. To quote:

Out of college, and up against the bigger battle of life itself, he has shown the same ability to "get into the game," and do big things. In the Mesaba range country of northern Minnesota, which under his viceroyship is fast becoming the greatest iron-ore mining district of the world, Greenway is making not only industrial history, but a name for himself. In 1906 the United States Steel Corporation told him to go up there and turn a vast tract of pinewood lands into as big a mining-camp as ever hauled nature's wealth from under ground. He has done it. . . , From twelve shacks, a mere dot on the map, Greenway, as a superintendent, has thought out and developed an outfit of thousands. And he knows every one on the job.

His town of Coleraine is a model affair and through his personality there has grown up a quite unique and successful paternalism. He has erected a perfectly equipped hospital, built a $75,000 school, reserved a site for a library, donated land for parks, and provided a magnificent field for athletics. Sewer, water, and electric systems have also been established. The sale of liquors he has under careful control. Cottages of a picturesque type of architecture have been built for the workmen, and everywhere along the line Greenway had manifested a tremendous amount of human interest for his men, coupled with a rare degree of executive ability.

When Greenway left Yale he started in as machinist's helper in the Duquesne furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at $1.32 a day. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, his fighting-blood again showed itself, the same as it had when the game was going against his team in the old football days. His father and grandfather had both been soldiers. He enlisted in the "Rough Riders," becoming shortly a second lieutenant. After the battle of San Juan Hill, where he "got into the game" as usual, he was made first lieutenant by Roosevelt, for gallantry in action.

The President, in his book, "The Rough Riders," has paid the following tribute to this young man strenuous: "A strapping fellow, entirely fearless, modest and quiet, with the ability to take care of the men under him so as to bring them to the highest point of soldierly perfection, and to be counted upon with absolute certainty in every emergency not only doing his duty, but always on the watch to find some new duty which he could construe to be his, ready to respond with eagerness to the slightest suggestion of doing something, whether it was dangerous or merely difficult and laborious."

The Wall-Street Baiters.—A correspondent of a Western newspaper at Washington has some interesting things to say, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of certain Congressmen who at present find their chief delight in Wall-Street baiting. According to the writer, this game has become so popular that the "Money Devil" is now going about "howling like a lost soul with its tail caught in the crack of the door." He cites the following story as typical of this breed of statesman.

The man I met is his own press-agent. He is always on the job. He knows all about himself and can tell what he knows to great advantage, being possest of a vivid fancy and of a fine newspaper sense—he thinks.

"Look here, son," he said. "You have a Western paper, haven't you?"

"Yes," I said, getting a flash at what was coming.

"Ha!" he almost shouted, jovially clapping me on the back. "I knew you had. It takes the Western papers to send such husky-looking chaps as you down here, men who were born on the plains and know what the common people want."

"Yes," I said again, for that seemed to be the only thing to say.

"Well," he continued, fetching me another bang on the back, "I can let you in on a good thing. I introduced a bill to-day that is intended to stop this gigantic gambling that is going on in the stock and produce exchanges of this country, that is sapping our life-blood. I intend to pass it. I want you to tell your folks about it."

"What is the bill?" I asked, feeling sort of ashamed that I did not know all about such an important measure.

"Why," he said, "I could explain it to you in ten minutes, but you are busy and so am I, and I have written a little stuff here that tells all about it, in the shape of an interview with me. I know how you have to hustle around, and I just fixed this up for you boys in the gallery. I guess you will find it is

THEY GROW

Good Humor and Cheerfulness from Right Food.

Cheerfulness is like sunlight. It dispels the clouds from the mind as sunlight chases away the shadows of night.

The good-humored man can pick up and carry off a load that the man with a grouch wouldn't attempt to lift

Anything that interferes with good health is apt to keep cheerfulness and good humor in the background. A Washington lady found that letting coffee alone made things bright for her. She writes:

"Four years ago I was practically given up by my doctor and was not expected to live long. My nervous system was in a bad condition.

"But I was young and did not want to die, so I began to look about for the cause of my chronic trouble. I used to have nervous spells which would exhaust me, and after each spell it would take me days before I could sit up in a chair.

"I became convinced my trouble was caused by coffee. I decided to stop it, and bought some Postum.

"The first cup, which I made according to directions, had a soothing effect on my nerves and I liked the taste. For a time I nearly lived on Postum and ate little food besides. I am to-day a healthy woman.

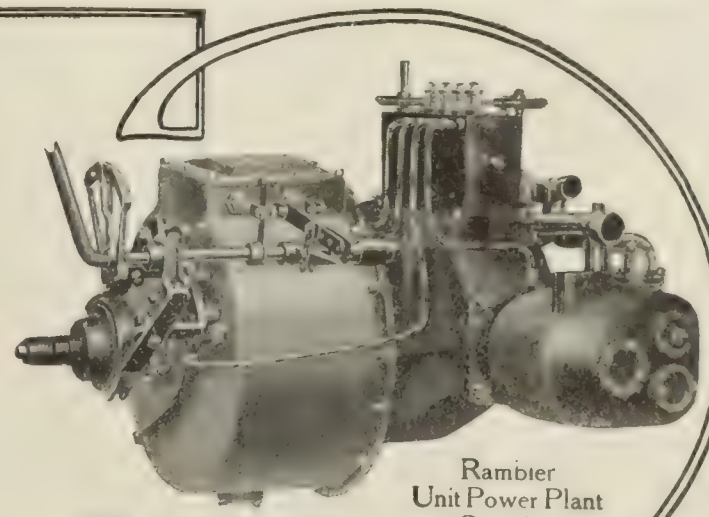
"My family and relatives wonder if I am the same person I was four years ago, when I could do no work on account of nervousness. Now I am doing my own housework, take care of two babies—one twenty, the other two months old. I am so busy that I hardly get time to write a letter. Yet I do it all with the cheerfulness and good humor that come from enjoying good health.

"I tell my friends it is to Postum I owe my life to-day."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The Greatest Advance

in two-cylinder motor construction since the advent of this type of car is embodied in the



Rambler Unit Power Plant Complete

Rambler

Model 31

The enclosed unit power plant is impervious to dirt, mud and water, and absolutely oil tight.

Thus, proper lubrication of all parts is assured and care and wear reduced to the minimum.

The car is built for hard service and the great number in constant use on the mud roads of the middle and western states fully proves its dependability under all conditions.

This capacity for hard service entails no sacrifice in outward appearance or riding qualities in which this model is second to none.

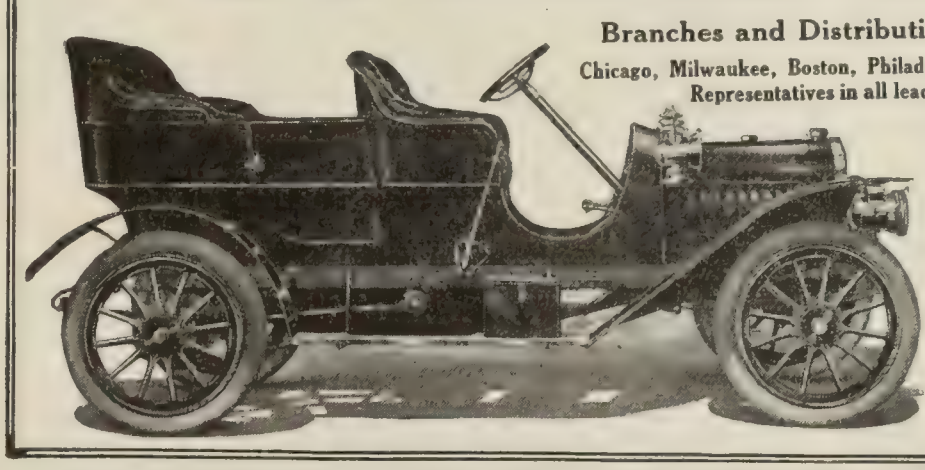
See this car and be convinced. Our nearest representative can show you.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Branches and Distributing Agencies:

Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco. Representatives in all leading cities.



Model 31,

The Ideal Car for Hard Service

$1,400.

6% FOR OVER THIRTEEN YEARS

this company has been in business.

It has regularly paid 6 per cent. on Certificates of Deposit running for two years—5 per cent. interest on Savings Accounts, subject to withdrawal without notice at any time—And the fact that during all these years it has constantly grown stronger and stronger is positive evidence that its business methods are thoroughly sound and conservative.

LET US SEND YOU THE BOOK

giving full details as to this Company's responsibility, methods, etc.

There isn't a sounder, more convenient and at the same time profitable investment anywhere than our 6 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.

Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Company

1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

INVESTIGATE YOUR INSURANCE

DO YOU KNOW exactly what your Life Insurance policy gives you, and whether it is the **kind** you asked and paid for?

Are you thinking of taking a policy and are you uncertain what kind to take or what companies offer safe policies?

30 years' actuarial experience with large and small companies, and as former Actuary of the Iowa Insurance Dept., enables me to tell the truth and **the whole truth regarding Life Insurance.**

I accept no compensation from companies or agents and I can therefore give uninfluenced advice.

Write for particulars or send me your policy direct, or in care of Iowa Nat. Bank, Des Moines.

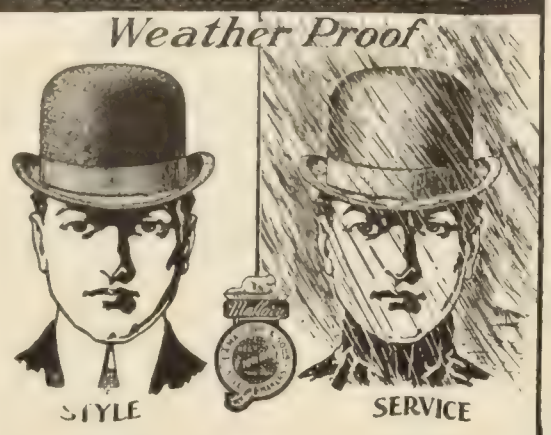
You may save money by so doing, and the cost will be small.

FREDERIC S. WITHINGTON

General Consulting Actuary

1032 Fleming Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa

Mallory
CRAVENETTE HATS
Weather Proof



The Mallory Cravenette Hat is DOUBLY Guaranteed

The name of Mallory, since 1823, has stood for the best in men's hat-wear—honest materials, best workmanship, and styles that are accepted as standards.

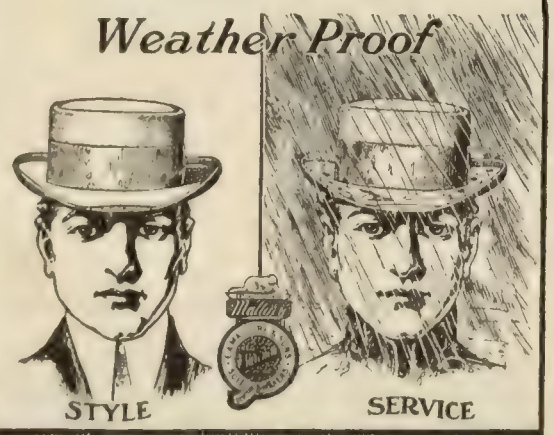
Besides this guarantee of excellence, the Mallory Cravenette Hat has what no other hat can have—the quality of being *weather-proof* from the Cravenette process. This makes a Mallory stay new in spite of all kinds of weather.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

We send free, upon request, an illustrated booklet of hat styles for 1908.

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.
Established 1823
413 Astor Place, Cor. Broadway, New York
Factory: Danbury, Conn.

Weather Proof



Mallory
CRAVENETTE HATS

Second-Hand Bargains

Automobiles of every standard make at half their values. Runabouts $100 to $350; Touring Cars $250 to $1500; Limousines $500 to $2500; Roadsters $750 to $1500. All makes and models including '08 cars. Packard, Peerless, Pierce, Pope-Toledo, Rambler, Ford, Reo, Cadillac and many other makes. Every car guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Special proposition to **good agents.** Complete Catalog on request.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AUTO CO., Dept. A St. Louis, Mo.

pretty good copy. I write considerable for our weekly, out home. Just take this and slap it on the wire to-night and you'll have a corking good story. Don't bother to cut it or change it any. It's all right now. Just send it out as it is. I know how busy you are, and I'm glad to do this for you."

He dug down into his pocket and pulled out a package of typewritten sheets. He took eleven of them off the top, folded them and handed the mess to me. "That's it," he said; "I've fixed it up for some of the other Western boys, too. Not more than three thousand words, and hot stuff. Lot of local color. Glad to be able to help you out. Good-by." And he ambled off toward Statuary Hall, looking for other correspondents to help out.

This is the way the three thousand words began: "Your correspondent ran against the breezy Congressman from the Blank District, several days ago in the City Hall Park, just as he was coming out of the Pension Office where he had been to look up some matters of interest to his constituents. The Congressman was busy, as usual, but stopped long enough to say that he was very much in earnest in the advocacy of his bill designed to make illegal all short sales of stocks, bonds, and futures in commodities of all kinds."

That modest beginning imprest me. I knew the Representative was breezy, but didn't know he knew it himself, and I admired the touch he put in about being in the Pension Office to look up some pension matters for his constituents. That showed those constituents he was on the job, busy in their interests, "busy, as usual," as he said himself. . . .

The stuff concluded: "During our talk we reached the Post-Office Department, and with a final 'We have got to stop this game' and a squaring of his broad shoulders, the sturdy Congressman left me to look after some further business of interest to his constituents."

That is just as he wrote it. We walked from City Hall Park to the Post-Office Department while he explained the bill to me—a neat little walk, by the way—and, as he left me, the breezy statesman, then become sturdy, squared his broad shoulders and went into the Department to look after more interests of those constituents of his. Always tender of his constituents and reasonably tender of himself. It was a fine piece, I take it, a creditable bit of press-agent work for a statesman, by the statesman himself. I am sorry there was a storm that night and the wires were down, so I couldn't possibly slap it on them for him, much as I desired to tell the broad and pulsating West of his endeavors in behalf of the common people.

Fanny Crosby at Eighty-Eight.—Fanny Crosby, the world's beloved hymn-writer, has just entered her eighty-ninth year. During her long life, despite her blindness, Miss Crosby has traveled extensively and met many prominent people. Age has not limited her activities, and a writer in the *Christian Herald* who interviewed the hymn-writer to obtain a birthday message, found her mind fully alert and her reference to things and people as tho she had seen them. In answer to the question, "What things stand out most clearly in thinking over the experience of your life?" we have the following interesting story. To quote in part:

"First—oh, that was wonderful—first beginning to learn the Bible by heart. When I was eight years old, I knew the first four books. I never learned to read with my fingers. I just committed to memory. I know the New Testament well enough to teach it to others. Others have to go and get their book, but I have mine always with me. I can recite long poems, too."

Her friends say that Miss Crosby knows her own thousands of verses also, and they can not confuse her as to any line she has ever composed, altho her writing has extended over the whole length of her life. She has written for Biglow and Main alone 5,400 hymns (not all of which have been published) and at least 1,000 others for Kirkpatrick, Sweeney, and other composers. Her beautiful hymn, "Saved by Grace," was written two years before it was published, and it aroused a furore of enthusiasm when she recited it for the first time at Northfield. She has

$500.00 BRUSH

Designed by Alanson P. Brush, designer of the Single Cylinder Cadillac . . .

Here is a car for a man who wants a hundred cents' worth of automobile for each dollar invested.

The Brush will run from 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It has fewer parts than any car built, and all the machinery is easily accessible. Engine is under the hood. For ordinary use at moderate speeds, solid tires can be used with perfect satisfaction.

The Brush Runabout makes the automobile a practical, necessary utility instead of an expensive luxury. And it's a snappy, stylish looking car too with lots of power—in fact, the simple, nearly vibrationless, powerful, wonderfully balanced vertical single cylinder motor of the Brush has more "real pull," hill climbing ability (the true test of power) and mud and sand negotiability than any multiple cylinder runabout engine of the high speed, light flywheel type.

Write us to-day and get in line for deliveries—there's no "hard times" with us because we're giving "value received" and making a car the people want instead of trying to make them take what we want to sell.

BRUSH RUNABOUT CO.
33 Baltimore Avenue - - - Detroit, Mich.

"Off Agin, On Agin, Gone Agin"—*in Less Than a Minute*

You can take off the Goodyear Detachable Auto-Tire with the Goodyear Universal Rim—or put it on—in less than sixty seconds by the watch, and you *won't need any special tools.* With your fingers take off the valve cap, then remove the valve nut with an ordinary wrench—push the valve stem up into the tire as shown in the cut—pull off the locking ring and outer flange—then slide tire off. Put it back the same way. No prying, no wedging, no work.

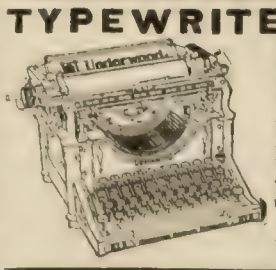
The Goodyear Universal Rim will take any other standard clincher, or detachable, as well as the Goodyear Tire. It banishes all tire troubles. The

GOODYEAR Auto-Tire on Universal Rim

can't rim-cut—can't creep—can't develop mud boils or sand blisters. There are reasons. Write for our booklet, "How to Select an Auto-Tire." It answers all the "whys" by pictures and full description. Call at any one of our branches or agencies in the following cities, or at our factory.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Boston, 261 Dartmouth St.; New York, 64th Street and Broadway; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Ave.; Cincinnati, 317 E. 5th St.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.; Los Angeles, 932 S. Main St.; Pittsburg, 5988 Center Ave.; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Denver; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave.; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Ave.; Cleveland.
Seattle, 2001 Second Ave.; Omaha, 2010 Farnam St.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS



$15.00 and up. Many of these machines have been in use less than sixty days, are as good as new, and we guarantee them to give exactly the same service. Write us before you buy, stating make of machine you prefer. We will give you the best typewriter bargains ever offered shipped subject to examination.

McLAUGHLIN TYPEWRITER EX.
142 Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

used over 200 "pen-names" in her productions. Her words are sung all over the world, and many of her hymns will live as those of Wesley have done. She will be eighty-eight on the twenty-fourth of March.

"When I was fifteen, I went to the New York Institution for the Blinn. It was just at the beginning of the work of education for the blind. I had learned to play on the guitar, and that had calloused my fingers so that I could not use the raised letters. The fingers have to be very sensitive to read, you know. So I was taught, as I had been before, through memory. Then they discovered my gift for making verses and gave me the very best education possible to help me to write. We traveled a great deal in those years. We went to Albany to ask the legislature for an appropriation for the Institution, and then we went through many of the towns of the State, giving entertainments and interesting the people in the work. I remember riding on the canal-boat. The steersman and the driver became great friends of mine, and they used to pick fruit for me from the orchards along the tow-path, and bring it to me. You know, that's always been the trouble, I've been petted and spoiled."

I laughted very heartily.

"I don't believe it has hurt you at all," I said. "You have traveled quite a bit, haven't you?"

"Yes, especially at that time. I went to Washington twice to interest Congress in educating the blind. I was the first woman who ever spoke before that body. I have been to Cincinnati several times, usually to collaborate with Mr. W. H. Doane. He was such a splendid man! Isn't Cincinnati a wonderful city? all up and down hill. Mr. Doane lived 'way up high on Mount—Mount—"

"Auburn?"

"Yes, that was it. And you went up and down on the cable cars."

"You must have met a great many famous people, Miss Crosby?"

"Yes, yes, indeed. Henry Clay was the greatest. He was a wonderful man. Oh, such charming manners! He came to the Institution, and I was selected to welcome him with a poem. He had lost his son six months before in the Mexican War, and I had sent him some verses. So after I read my verses of welcome, he stept forward and said, 'This is not the first poem for which I am indebted to this lady. She has already sent me some lines on the death of my dear son.' It was said so tenderly that I cried. He shed a few tears, but was able to recover himself; but I had hard work. I shall never forget that."

Eugene Field's First Book.—Edmund Clarence Stedman, who was among the first to discover the beauty in Eugene Field's verses, was also responsible for his first book. It was at his suggestion that a Boston publisher wrote Mr. Field asking for a book of verses. This suggestion led to the publication of "Culture's Garland."

Mr. Field's answer to the publishers' first letter is characteristic of the man. To quote in full from the *Bookman* (April):

DEAR MR. T——: I hardly know what I ought to say in answer to your courteous letter of the 23d ultimo. I am just enough of a Yankee to be a long time making up my mind when once in doubt. However, it is but fair that you should know what bothers me. I am not troubled about my verse, for I made up my mind a long time ago that my verse never did and never could amount to a ——! I wrote to Mr. O—— at the earnest solicitation of numerous unwise friends, and the consequence was that the mere suggestion of printing a tome of my alleged poetry precipitated an old and prosperous

This trade-mark label is sewn on the mattresses so highly spoken of in these letters from users:

REV. DR. S. M STUDDIFORD,
311 S. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J.
March 6, 1908.
MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & CO.
Dear Sirs: Twenty-seven years in constant use and still in most excellent condition is the story of my Ostermoor Mattress and also of the Ostermoor Cushions which we put in our church, the Third Presbyterian, the same number of years ago. All are as good as new.
Yours truly, SAMUEL M. STUDDIFORD.

GLOBE IRON WORKS CO.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
January 16, 1908.
MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & CO.
Gentlemen: I can recommend the Ostermoor Mattress as being even more than is claimed for it, as the one I purchased from you twenty-one years ago has given complete satisfaction and shows no signs of wearing out.
Very truly, EDWARD J. KIMBALL.

60 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
February 10, 1908.
MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & CO.
Gentlemen. I have been so delighted with the softness, elasticity and comfort and so pleased with the good wearing qualities of Ostermoor Mattresses, in the past nineteen years, that I would now use no other. Yours very truly,
MRS. THOS. F. RYAN.

No other mattress in the world can show the tributes accorded the

Ostermoor Mattress $15.

It is in a class by itself. The superiority of the Ostermoor is in the *way* it is *made*, more than what it is *made of*. Any one can buy cotton, even of the high quality used in Ostermoor Mattresses if they will, but only the exclusive patented Ostermoor processes can make this cotton into the light, elastic, springy Ostermoor sheets. Only the Ostermoor processes can produce a mattress with the comfort-giving, non-matting, resilient qualities of the genuine Ostermoor. It is germ-proof and vermin-proof.

When you buy be sure that the name "Ostermoor" is sewed on the end of the mattress. Then, *and then only*, will you have a *genuine* mattress identical with those which brought forth the strong letters printed above.

Mattresses Cost
Express Charges Prepaid

4'-6"—45 lbs.	$15.00
4'-0"—40 "	13.35
3'-6"—35 "	11.70
3'-0"—30 "	10.00
2'-6"—25 "	8.35

All 6 feet 3 inches long
In two parts, 50 cents extra

You can buy of your Ostermoor Dealer. If he has none in stock, we will ship direct, express prepaid, same day check is received.

30 Nights' Free Trial granted, money returned if dissatisfied. Send for our free book, "The Test of Time," and ask us for the name of our authorized dealer in your vicinity. Don't go to anybody else for an Ostermoor—you may be deceived. We lose a sale and you lose the value of your money. **Write for the book to-day.**

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., NEW YORK
Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

A Happy Marriage
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(*Illustrated*)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born, 10 months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $3.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for One Dollar. Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

See What $1 A WEEK OR LESS

Buys in Life Insurance.

For Instance

At age 35, 84 cents a week buys $1,000 Life Insurance for 20 years, then $1,000 cash to policy-holder.

How about your home?

Will your family be able to keep it should anything happen to you? Why not settle the matter now? Write to-day for information of

The New Low Cost Policy

With Rates at Your Age.

Department R.

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America.

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

John F. Dryden, President. Home Office: Newark, N. J.

SIX PER CENT

CONSERVATIVE management and a Capital of $100,000.00 afford absolute security for our 6% Certificates of Deposit. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

50 CALLING CARDS (INCLUDING ENGRAVED PLATE) $1.00

These cards, in script, are as good as they can be made—rich, distinguished, finest grade. Send a dollar, with your name (one line), or ask for a sample if you are skeptical. HOSKINS ENGRAVING leaves a lasting impression of tone and dignity—an exclusiveness such as you seek.

Everything in Engraving.

HOSKINS

900 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

publisher into bankruptcy! I tell you this because you ought to be warned against inviting the dreadful buffetings of fate which inevitably follow the dalliance with my Muse. And now let us drop the painful subject of verse. I have written about forty short stories (or shall I call them sketches) in the last two years. I really have a good opinion of them, and this opinion has been encouraged by the favor with which these tales have been received by readers—for you must know that nearly all the stories have appeared in print. I would like to see these tales in book form. I believe that they would sell. Of their merit I have no doubt, but whether they would strike you as marketable—why, that is a question. I have spent much time on them, and if you were to indicate a desire to publish them I would want to rewrite them over again—for just as a mother is anxious to have her little children appear decently and properly, so do I want to have these children of mine to go out into the world appareled as neatly as my intellectual purse can afford. I have here, we will say, forty short stories, aggregating 125,000 words; do you think that it would pay you to publish them? They are stories for young and old; perhaps I should say that they are (most of them) child's stories so written as to interest the old folk. I have made them as simple as I could, and in many of them the fairy element predominates. In two of them there are a number of lyrics, humorous and serious. A book of this kind could be illustrated with great effect—but I would want to suggest the illustrations. Now I can send you a part of or all these tales, if you think that you would care to print a work of this character. But, as I have said, I would like to rewrite all, even tho in their present shape they might be acceptable to you. I send you a schedule which may assist you in making up your mind as to whether you care about reading the tales, and altho it may be rather hazardous, I enclose a copy of a letter written by Mr. Hawthorne. Let me thank you for your kind note, and believe me, dear sir, Very truly yours,

EUGENE FIELD.

The College-Cheer Leader.—One figure of college sport is always interesting to those who go to see the football games between the large universities. It is that of the cheer leader. While not usually an athlete, he has no small part to play in winning the victories, and the long, encouraging cheers he guides across the fields have inspired many a tired and battered team on to win.

The cheer leader is an odd development, peculiar to American College sport. "He indicates the desire on the part of the supporting student body to make as much noise as possible without giving the appearance of trying to cheer so as to rattle the opposing side," says the New York *Sun*. To quote further:

The cheer leader dates back only a few years. It is only a short time since we began to see him, chiefly at the big football games, where he was down on the side lines with a megaphone in his hands, all ready to bellow through it. "Now, fellows, a long cheer for Blank," then casting the megaphone aside as if he were never more going to have use for it, to raise both hands, fists clenched to the skies as signal to begin. As well speak in admiring tones of the great conductors in the opera-house. Here is a human baton. Every twist of his body means somewhat and something.

Those hands stretched to the sky are swung over the side and his body bends with them. A roar from the crowd follows. Over the other side bends the body—another answering roar from the crowd. Then heatedly and passionately, with both fists shaking in the faces of the crowd, pumping back and forth the barking part of the cheer until the

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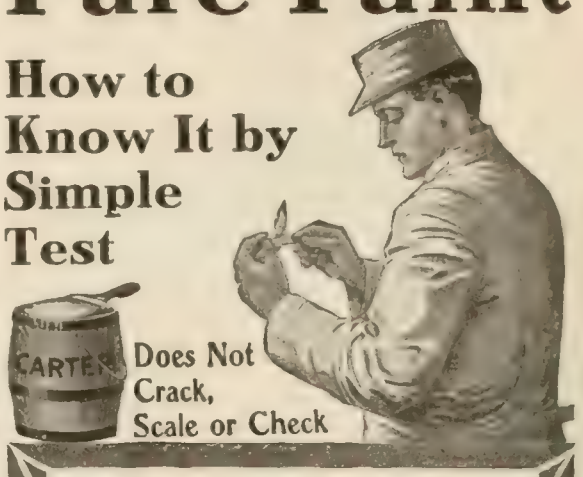
Get my Big Free Book, including Big Color Cards to select from—also free Book of Painters' Supplies sold at Direct-to-You Prices. I make Paint to order—sell it on three months' time—allow two full gallons free to try—and pay all freight charges. Write postal for full particulars and FREE Books.

O. L. Chase, The Paintman, Dept. 81, St. Louis, Mo.

Pure Paint

How to Know It by Simple Test



Paint your home with pure white lead, colored at time of painting—it's the *only economical*—the only *right* way to paint. The easiest way to know pure white lead is to look for CARTER on the keg. *Prove* Carter pure this way—

CARTER

Strictly Pure

White Lead

"Place a piece of Carter Strictly Pure White Lead about the size of a pin head on a match ½ inch from the head and light the match. Hold one or two lighted matches in the other hand directly under the lead. It will quickly reduce to small globules of metallic lead, which can be easily seen on close inspection. 'White Lead' that is adulterated in the least cannot be reduced in this or any way, and is unfit for use."

While Carter costs a trifle more than ordinary leads, its cost per square yards covered and per years' wear is lowest.

Send for free book, "Pure Paint," (with six modern color schemes), and know *why*. If we have reasonable arguments you want to know them.

Carter is sold by all reliable dealers.

CARTER Kegs Contain Full Weight of White Lead

CARTER WHITE LEAD CO.

Factories. W. P. Station 11, Chicago

Chicago—Omaha

To Be Sure It's Pure Look for CARTER on the Keg

HEAT under control

Individual regulation of each radiator in your house is *alone* possible with

BROOMELL'S VAPOR SYSTEM

Much or little heat as desired; and no long waiting in the morning. No pressure! No danger, bother nor worry. Complete elimination of the faults of steam and hot-water systems.

Write for "The Vapor Book"

Vapor Heating Co.

125 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

height of the cry is reached. Then out to each one the arms are flung with a magnificent gesture of finality and the cheer is over.

This is a new thing to many who follow college sport, and some of them are apt to put in more time watching the antics of the leader than in looking at the game The cheer leader is a hard-working youth. He finishes the day's competition quite as exhausted as the athletes for whom he has been directing the applause. The organized cheering appeals very much to visitors from foreign countries, England particularly They see in it a peculiarly American custom, because it is organized and because it is so different from the sort of applause that it is customary to give at English sporting events.

There was a Cornell man who led the cheers at the West Point-Cornell football game last fall who was a wonder in his way He had two or three assistants, who took time from the leader. When he was all ready he was well off toward the playing field and began by taking a couple of steps in toward the grand stand, megaphoning instructions as he came. Then he raised himself to his full height, with hands stretched up, and stood on tiptoe. Down from the heights fluttered the megaphone and the first phrase of the cheer began. Each phrase meant a step in and that raising of the body to full height, so that from across the field he gave the impression of a man taking three standing broad jumps according to the orthodox form for leaping that way. He was imitated by his assistants, so the jumping-jack effect was unusual

They have a tradition at Princeton about Luke Miller, who was a cheer leader in that tremendous football game some years ago where Yale beat Princeton 6 to o. Miller, so the story goes, led the cheers in that game without once turning his attention from the stands. He took the tips from the men who stood beside him and not once did he turn away his head to look at the game. He merely led the cheers, and it was this spirit of self-denial that later made him a great reputation when he got into Y M. C. A. work.

They had a man at Princeton, too, named Reynolds, possest of the deepest bass voice of his time, who blossomed out as leader in his senior year. He put so much heart and body into cheering that at first the students didn't do anything but laugh Reynolds used to lead the locomotive cheer by swinging over to one side first so enthusiastically that he touched the ground there with the tips of his fingers. Then swinging back he touched the ground on the other side, what time roaring in the bass.

Woodrow Wilson, Princeton's president, was watching a deciding Yale-Princeton baseball game one day, apparently in all the calm of the scholastic mind, when be became stimulated with the spirit of the competition And it is on record that he leaped up from where he sat and led then and there a cheer, which, altho deprived of some of the posturing that goes with the art, was well conducted and ended up with the snappy crash of sound that every cheer leader aims for.

It is no small art to be a cheer leader, entailing as it does a strong voice and a willing and tireless body. The prominence in the college world is about the only reward for the task.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Sure Sign.—De Quiz—"Have you heard a robin yet?"

De Whiz—"No; but I've seen a woman with her head tied up in a towel beating a carpet in the back yard."—*Judge.*

Set Her to Thinkin'—"Bridget," said Dennis, timidly, "did ye iver think of marryin'?"

"Sure, now," said Bridget, looking demurely at her shoe, "sure, now, the subject has niver entered me mind."

"It's sorry I am," said Dennis, and he started to leave the room.

"Wan minute, Dennis," said Bridget. "Ye've set me thinkin.' "—*Judge.*

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A Peculiar Operation.—A clergyman not long ago received the following notice regarding a marriage that was to take place at the parish-house

"This is to give you notis that I and Mis Jemima Arabella Brearly is comin to your church on Saturday afternoon nex' to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be promp, as the cab is hired by the hour."—*Ladies Home Journal.*

Solomon Knew How It Was Himself.—William Jennings Bryan has tried his hand at condensing one of the proverbs of Solomon. In a speech before the Legislature of Oklahoma, he said. "One proverb I have often quoted is 'The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished.' It is a great truth, and beautifully exprest, but I found it did not stick in people's minds, and so I condensed it, and it is the only effort I have ever made to improve upon a proverb and this is not an improvement, it is merely a condensation. It is not as beautiful as Solomon's proverb, but more easily remembered. It means the same thing in a condensed form. 'The wise man gets the idea into his head, the foolish man gets it in the neck.'"—*Columbia State.*

Was He an "End-Seat" Passenger?—Mrs. Marble, after the death of her husband, went to Mr. Stone (a dealer in headstones), and consulted him in reference to an inscription. She said. "Put on it: 'To my dearest husband,' and if there be any room left, 'we shall meet in heaven.'"

Entering the cemetery and going to her husband's grave, she noticed the headstone, and quickly rushed to see how he had engraved it. The poor old widow's heart beat with pain when she read the following on the headstone: "To my dearest husband, and if there be any room left, we shall meet in heaven."—*Port Chester Record.*

Don't Abbreviate.—PUPIL (reading)—"And his body was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral with er—er Pompey the Great."

TEACHER—"With what? Are you mad?"

PUPIL—"Well, it ses here 'With Great Pomp,' but you told me last week that I wasn't to 'breviate when I was readin', so I read it out full."—*London Opinion.*

But Wait for Vacation.—A country clergyman, on his round of visits, interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories. "My lad," he said, "you have, of course, heard of the parables?"

"Yes, sir," shyly answered the boy, whose mother had inducted him in sacred history. "Yes, sir."

"Good!" said the clergyman. "Now, which of them do you like the best of all?"

The boy squirmed, but at last, heeding his mother's frowns, he replied: "I guess I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."—*The Argonaut.*

Please Explain.—Representative John Sharp Williams has a "new" story During the recent Mississippi gubernatorial campaign the Honorable Jeff Truly was one of the unsuccessful aspirants for the majority suffrage of his fellow citizens. Prohibition doctrines figured in the struggle, and seemed very important to a Methodist minister.

"Brother Truly," said the minister, "I want to ask you a question. Do you ever take a drink of whisky?"

"Befo' I answer that," responded the wary Brother Truly, "I want to know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Homiletic Adaptation.—An old negro preacher gave as his text "De tree is known by his fruit, an' hit des onpossible ter shake de 'possum down."

After the benediction, an old brother said to him. "I never knowed befo' dat such a text was in de Bible."

"Well," admitted the preacher, "hit ain't 'xactly sot down dataway. I th'owed in de 'possum ter hit de intelligence er my congregation!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Reason for It.—"I must confess," growled the dissatisfied tourist, "that I can't see why so many people want to come here. No scenery, no amusements, no good things to eat—absolutely no attractions!"

"Ah signor," said the innkeeper, "zey come because we 'ave ze gr-ran' label to stick on ze luggage."—*Success Magazine.*

Cow vs. Milkman.—A Philadelphia lawyer maintains an admirable stock-farm on the outskirts of the Quaker City. One day this summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm and when their inspection was done each of them was given a glass of milk.

The milk came from a $2,500. cow

"How do you like it, boys?" asked an attendant, when the little fellows had drained their glasses.

"Fine! Fine!" said one youngster, with a grin of approval. Then, after a pause, he added:

"I wisht our milkman kept a cow."—*Harper's Magazine.*

More Important.—"Can't I go out in the backyard and play in the garden, mama?"

"Certainly not, child. You must stay in and study your nature books."—*Life.*

Slightly So.—Rufus Choate once endeavored to make a witness give an illustration of absent-mindedness.

"Wal," said the witness cautiously, "I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch to hum, an' took it out'n his pocket to see if he had time to go hum to get it—I should say that that feller was a leetle absent-minded."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Stung.—"Life at best is but a gloomy prison," said the moralizing bachelor.

"So much the worse for men who deliberately choose solitary confinement," remarked the girl who had her trap set.—*Bohemian.*

His First Lesson.—Little Bobby had never been to Sunday-school before, and came home wide-eyed and excited to relate his adventures to his mother. After giving a flattering account of his teacher, he added:

"And she told me to learn the opossum's creed"—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Spendthrift.—PUBLICAN—"And how do you like being married, John?"

JOHN—"Don't like it at all."

PUBLICAN—"Why, what's the matter wi' she, John?"

JOHN—"Well, first thing in the morning it's money; when I goes 'ome to my dinner it's money again, and at supper it's the same. Nothing but money, money, money!"

PUBLICAN—"Well, I never! What do she do wi' all that money?"

JOHN—"I dunno. I ain't given her any yet."—*Punch.*

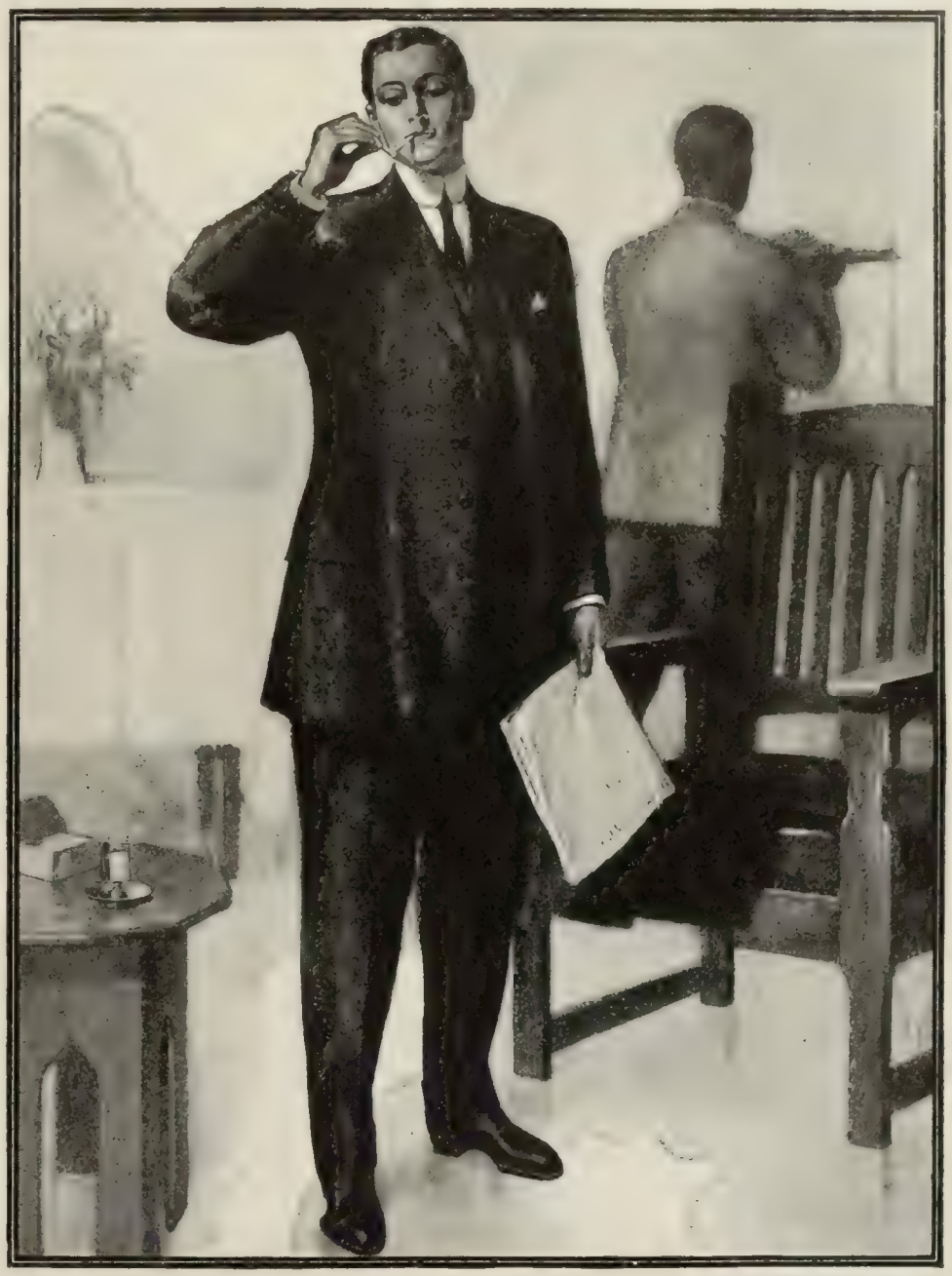
When the Bottom Drops Out.—JOHNNY—"What is a bucket-shop, pa?"

FATHER—"A place where you get soaked."—*Lippincott's.*

How Like Him.—DOLAN (with magazine)—"Begorra! but thot's a strange hallucynation! An ostrich thinks he's out av soight whin he puts his head in th' sand."

MRS. DOLAN—"How loike a man when he puts his head in a silk hat!"—*Judge.*

Reserved for Company.—The teacher asked: "Elsie, when do you say 'Thank you'?" Elsie's face lighted up, for that was one thing she knew, and she confidently answered, "When we have company."—*Chicago Tribune.*



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The Style.—"Why do you wear that ridiculous hat?" he growled.

"Do you really think it ridiculous?" she replied graciously. "How lovely of you. I was afraid it wasn't quite the style!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Lesson in Grammar.—In the mountainous sections of the Middle West the teachers are appointed with little question concerning their grammatical orthodoxy. Occasionally, however, a wave of school reform sweeps through the valleys and undesired examinations are thrust upon embarrassed pedagogs.

It was during one of these periods of intellectual discomfort that the following sentence was given: "The bird flew over the house." Accompanying it was the query, "Is 'flew' a regular or an irregular verb?"

One teacher after another shook his head hopelessly, despite the slow, thought-inspiring fashion in which the examiner repeated the perplexing fact that "The—bird—flew—over—the—house."

Finally a man rose in the rear and, with the assurance of one who puts his trust in logic and a practical knowledge of natural history, he volunteered a solution. Said he:

"If that bird which flew over the house was a wild goose, it went in a straight, regular line, so the verb is regular; but if it was a peck-wood that flew over the house, then it went in a crooked, zigzag line, and so the verb is irregular."

All but the grammar-bound examiner were satisfied with this sensible and rational explanation.—*Youth's Companion.*

Comparative Veracity of the Sexes.—STELLA—"A lawyer says that women are less truthful under oath than men."

BELLA—"Wonder if he ever saw a bunch of men swearing off taxes?"—*New York Sun.*

Shocking.—An amusing story is told at one of the Philadelphia clubs. It seems that an older member thereof, a clever chap, was being frightfully bored by his vis-à-vis at table in the café one night, the latter individual being as dull as the former was bright.

The talk was fast becoming unendurable, when the first-named member chanced to observe a man at the other end of the dining-room yawning in a manner that threatened to dislocate his jaws.

"Look!" exclaimed the first member, in sheer desperation, "we are overheard!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

An Exception.—BINKS—"Very few women have any knowledge of parliamentary law."

JINKS—"You should hear my wife. She has been speaker of the house for the last twelve years."—*New York Press.*

He Was. HEWITT—"Are you a believer in vaccination?"

JEWETT—"Most certainly. It kept my daughter from playing the piano for nearly a week."—*Stray Stories.*

A Dangerous Position.—THE PLAYWRIGHT—"Honestly, now, what do you think of my new play?"

THE CRITIC—"Don't ask me. You're so much bigger and stronger than I am."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Buried.—A merchant of a certain town in Illinois one day entered the office of the editor of the only newspaper in the place. He was in a state of mingled excitement and indignation. "I'll not pay a cent for advertising this week!" he exclaimed. "You told me you would put the notice of my spring sale in with the reading-matter."

"And didn't I do it?" asked the editor, with reassuring suavity.

"No, you didn't!" came from the irate merchant. "You put it in the column with a lot of poetry, that's where you put it!"—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

A Model.—MRS. SCOTT—"You used to point Tom out to us as a model husband, and now you say he's lazy."

MRS. MOTT—"Well, he's a model all right; only he isn't a working model."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Rub.—"You can't imagine," said the musical young woman, "how distressing it is when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice."

"Perhaps not," replied the plain man, "but I've got a fair idea how distressing it is when she doesn't realize it."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

Almost as Good.—"Have you a college diploma?"

"No; but I have several mining stock certificates that I might frame and hang up as evidence that I have been through the school of experience."—*Washington Star.*

What Hurts.—"I hate to call on a girl," said Tom, "who can't do anything but indulge in small talk."

"Yes," replied the wise Dick, "especially if what she has to say is a very short 'no.'"—*Washington Herald.*

An Encouraging Reply.—PRUDENT SWAIN—"If I were to steal a kiss would it scare you so that you would scream?"

TIMID MAIDEN—"I couldn't. Fright always makes me dumb."—*Baltimore American.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 27.—Henry Farman, the aeroplane inventor, is painfully injured at Issy, one of the wings of his machine striking the ground and throwing him out.

March 28.—The Norwegian bark *Inglewood*, New York for Stockholm with oil, blows up at Mundae, Norway. Thirteen of the crew are drowned.

March 29.—Emperor William disavows all objection to the appointment of Dr. David Jayne Hill as American ambassador at Berlin.

March 30.—The House of Commons passes by a two-to-one vote a resolution offered by John E. Redmond favoring self-government in Ireland for purely Irish affairs.

The Emperor of Japan bestows upon the late Durham White Stevens the decoration of the Grand Rising Sun, and his family is to receive $100,000.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 27.—Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, in a letter published at St. Paul, announces his receptive candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

March 28.—Following a disorderly meeting of 10,000 unemployed persons in Union Square, New York, Selig Silverstein attempts to hurl a bomb at a squad of policemen. It explodes prematurely, killing a bystander and mortally wounding Silverstein.

March 31.—As the result of the expiration of the wage-agreement between operators and miners, 250,000 coal-miners quit work.

WASHINGTON.

March 27.—Representative Heflin, of Alabama, shoots at a negro on a street-car in Washington, wounding him, and also hitting a horse-trainer of New York.

Governor Broward, of Florida, appoints Hall Milton of Marianna to succeed the late W. J. Bryan in the United States Senate.

The Aldrich Currency Bill is passed by the Senate 42 to 16.

March 31.—Charlemagne Tower's resignation as ambassador to Germany is accepted to take effect June 1, and Dr. David Jayne Hill is named for the post.

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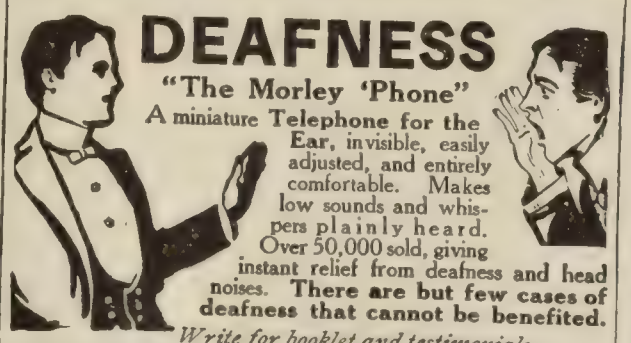

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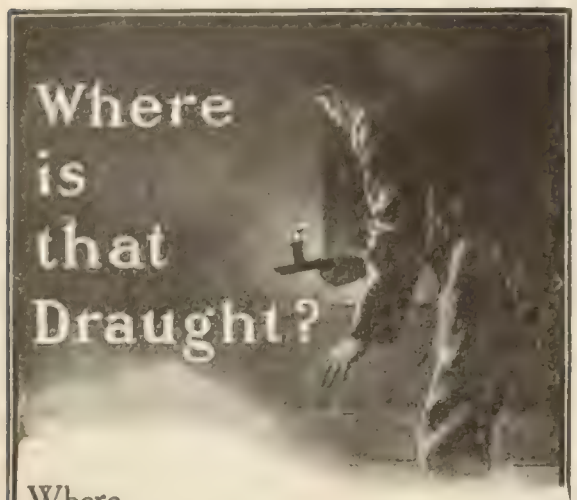

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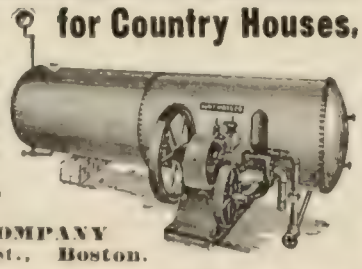

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"F. H. R.," Hampton, Va.—"(1) Why does Shakespeare, in *Cymbeline*, use the singular form *lies* instead of the plural *lie* in the verse:

"Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise
His steeds to water at those springs
On chalic'd flowers that lies."

(2) What is the correct pronunciation of the following: 'Ase' and 'Solvejg' from *Peer Gynt*, and 'Tito Melema' from George Eliot's *Romola?*"

(1) For the sake of rime. This is an instance of poetic license in which the writer takes liberty with fact, form, or language for graphic effect. Shakespeare frequently defied the rules of grammar. (2) Ah-se' ("e" as in they); sol-vîg' ("o" as in not; "i" as in machine); tî'to ("i" as in machine). Me-le'ma (the accented "e" as in they; "a" as in sofa) or (Anglicized) Mel'e-ma.

"J. T. R.," Kansas City, Mo.—The plural of fellow-craft is formed by adding "s" to the second element of the word. Speaking of the individual one should say fellow craftsman; plural, fellow craftsmen.

"G. A. S." Villa Rica, Ga.—*Lingerie* is a French word commonly used for linen articles of dress collectively, but, as used in France, the word has not the restricted sense given to it in the United States—linen articles of dress for women. The word is pronounced lan"zhe"rĭ ("a" as in man, "e" as in over, and "i" as in machine).

"G. B. I.," Laredo, Tex.—"Which is the correct pronunciation Hel-ee'na or Hel'e-na?"

There are two pronunciations and each has its advocates. The name of the chief city of Montana is pronounced Hel'e-na, while that of the island on which Napoleon Bonaparte was held prisoner is pronounced He-lee'na.

"H. L. B." Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word *pogrom* is Russian, and is used to designate a local disturbance, as a riot, pillage, etc., instigated by officials under the direction of the central government. It is to be found in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, Addenda, p. 2168, col. 3 ed. 1908.

"E. W. B.," Gainesville, Fla.—In the sentence you cite the use of "should" and "would" is correct when the meaning is general. When specific, as in the sentence "In order that your spraying next winter shall be most effective, it will be necessary for you to spray several times," "shall" and "will" may be used.

"W. B. L.," Yolande, Ala.—"Have we ood authority for using or omitting the 'a' in the following: 'I am going a-fishing'?"

English literature is full of examples where "a" is correctly used; as Locke's Essay (p. 78) "The soul should be this moment busy a thinking"; Addison wrote "Another falls a ringing a Pescennius Niger"; Dryden "They go a begging to a bankrupt's door," etc. In this use a is not an article, as some grammarians have asserted, but a preposition and the equivalent of to. To go a fishing is the equivalent of the infinitive *to fish*. See Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 231.

"T. P. J.," New York.—"Is there any authority for the use of 'at pains' in the sense of 'find it difficult' or 'give him trouble'?"

"To be at pains" is synonymous with "to take pains," and means trouble, effort, exertion, or care exercised on anything, or in accomplishing or attempting to accomplish something. Dickens, in his postscript to "Our Mutual Friend," wrote "I foresaw that a class of readers would suppose that I was at great pains to conceal exactly what I was at great pains to suggest." We find no authority for the meaning "find it difficult," but that of "give trouble" or "be at trouble" seems the one commonly accepted.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEADLOCK OVER THE RACING BILLS

ALTHO his Presidential candidacy, in spite of earlier rumors of a bolt, has won the indorsement of the New York Republican State Convention, Governor Hughes, in the opinion of political observers, is now at the most critical point in his career. In a sense he has staked his future on his fight to break the deadlock over the bills which he has championed to stop gambling at the race-tracks. That he has suffered a reverse, but not a defeat, by the Senate's tie vote on his pet measures, is the prevailing opinion of the press. He has already met the situation by a message to the legislature again urging these bills, and by an intimation that he will call an extra session to enact them. As another step toward breaking the deadlock he calls for a special election to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Franchot of the Niagara-Orleans district. "The contest," he says, "has only begun"; and "it will continue until the will of the people has been obeyed." In his message—which Senator Grady describes as "impertinent" and Senator McCarren as a failure to "mind his own business"—he states that the refusal of the Senate to "abolish the existing discriminations in favor of race-track gambling" can not be regarded as disposing of the matter, since "the Constitution, with its peremptory mandate, still stands." Speaking before the Lawyers' Club in Buffalo he said, "you can not afford to have an issue between the Constitution of the State and an unscrupulous money power and allow the Constitution to be defeated"; and again, at Watertown, he spoke of the problem as "something more than a matter of morals." Senator McCarren, nevertheless, asserts confidently that the antigambling bills "are dead."

"A certain number of criminals in Albany accepted bribes offered, and a bill against public gambling was beaten," is the New York *Journal's* blunt summing up of the incident; and *The Journal of Commerce* admits that "the most corrupt and disreputable influences were successfully used to determine the vote." "Honest men," says *The Evening Mail*, "read the record with shame and humiliation." It goes on to say:

"The issue is not now confined to the question whether betting shall be continued on our race-tracks, but has broadened out into the more serious question, whether a ring of gamblers can defeat the policies of a Republican governor, of a Republican majority in the Assembly, and of a State constitution framed by a Republican convention and ratified by the people by substantial majorities at the polls. . . . . .

"The battle has not been lost. It has only begun. Governor Hughes will find that an appeal to his party and to the people will have a quick response, and that on the issue as it is now joined—the race-track lobby or the Governor—there will be no uncertain stand of the voters."

"The next month or two," says the Springfield *Republican*, "will be a period of great significance in Governor Hughes's public life, if it reveals him as an executive who can not only take blows, but give them." "Governor Hughes may be depended upon to do what he set out to do, if not to-day, then to-morrow or the next day," predicts the Washington *Herald*, which adds that "the Pat McCarrens at Albany are dealing with no weakling." The Baltimore *News* points to the "splendid compliment to New York's strong executive" manifest in the fact that "nobody looks on the contest as over." What is certain, says the New York *Evening Post*, is that Governor Hughes has not yet exhausted his power, and that he stands ready to exhaust it before giving up the measure.

The New York *Commercial*, however, thinks that if the Governor calls an extra session to continue the contest, "nine-tenths of the people who now admire the man will wonder if he has been bereft of his judgment entirely"; and the Brooklyn *Citizen* deprecates "the coercion systematically employed by the Governor and the supporters of the bills upon the members of the Senate." It even asserts that "on their merits and free from coercion, neither branch of the legislature would even have reported them out of committee." *The Globe* predicts ultimate victory for Governor Hughes, but at the same time offers a word of kindly explanation on behalf of his opponents. To quote:

"It is better to interpret the defeat of the bills sanely and to recognize frankly the kind of influences that must be overcome to secure the passage of reform legislation of this character. A considerable number of persons believe it is an abuse of the police power suddenly to confiscate property which has been invested under existing laws. With others the prejudice against what they deem attempts to make men better by legislation is deep-seated and not altogether without justification. Still others feel the antipathy which always springs up when puritanism seeks to interfere with established popular amusements. Sumptuary and semi-sumptuary legislation run counter to the human instinct that breeds the desire to be let alone. . . . It is foolish for the advocates of the race-track bills to deny that a large public opinion supports race-track gambling, plainly pernicious and removable tho it may be."

Of the proposed special election the New York *Tribune* says:

"A special election in Senator Franchot's district will probably afford a fair opportunity to test the real popular strength of the antigambling issue. The Niagara-Orleans district is close, one county tending to be Democratic and the other to be Republican, and Senator Franchot having carried it by only 750 majority. It is not unlikely that the racing interests will be ready to spend large sums in order to control a special election there, and, probably counting on this, Senators Grady and McCarren are already predicting that its result will be another Democratic senator. But if the antigambling issue has taken such a powerful hold upon the people in the upper part of the State as has been asserted, and as there are some reasons to believe, the result will be the choice of a senator to support the Governor."

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THE REPUBLICAN STAMPEDE FOR TARIFF REVISION

AN amused skepticism is in evidence in the comment of Independent and Democratic papers on the unanimity with which the Republican Presidential candidates are putting themselves on record as tariff revisionists, while the Republican papers have little to say about it. The tariff-reform plank in Mr. Taft's platform caused no surprize, but when Speaker Cannon, the veteran stand-patter, gracefully accepted the Illinois indorsement on a platform similarly equipped, the event was regarded as little short of sensational. Then Vice-President Fairbanks, whom also we have been wont to regard as a stand-patter, stole a march on the others by demanding not only revision, but revision in a hurry. According to the Indiana platform—the tariff plank of which was supposedly written by Mr. Fairbanks himself—revision should be taken in hand by a special session of the present Congress, to be called immediately after the November election. This eclipses the Ohio and Illinois programs which would leave the revision of the tariff to a special session of the Sixty-first Congress, to be convened after the inauguration of the next President.

"Perhaps all this talk in Republican circles about tariff revision is merely for use at the Presidential election," is the suspicious comment of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.). Another Democratic paper, the St. Louis *Republic*, thinks that only Taft, of the three Republican candidates named, is sincere in his advocacy of tariff reform. Thus:

"No gift of clairvoyance or telepathy is needed to read between the lines of Fairbanks's epistle to the Hoosiers that he stands flat-footed on the Cannon tariff platform adopted by the Illinois Republican Convention at Springfield the other day.

"And the Cannon platform is so eloquent in its eulogies of the Dingley Act that its pretended concessions to the Western demand for revision ring false and hollow in the ear of every man who knows the difference between a custom-house and a corner grocery."

To the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) these Republican professions of zeal for tariff revision "bear all the earmarks of a political move, pure and simple." To quote:

"No doubt the President, like many other members of his party, would like to correct some of the tariff abuses and inequalities—if the 'interests' behind the party would permit. Republican revisionists made a great noise in the world not many months ago. It was announced that the stand-patters were on the brink of defeat. It developed, however, that the apparently discomfited element had merely adopted the Fabian policy. Its apparent retreat turned out a victory, for the campaign for revision never progressed further than the oratorical stage. . . . After election the necessity for tariff revision will be far less evident to the party leaders and revision may be postponed for another two years, or another four years, or until popular sentiment forces another resort to the old expedient.

"It should be evident that if the tariff is to be reformed, in the true sense of that word, the work must be done by Democratic votes. Sooner or later the revisionists in the Republican ranks will find this out, and refuse to be longer tricked. It may be hoped that the awakening will come soon, for the need of revision grows more apparent daily. It may also be hoped that the suggestion of a committee or a commission to gather information will be adopted at this session, provided that the membership of that body be chosen with a view to gathering facts, rather than misleading statistics for use of special pleaders. As for the intimation that the Republicans of the next Congress will set about revision promptly and in good faith, we think that may be dismissed as campaign buncombe—unless the voters register their mandate at the polls by voting out the stand-patters and electing in their stead Democrats pledged by their party and personal platforms to early and honest tariff reform."

It is widely admitted that the popular demand for tariff revision has reached a stage where it can not safely be ignored by either party. It is clearly a matter that "worries the Republicans," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.). Even *The American Economist*, the principal organ of the stand-patters, makes this admission:

"Politicians and reformers of a certain sort are bedeviled with the idea that something must be done to the tariff. Present appearances indicate that they will control the action of the Republican Convention so that whichever party wins at the polls, the tariff will be upset."

Mr. Niles, who represents the National Association of Manufacturers in this movement for revision, declares that "the public is fast getting ready to care for itself in this matter, without regard to obstructionists, active or passive." "It seems at last as if the tariff-reformer's day was coming," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.); but the St. Louis *Republic* predicts that "when the tariff is revised, the revision will be done by a Democratic

"HELP! HELP!"
Bush in the New York *World* (Dem.).

"LEAKING? OH, SHE'LL STAY UP UNTIL AFTER ELECTION."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.).

SOME DEMOCRATIC TARIFF JIBES.

ANOTHER MILK STRIKE.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Despatch*.

AN UNAPPRECIATIVE BEAST.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"REPUDIATING AN OLD BILL."

Congress and the act will be signed by a Democratic President, or not at all." The New York *World* (Dem.), on the other hand, is equally certain that "the Dingley Law will be revised by its friends or not at all"; and it adds that "there is far more reason for fearing that the high-tariff Republicans will succeed in raising some of the present duties than that the Democrats can make any sweeping reductions." To quote further in explanation:

"Even if the Democrats should elect the next President and carry the House, the Republicans, through their control of the Senate, would still be in a position to dictate the terms on which the Dingley duties might be changed. The power that they hold through their majority of thirty-one Senators—more than one-third of the total number—is absolute. It is altogether unlikely that it will be withdrawn by any political turnover within the next five years. A really Democratic tariff for revenue only or one savoring of free trade is simply out of the question."

Reviewing the present positions of Taft, Cannon, and Fairbanks on the question of revision, the New York *Journal of Commerce* puts the facts concisely as follows:

"Mr. Taft's Ohio plank declared for revision in a moderate way without putting forward any special feature except that the difference between American and foreign wages in the production of competing commodities must be covered by protective duties, that labor may not suffer nor the standard of living be lowered. . . . Mr. Cannon's Illinois plank had an idea of its own in the minimum and maximum tariff, the former to be for the fullest protection and the latter for retaliation upon any foreign nation that shall presume to discriminate against the United States in any of its tariff arrangements. . . . The Republicans of Indiana . . . have concluded that revision 'would be now beneficial,' and they do not wish to wait any longer than is necessary to carry out their cherished purpose. . . . They would not disturb the Presidential campaign with this issue further than to make their promise, but as soon as the election is over they would have an extraordinary session of the present Congress to do the work, in the mean time securing 'the proper data by experts for intelligent revision.' There would be only about three weeks in which to work before the regular session opened and the latter would last only three months and would be full of appropriation bills and other absorbing tasks."

The New York *Tribune*, which many regard as almost the official organ of the present Administration, dissents from the "Indiana idea," which it treats, nevertheless, with more consideration than does *The Sun*. Says the latter paper: "That there will be sufficient time between the Tuesday after the first Monday in November and the dissolution of the Congress on March 4 for the proper consideration of the appropriation bills, for the general legislation that must be considered, and for the extremely disputatious and delicate job of readjusting scientifically the import duties no man of sense believes." A new Congress, elected on a pledge to revise the tariff, thinks *The Tribune*, "would do the work more thoroughly than a hold-over body not chosen with any such definite mission."

THE LEADING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

THE leading nominee for the Presidency—in point of time—is Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, named by the Populists at St. Louis on April 3, and the chief newspaper interest in his candidacy concerns itself with the number of votes he is likely to draw from the great parties. Practically every paper that comments on it contrasts the great Populist vote of more than a million for Weaver, in 1892, with Watson's 117,000 in 1904, when he ran behind the Socialist and Prohibition candidates. The Populist vote "has gone with Bryan into the Democratic camp," says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), and "has lost whatever strength it may have had as an independent movement." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) treats the Populist history and prospects thus:

"The Populists have had a checkered and eventful history. In 1892 they astonished the country by the vote they rolled up for Weaver. They carried several States, secured legislatures, and captured many Congressional seats. Their popular following reached nearly a million.

"In 1896 the Populist party fused with the Democrats and supported Bryan. It was, therefore, impossible to determine whether they had gained or lost adherents.

"In 1900 the Populists, with the exception of a small middle-of-the-road faction, again fused with and supported Bryan. In 1904 the Populists acted independently, as they would have nothing to do with Parker and the supporters of the 'conservative' Democratic candidate. Their Presidential candidate in that year was Watson, who has just again been nominated by the Populists. His vote, however, was only 117,000, and he was behind the Socialist candidate, Debs.

"Populist leaders say that their party will do much better this year, in spite of the creation of a Hearst national party, the

Independence party, or of the great popularity of the Roosevelt policies with the Republicans and of Bryan's ideas with the Democrats of the West. They deny that recent political developments have had an adverse effect on 'third-party' movements.

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THOMAS E. WATSON,

Who begins running for the Presidency several months ahead of his rivals.

"As to the Populist platform, the principal planks are those which advocate 'greenbackism,' government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, public work for unemployed, and legislation depriving the Federal courts of the power of annulling acts of Congress approved by the Executive. The last-named plank is the conspicuous novelty of the Populist platform, which otherwise does not diverge widely from the eclectic Independence platform."

The most important work of the Populist party, thinks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), has been the forcing of its radical beliefs upon the other parties, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) remarks similarly:

"The first Presidential ticket in the field is that of the party which, without winning a single victory at the polls in the national field, has within the last two decades succeeded in impressing its leading principles and policies upon the platforms of both of the great political organizations. Reviewing the political events since 1892 it is impossible to dispute the fact that the doctrines of Populism, so derided when originally propounded by their authors, have grown to be the foundation-stones of both the Democratic and Republican temples. In 1906, with the leadership of Mr. Bryan, who had already been nominated by a Populist convention, the Democrats appropriated to themselves the leading tenets of the Populistic faith, theretofore opposed as heretical.

"When Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 began to look around for issues on which to lift the Republican party from moribundity and himself to Cæsarism, he appropriated without scruple the campaign thunder which Bryan had borrowed from Jerry Simpson & Company and set himself with fiery zeal to commit Republicanism against the conditions which itself had created and for the program of reform in antagonism to which its record had been made.

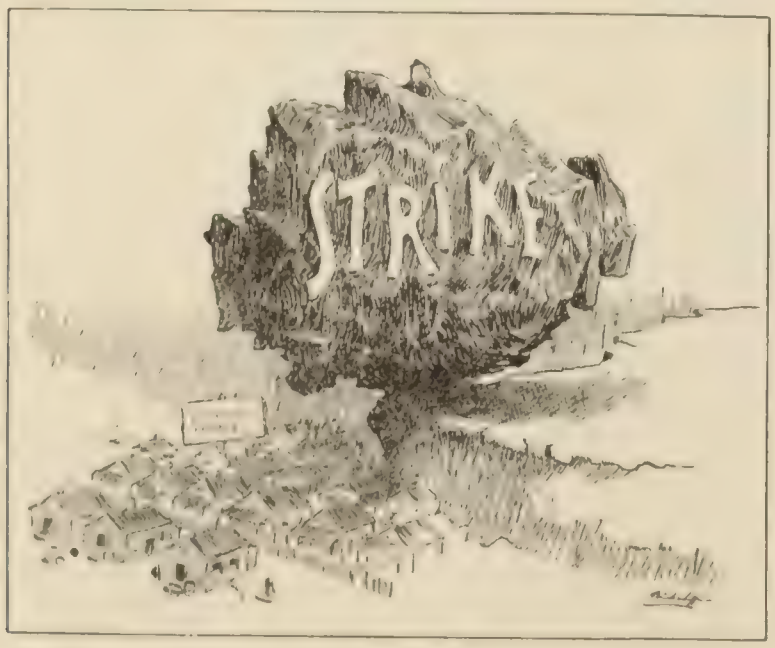
"Bereft of the nurslings of its brain, the Populist party apparently fell into a state of innocuous desuetude. Without an anchorage, its membership drifted here and there, while the leadership made futile efforts to reanimate the denuded corpse but could never rally sufficient forces to achieve a respectable resurrection. It was a sad spectacle of audacious dishonesty strutting proudly into fame, by virtue of enforced loan on the one hand and downright larceny on the other, while the real owners of the royal robes staggered in the background, their claims unnoticed and their wrongs forgotten."

LABOR AND CAPITAL BURNISHING THEIR WEAPONS

SECRETARY TAFT, in a recent Chicago speech, very positively predicts "a gigantic controversy between labor and capital," which, when it comes, "will decide once for all how capital and labor shall share the joint profits which they create." According to the Chicago *Socialist*, "it does not take prophetic power to foresee that a wholesale attack upon organized labor will be made in the near future"; and if Mr. Samuel Gompers truly represents the interests in whose behalf he speaks, the spirit and intentions of organized labor are no less militant than those attributed to capital. At a hearing of the Judiciary Committee of the House on the Hepburn amendments to the Antitrust Law, Mr. Gompers declared that "if Congress does not pass laws legalizing unions, granting explicitly the right to strike, and in general a right to be active through organization in our own interests, there will spring up in this country as our successors secret organizations, bound by oath to the service of the cause of labor and to the fight we have already waged." He went on to explain that such secret organizations would be inevitably less careful and conservative than the present labor unions which are conducted in the open; "and that fact," he said, "sounds the warning for the ears of Congress." In the same threatening vein he continued:

"The Antitrust law as interpreted by the Supreme Court would cause the workingman of this country a retrogression of fifty years. There stand before us two things—the law and the country's industry. If one must go, industry can not. The law must be amended or ended. The workingman can't wait much longer. Labor will hold men and parties accountable for the delay."

Most of the "capitalistic" papers reduce Mr. Gompers's rather vague phrases to a demand for the legalization of the boycott. According to many of these papers the Hepburn amendments to the Antitrust Law would have this very effect. Even among the

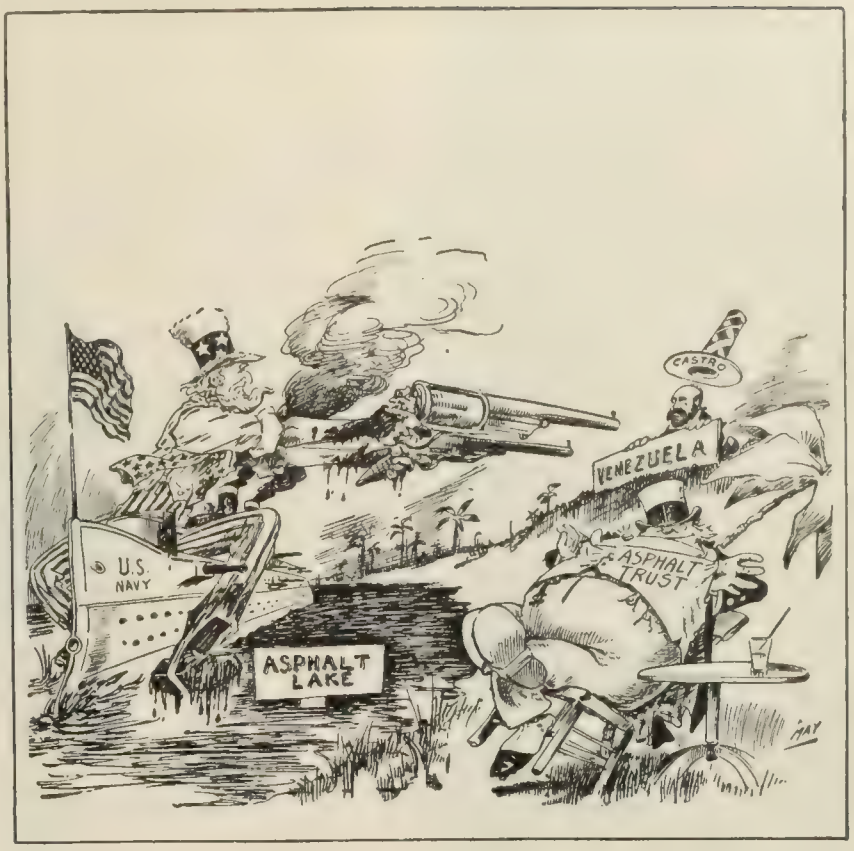


WHERE IT WILL FALL THE HEAVIEST.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

HOW LONG WILL THE CONSUMER STAND IT?
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

THE STRIKE AND THE STRICKEN.

THE VENEZUELAN SITUATION.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*



ASPHALT TRUST—"I've got a white man a-working for me."
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

EXCITING TIMES IN VENEZUELA.

labor press we find *The Journal of the Knights of Labor* (Washington, D. C.) taking this view of the proposed legislation which Mr. Gompers champions. We read:

"That it is class legislation is proven beyond any question of doubt. The law can not be amended and held to be constitutional if the amendment recognizes the right of members of labor organizations to interfere with a person, firm, or corporation's business through a boycott."

Labor, of St. Louis, on the other hand, is quite unabashed in its defense of the boycott, both in principle and in practise. To quote in part:

"The American Revolution started with a campaign of boycotting. How those British rulers hated the American boycott!

"Organized labor of America can not be fooled on this proposition. The boycott is ours. It is American. It is hated by the enemies of the labor movement, hence it must be a good thing for the working people.

"Ere long the boycott will be extended to the political field. The union men and women will boycott the capitalist politicians out of business and elect their own men into Congress and legislatures, men and women who know what the labor movement stands for, and who know the aims of the Socialist party in this great movement for labor's emancipation."

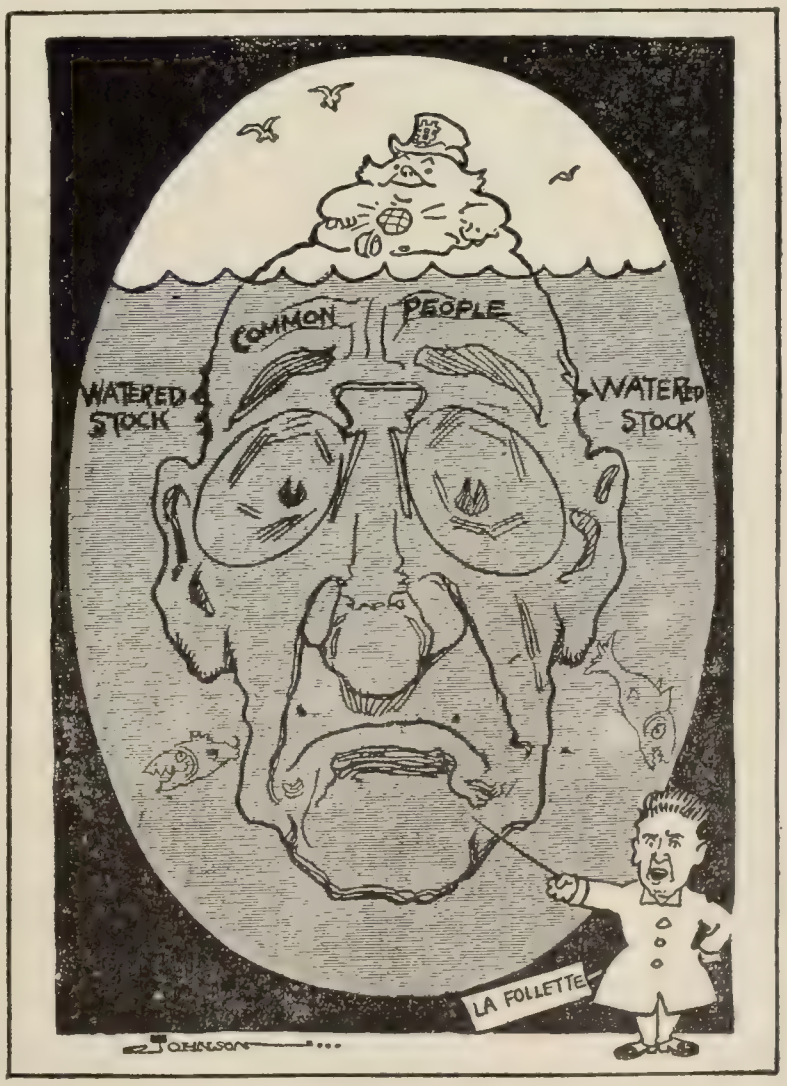
The rights that Mr. Gompers demands in the name of labor—the right to combine for lawful ends, and to strike—are rights already enjoyed by it. "The only change recently made," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is to decide, as the Supreme Court has at last done, that boycotting is illegal under the Sherman Act as it always has been at common law." Says the same paper:

"Mr. Gompers refers to the boycott as one of the indispensable 'weapons' of organized labor. Of course, he means peaceful weapons; but it is clear that a 'peaceful' boycott might as directly destroy a man's property as if enemies had burned down his factories. If the Standard Oil Company combines to ruin a small competitor, organized labor cries out on it, and approves the law whose aim is to punish it; but when the same even-handed justice is applied by the courts to the ruinous acts of laboring men in combination, Mr. Gompers would have us believe that the heavens are about to fall. . . . . .

"Certainly, laboring men are entitled to back up their views with their ballots. But neither by their ballots nor in any other way can they set themselves up as a class privileged to do with impunity what in other men is a crime. On this fundamental of democratic citizenship the President firmly takes his stand. Secretary Taft is equally explicit. Mr. Bryan has not found it convenient to declare his position."

Reverting to the threat to organize under oath-bound secrecy, *The Post* remarks ironically: "Imagine Mr. Gompers compelled to operate and orate only in secret! Such a scheme would be clearly unconstitutional as inflicting upon him a cruel and unusual punishment." The Providence *Journal*, indignant over Mr. Gompers's words, exclaims angrily:

"No more impudent language toward the law-making body of the



THE WEALTH-BERG.
(As demonstrated by Prof. La Follette.)
Are you above or below the water-line?
—Johnson in the New York *American.*

The White Man's Burden.

THE REAL BLACK HAND.

SPEAKING OF VICE—

PREACHING PROHIBITION BY POSTCARDS.

—Drawn by May for the Patriotic Postcard Co., Saginaw, Mich.

nation could be imagined. Mr. Gompers is obviously so drunk with power that he really thinks a minority of the workers of the country can dictate to all the rest. There must be many union men who dissent from this preposterous view."

Referring to Mr. Gompers's principal grievance, the application of the Antitrust Law to labor organizations, the New York *Times* remarks:

"There is a certain sardonic satisfaction in the fact that labor is caught in the net laid for capital, but not for that reason would the public see both embarrassed in their beneficial activities. Repeatedly we have criticized statutory condemnation of reasonable combinations, but not for that reason can we approve statutory condonation of unreasonable combinations, and that is what Mr. Gompers asks for.

"Mr. Gompers errs when he says that there is any desire to interfere with the 'inherent right of workmen going on strike in protection of their rights and their very lives.' Nothing need be said upon the point that trade-unionists' lives are in danger from either the law or non-unionists. Neither is it true that any law takes from those for whom Mr. Gompers speaks any right to oppress others, as by boycotts, black-lists, and the violence which so frequently accompanies strikes. Labor never had such rights."

"The question recurs," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "precisely what do the labor leaders want to be allowed to do that they may not legally do to-day?" And it continues:

"Their coadjutors of the National Civic Federation, while disclaiming all intention of making boycotting lawful, support the clause of the Hepburn Bill relating to trade disputes for the purpose of quieting the fears of organized labor 'lest even strikes and labor-unions and trade agreements may be declared illegal under the Sherman Antitrust Act as in restraint of trade.' The excellent gentlemen who are trying to show that there is nothing in the demands of labor which the intelligent and fair-minded capitalist may not approve are somewhat overconfident of the effect of rational concessions on the minds of the labor leaders. Mr. Gompers in his 'address to workers' has declared that under the Supreme Court decision applying the Sherman law to labor combinations 'every normal, peaceful, and helpful activity of the workers, whether exercised individually or in association, may be construed as a conspiracy or a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and punished by fine and imprisonment, or both, and damages may be inflicted to the extent of each individual's possessions.' The misstatement is so gross and palpable as to suggest that Mr. Gompers underrates the intelligence of the audience to which it is addrest. In any case it is hardly possible to insist too strongly on the contempt for truth and fairness of the man who promulgates it. It is an obvious waste of time on the part of a body like the National Civic Federation to attempt to play the rôle of reconciler between capital and labor, when one of the most responsible and capable of labor-leaders is constrained to invent a purely imaginary grievance for no other apparent purpose than to fire the hearts of his followers and display his own zeal in the cause of labor."

THE GROWING INTEREST IN PROHIBITION

"IS the movement for the prohibition or strict regulation of the traffic in liquor to become a factor in national politics?" asks *The Wall Street Journal* in an editorial on the growing strength of Prohibition sentiment in the United States. This brings into prominence a question which the press have gradually been preparing for. Altho the popular vote for Prohibition candidates in Presidential elections, as this writer points out, has never amounted to more than a fraction of the total vote, and has never polled a single vote in the electoral college, *The Journal* believes the fact significant that the "Prohibition vote in 1884, altho amounting to only 151,000, was sufficient to prevent the election of Blaine." With this in mind, the editorial writer asks "if it is now likely that either of the two parties in their platforms this year will at last make some recognition of the Prohibition movement." We read further:

"The idea has lately been thrown out that inasmuch as the Prohibition movement has spread most rapidly in the Democratic States of the South, Mr. Bryan would have inserted in the Democratic platform at Denver at least some slight reference to the subject that would be in the nature of giving encouragement to the Prohibition movement and thus of attracting the votes of Prohibitionists, North as well as South, to the Democratic party."

The New York *World*, in commenting upon the recent elections in Illinois, which voted out more than 1,000 saloons in that State alone, sees something eminently picturesque and inspiring in the movement. "This is campaigning of a kind which has had no parallel since abolition times," it states, and it believes that "the spirit of '76 appears to have cropped out among those who have enlisted to conquer the demon rum." In speaking further of Illinois and the West we read:

"Nearly one-third of the State is now 'dry.' Several hundred Nebraska townships and nineteen out of thirty-five towns in

Colorado voted against saloons. In Michigan on Monday the anti-saloon vote won in ten out of fourteen counties.

"The progress of the Prohibition wave through the States of the Middle West is not less remarkable than its sweep of the South. In local option the opponents of the saloon have found their most effective weapon. It yet retains its hold in the cities. But the almost uniform fate of the saloon when presented as a local issue in the country districts raises the expectation that it will eventually succumb to the more slowly aroused moral sentiment of the larger centers of population.

"A noteworthy feature of the antisaloon crusade in the West, as was the case in the South, is the active participation of women. The Illinois church choirs in white singing before the saloon-doors, the processions of Sunday-school children, the solicitation of votes by women and their use of their carriages to convey voters to the polls, the ringing of church-bells, the prayers, the doxology sung on street-corners, . . . a Primrose League canvass or the suffragettes storming the doors of Parliament exhibit no more spectacular electoral tactics."

Literature on the "wet" side of the Prohibition movement has recently been added to by a very ingenious article by Gustave Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (April). Mr. Pabst sees grave danger of imperiling the will-power of the nation should the good that comes from fighting the temptation for liquor be entirely eliminated. "Shall men rely on their strength of character, finding temperance in their will-power," he asks, "or shall they, as a nation, confess defeat and put upon themselves a strait-jacket to make up for their lack of character, and forever dispense with the exercise of will?" "The question at issue," he continues, "is not as to the propriety of combating drunkenness," but "whether the Prohibitionists are right in their assertion that all use of drinks containing alcohol is sinful." As he puts it:

"I speak for the great majority of thinking, earnest men—the average citizens—for law-makers, scientists, and physicians, when I assert that humanity will develop by exercise of the will in the future as in the past, and that it will not develop through coercion or confession of failure. A vast majority of all the successful men and of all the successful nations in the world are moderate drinkers of light wines or beers. And it is a fact that in those countries where such light wines or beers are drunk exclusively there is little or no drunkenness—much less than in those that spasmodically, and by legal coercion, aim at absolute prohibition. . . . Germany, Great Britain, and our own country do not lag behind in the world's competition. Among Mohammedans, the Turks especially, we can study the effects of legal prohibition. It seemed wise to their prophet to substitute an iron law for the human will. What figure do the Mohammedans cut in the world to-day? They are a race of prohibitionists, and we hear of them only by the reports of outrages, fanatical murders, and massacres that come to us from time to time, or from tragedies in their harems where women are slaves. Has prohibition, with them, meant moral uplift?"

"Temperance is civilization and intelligence. Prohibition is tyranny," the writer continues epigrammatically, emphasizing the danger of so limiting men's opportunities by prohibitory laws "that they may no longer choose for themselves between right and wrong."

To quote further:

"Can we conceive of a weaker and flabbier being than a man growing to maturity in a State which had removed all temptation to evil? The success of the Prohibitionists in their efforts to enact local-option laws, which, as admitted by them, are only a stepping-stone to absolute Prohibition, would put and keep swaddling-clothes upon humanity until, from constricion, it must finally perish. Teach a child in infancy to use properly its muscles as well as its brain, and a foundation for self-development, self-reliance, and self-control is laid. Put its body into a steel-and-leather jacket—which would do for that body what the Prohibition law would do for the will—and you will make the child sit up straight at once, but it won't amount to much in the long run. Better teach that child to sit up with the aid of its own backbone. That is the principle upon which humanity has grown thus far, and upon which the future of the race will be built. As Goethe has truthfully said, the best government is that which teaches us to govern ourselves."

GUSTAVE PABST.

"Temperance is civilization and intelligence; prohibition is tyranny," he says. He believes that "the success of the Prohibitionists would put and keep swaddling-clothes upon humanity until, from constriction, it must finally perish."

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PROHIBITION PROSPECTS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Daily News*.

THE NEGRO IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN

IN half-a-dozen important Northern States between the Mississippi and Hudson Rivers the balance of political power in close elections is held by the colored voter, the Washington correspondents are pointing out, and there is a possibility that he may exercise his power this year. This possibility gives a very decided significance to the "National Political Convention of Negroes" which met in Philadelphia last week and resolved to swing the negro vote to the Democratic party if Taft or Roosevelt is nominated. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in its news columns, says of this convention, which comprized delegates from twenty-five States:

"The result of the sessions here was the formation of a national organization, the outlining of a campaign against the nomination of either Taft or Roosevelt by the Republicans, in which eight hundred and fifty stump speakers will take part, and the making of a promise to the Democratic party that the majority of the 1,000,000 negro voters of the country will support Bryan if either Taft or Roosevelt is nominated.

"Representatives of the African race in twenty-five States came to assist in a bitter fight against the President and Secretary of War 'because of their attitude and acts growing out of the

Brownsville raid.' It was a Foraker convention and he was indorsed for the Presidency and hailed as 'the negro's friend.'"

One striking paragraph in the convention's resolutions runs thus:

"Secretary Taft sees a turn for the better in our Southern disfranchisement laws. In that he is not different from Vardaman and Tillman. He has justified President Roosevelt's rash outrage in discharging our soldiers without honor and without trial. Even Tillman has not done this. President Roosevelt's act in discharging those soldiers without trial was a cruel injustice."

This sentiment is shared by the Chicago *Conservator* (Afro-Am.), which declares:

"We never before heard so many negroes swear that they will vote for Bryan if Taft is nominated. And they mean it. The common negro is aroused. He has no hopes of office and is not for sale. He would as soon be imposed upon by Vardaman and Tillman as by Roosevelt and Taft. In fact, he is willing to take some punishment in order to punish his betrayers."

Another negro organ, the Philadelphia *Tribune*, declares, in a long and strong editorial which is quoted with approval by the Richmond *Reformer* (Afro-Am.):

"For this one time, if never before, the negro is united against any man brought out by the Administration. So greatly are they opposed to Taft that if he is nominated, he will not be elected. The negroes will vote for any candidate in preference to Roosevelt or Taft, Vardaman and Tillman not excepted.

"It is a dangerous precedent to insult and treat with indignity ten million negroes, as has been done by the Roosevelt Administration. . . . How could any reasonable thinking person expect the negroes of this country to support Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, if nominated? . . . Mr. Roosevelt is playing a deep game of politics, in which he will find himself coming to grief before long. . . . His injustice done to this battalion will not down, nor will his new zeal appease us. The Afro-American vote is against him."

On the other side may be quoted, however, the New York *Age*, the leading organ of the colored race in this country. It says:

"While some are advising the negro voters to bolt the Republican party and support a Democrat at the coming Presidential election, President Roosevelt is recognizing the negro in a way that no other President of the United States has ever done. His recent recognition of merit and fitness was the appointment of Mr. S. Laing Williams, of Chicago, as United States Attorney to take charge of the Bureau of Emigration for that section of the country.

"No President has ever appointed so many colored men to prominent Federal positions in the Northern States. No other President has had the courage to appoint negroes to Federal positions in such cities as New York, Chicago, and Boston."

The same organ says of Secretary Taft:

"The negroes of this country have no better friend in public life to-day than William H. Taft. Judging from all that he has done and all that he has said in their behalf and in behalf of the dark races for whom he has acted and spoken, no man is more entitled to their gratitude than he is."

MAMMON AS PEACEMAKER

THE picture of the Dove of Peace feeding contentedly from the hand of Mammon, while slightly beyond the imagination of the old masters, and hardly according to the tradition of song and story, is, nevertheless, not lacking in human interest. Just when Peace Conferences, world evangelical conventions, and the like stept aside to let what has heretofore been known as the devil's goodman Friday, try his hand, is not stated, but if the convincing article on the financial brotherhood of man in *Collier's Weekly* is true, he has wrought well. If this theory be proven, then bard and poetaster, scribe and universal-peace agitators stand in grave danger of being forced to hang their harps and other highly commendable paraphernalia upon the trees to join the already overcrowded army of the unemployed.

Mr. Moffett, the writer in *Collier's*, explains his theory in part as follows:

"The great Powers of Europe have succeeded in keeping their hands off each others' throats longer than they ever did in their whole previous history, and it is quite possible that they may never fight again.

"What does this mean? Are religion and philanthropy taking possession of the chancelleries of the world? It seems hard to believe it. There never was a time when the aspirations of most of the Powers were more frankly commercial. Perhaps Mammon is doing something for humanity after all.

"Formerly when one country fought another it was 'wo to the vanquished.' As an invading army seared its way through fields and towns, trampling down crops and burning houses, it was the enemy's property it was destroying. When merchant ships were sunk at sea, the loss fell upon the nation whose people owned them. But now the strands of ownership are laced around the world. Every nation is a part proprietor of every other. Not long ago one of the magazines shudderingly pictured the horrors of a German bombardment of New York. If such a catastrophe should occur every shell would knock a hole in the dividends of a German corporation. German banks, insurance, steamship, and trading companies are heavily interested in New York real estate. The shares of American railroad, public-service, and industrial corporations are largely held in Germany. If a merchant ship were sunk at sea, the loss would fall not upon the owners, but upon underwriters, who might be of any nationality. Even the war weapons of almost every civilized country in the world have been paid for by bonds which are held everywhere. So America has helped to build battle-ships for Japan, and England has helped to provide rapid-firing field-guns for a possible German army of invasion. And when there is talk of war between the United States and Japan some of the first sufferers are American holders of Japanese bonds, who see a point or two knocked off the price of their securities in the market. If the danger seemed to be really acute, loans on these securities would be called, and Wall Street would suffer in all its nerves in sympathy with the distress of Tokyo."

"Capital is the one truly international force of the modern world," the writer continues. "In the Middle Ages," he affirms, "the Church stood above kings; now the rulers of kings are the cosmopolitan financiers." To quote further:

"The universalizing of business which has already so profoundly influenced the relations of the peoples of the world is only in its infancy, but its development has gone far enough in some directions to show what may be expected in all. The Standard Oil Company and the Russian Oil Trust have divided the globe into two petroleum hemispheres. No doubt that business will soon belong to a single corporation. The lines of the great English cable combination girdle the earth. Wireless telegraphy is carried on by companies whose sphere of action is the world. The sleeping-cars of Europe and Asia are run by a single international company. As business in all countries passes more and more out of the control of individuals and into that of corporations, whose shares flit from hand to hand and from nation to nation in the markets, we may expect to see the field of ownership steadily broaden until the nationality of a company counts for no more than the fact now counts that it is domiciled in New Jersey. When that time comes the brotherhood of man, which missionaries have been vainly preaching for nineteen hundred years, will have become in a business sense an accomplished fact. It will no longer make any difference whether a nation is strong or weak, invader or invaded. The wounds of one will be the wounds of all, and all alike will have to pay for war's destruction, wherever it may fall."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NONE of the married delegates will go to Chicago uninstructed.—*Ohio State Journal*.

HOME rule is coming to Ireland, but it is not violating the speed limit.—*Toledo Blade*.

THE North Pole is said to be shifting, but Fairbanks remains in the party.—*New York American*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER

THE new Prime Minister who is to succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appears to be a very different person from his genial, good-natured, and extremely popular predecessor. Mr. Asquith is not the "*persona gratissima* to all" that the London *Daily Telegram* styles Sir Henry. Politically speaking he may be almost termed an aristocratic democrat, or a democratic aristocrat. This impression is conveyed by his personal appearance. He is, even in looks, somewhat young to succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a veteran of seventy-one. The new Prime Minister was born in 1852 and is therefore fifty-six years of age. He has been a much-caricatured man, and is described in the Paris papers as "wearing trousers that are too large for him and coats that are too small." "His aspect is forbidding," we are told. "He is too unsympathetic to please the crowd and too stiff to get on well with his colleagues. Many may be his virtues, but personal magnetism is not one of them. Slight, of medium height, pale, cold, and distinguished-looking, he presents a profile which recalls Montesquieu; his blue eye is piercing, his mouth thin and pinched, his attitude somewhat reserved and haughty. Such without flattery is the portrait of the Liberal leader."

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HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH,

The new Premier. The worst charge against him seems to be that his clothes do not fit, which is not considered a serious matter, in London.

He will have a hard row to hoe, we learn from the London papers. Thus *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), a Conservative organ, remarks of the failure of the present Liberal ministry to carry many measures and the extreme character of such proposals as they have favored:

"Obviously, the Government's drastic proposals have succeeded in antagonizing all sorts and conditions of men, and in alarming 'property' in a marked degree. Nor can the Government pretend to be surprized by this inevitable consequence of their action and inaction. They have pandered to fanaticism and toyed with Socialism, and they are now reaping their reward. But they are between the devil and the deep sea. To retrace their steps, abandon their heroic measures, and adopt a milk-and-water policy would only mean the exchange of one antagonism for another. Where it is quite as dangerous to go backward as to press forward it becomes the less difficult to play the hero, even tho the martyr's crown be the end of the affair. We do not expect Liberalism to abandon its measures or its pretensions, tho it is obvious that Mr. Asquith is to be a less complaisant and more vertebrate leader of a party than his chief, whose illness makes us all sad and sorry."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. (Liberal), in his *P. T. O.* (London) prophesies great things of Mr. Asquith. Writing in the familiar, anecdotal style which can come only from personal acquaintance with the things and events touched upon, this second Labouchère speaks as follows of the promise shown by the new premier:

"He is a proof and an instance of what I have so often seen in the House of Commons—namely, how a man is never able to show what real stuff there is in him until the occasion comes which gives him the opportunity of revealing his powers. In the first session he was rarely seen on the Treasury Bench; there was abundant excuse for his absence, for he had just taken the tremendous responsibilities and work of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But people shook their heads, and thought Asquith was losing his chance; for not to be constantly in evidence in the House of Commons is to lose ground. There is no place in the world where the saying, 'Out of sight, out of mind,' has more powerful application. This year the very opposite describes Mr. Asquith's appearances. He is not in the House when he is not wanted; but he is always there when he is. He answers questions at question-time; and in that sharp terse way which suggests the click of a lock as it is turned; and gives to the interrogator—especially if he belong to the ranks of the enemy—the unpleasant idea that a door has been shut in his impertinent and foolish face. And whenever there is a debate on any subject of general policy—whether on the Army or the Navy—Mr. Asquith is also there, ready to meet even Mr. Balfour on the question of naval or military policy, and to state the general view of the Government as a whole. The shadow of coming greatness is already around Mr. Asquith's head; and in a few weeks of temporary leadership he has shown to all the world that when his hour comes he is ready and fit for it."

By no means such a favorable description of this rising statesman is given in the Conservative *National Review* (London) which almost predicts that the Liberal party under his leadership will share the fate of "Korah and his company." Thus we read the following jeremiad:

"Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894 and the disappointment of the Radicals at Lord Rosebery becoming Prime Minister over the head of Sir William Harcourt demoralized the Liberal party internally, and hastened its downfall. To-day it is the impending retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from the Premiership, to be succeeded inevitably by Mr. Asquith, that will deal a heavier blow at Liberalism than did even Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894. For Mr. Asquith is a Whig of Whigs, a cold, bureaucratic type of politician: just as hateful to the Radicals as an Imperialist who supported the South African War as he is hateful to Imperialists for acquiescing in a 'Pro-Boer' settlement; hateful to Labor men and social reformers as an apostle of *laissez faire;* hateful to women suffragists for his unconcealed dislike of their cause. Mr. Asquith's academic indifference to popular needs and aspirations has been shown many a time.

BRITAIN'S TWO-POWER NAVAL STANDARD.

EDWARD—"Isn't it extrawd'n'ry! when I'm on shore I am smaller than any of you. At sea I'm double your size!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin.)

"It is Mr. Asquith who is fated to lead the Liberal party to its coming destruction, as Lord Rosebery led it in '95. And as Lord Rosebery has now gracefully retired from the party whose ranks he once adorned, to become a nebulous, no-party personage, so Mr. Asquith too may pass into the void when the ruin of his party is complete."

BRITISH CRITICISM OF CANADA

THE English critic and publicist in his Fleet-Street throne surveys mankind from China to Peru and fearlessly hurls his invectives against everything that does not square with the ideals cherished within sound of the Bowbells. Sometimes he contents himself with clever tirades against the United States and its so-called plutocracy. Sometimes the thankless stepmother rails against her own child. America will read without in the least degree taking the position of *tertius gaudens* the essay which Mr. Harold Begbie has recently published in the London *Daily Chronicle*. As is well known, Mr. Begbie is one of the most observant and brilliant of London journalists, yet he finds "no Milton-minded men in Canada, no captains and fuglemen whose moral grandeur and fervor of imagination exalt the nation and throw a glamour about its destiny." This writer seems to be tormented by his disillusionment. Canada, he mournfully announces, has disappointed him, and he observes:

"She speaks to us in no solemn and majestic tongue. She sings to us with no lyrical sweetness. In the dawn streaming with increasing brightness on her path, she sees no outline of the Throne of God, she hears no quiring of the young-eyed cherubim. She is conscious of the greatness of her future, but that greatness is all of the market-place and the wharf. She goes forward to take her inheritance not with hymn and song, but with the grim masterfulness of a merchant entering his counting-house."

This youthful country, "whose brow is bright with the dawn, who moves with strength on the mountains," has no great men. Yet naturally enough, says Mr. Begbie, when he went there he and his fellow travelers expected to find "the statesmanship of a Moses, the prophecy of an Isaiah, and the rejoicing poetry of a Shakespeare." They looked for "inspiration" and demanded "glory." But they found neither. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not answer this writer's anticipations and we read the following description of this brilliant orator and clever statesman, which seems almost "to damn with faint praise" its subject:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a good man and a dexterous politician. He is not a great man. He can not trust himself to make the righteous and passionate appeal to the nation which would rid it forever of its corrupt and abominable politicians He dismisses ministers whose iniquity is brought home to them; his own virtue is known to the people; his incorruptibility is accepted by Englishmen and Frenchmen; but he has nothing of that Gladstonian passion for honor and purity which can sway multitudes and set a whole nation in the way of righteousness. His long, lean, ash-colored Egyptian face reminds one, when it is animated by his rhetoric, of Henry Irving, and when it is sphinx-like in repose, of Benjamin Disraeli. Like these two men he is a picturesque orator, an adroit politician. He uses events, he does not make them; he watches opportunity, he does not fashion destiny. Fortunate is it for Canada that among so many base and pliant politicians there should be this central pillar of honesty and self-respect; but happier would it be for her, and for us, if the chief pilot of her fortunes had the lofty soul of a Milton and the spacious mind of a Garibaldi."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN HAITI

SPEAKING of Haiti and the intervention of foreign war-ships on behalf of foreign refugees and foreign interests, the leading newspaper of France, the Paris *Temps*, discusses the Monroe Doctrine as applied to Haiti, in which island it admits the United States has more at stake than any other nationality. The Monroe Doctrine is simply the application on this side of the Atlantic of principles which France herself asserts with regard to Africa, and while not recognized in international law, it is allowed to be both equitable and convenient. Speaking of the development of the doctrine this calm and reasonable organ observes:

THE HAITIAN ARMY ON THE MARCH.

"The Monroe Doctrine is to-day a more living thing in the United States than it has ever been. It has undergone a process of evolution which has not resulted in narrowing its scope but in rendering it wider and yet more precise. At its origin it was purely negative and may be thus formulated: The United States will not permit European Powers to make territorial accessions in the New World. The principle has remained unchanged, but in process of time has developed certain corollaries. The United States at the present day does not fear that new European colonies will be founded in America, and in all sincerity respects the integrity of those already existing. But the enormous progress of American power, as well as the persistent anarchy from which several South American States are suffering, has determined the Government at Washington to give the Monroe Doctrine a definition more comprehensive."

This definition includes the assertion of authority over the other states of the continent in case they do not behave themselves. The United States, says this writer, has undertaken to police the New World as France is policing Northwest Africa. While not

suffering European Powers to exercise coercion in this hemisphere, the American Government "has notified the Latin and insular republics that they must stand by their international obligations. If they do not, they will be made to feel the weight of the 'big stick,' the policeman's baton which will soon bring them to reason."

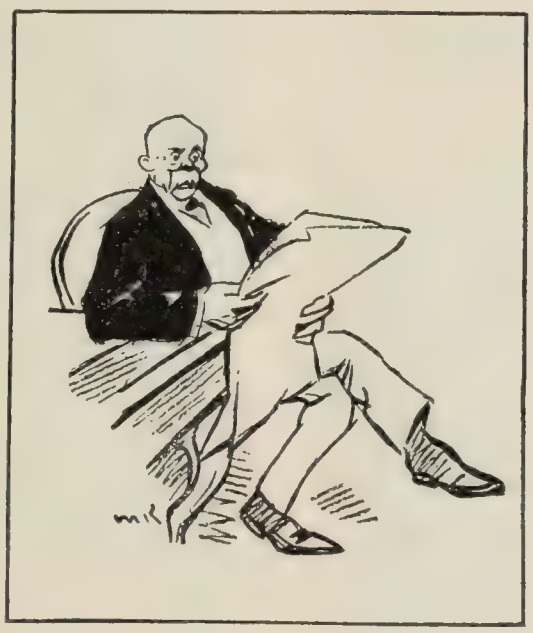
The *Temps* does not think the United States has any reason for acting single-handed, at least under present conditions, in the matter of Haiti. Thus we read:

GEN. JEAN JUMEAU.

Executed at Marchand by court martial on account of his conspiracy against the government.

"Affairs in Haiti do not at this moment call for the isolated intervention of America. The Powers have decided to preserve the lives of certain refugees and to see that the right of asylum be respected in their several legations. They have not dreamed of making any military movement on shore. If they had thought such action necessary, they would have been justified in taking it. As far as we are concerned, we have taken pains spontaneously to apprize Washington of the limits of our intervention. We are determined to defend our interests, but we feel quite sure that we can defend them without in the least degree wounding the national susceptibilities as involved in the Monroe Doctrine, which we can understand better, perhaps, than any other nation."

For France also depends upon a sort of European Monroe Doctrine which the United States has allowed and respected just as France acknowledges the Monroe Doctrine in the New World. France has been permitted to land an army in Africa, where England and Germany, not to mention Belgium, have interests, and the representatives of the Powers at Algeciras acknowledged the reasonableness of her claim for an opportunity of restoring order, and policing a country which is, like Algeria and the Sahara, a virtual portion of her Empire. In the words of the *Temps:*



THE TERROR OF HAITI.

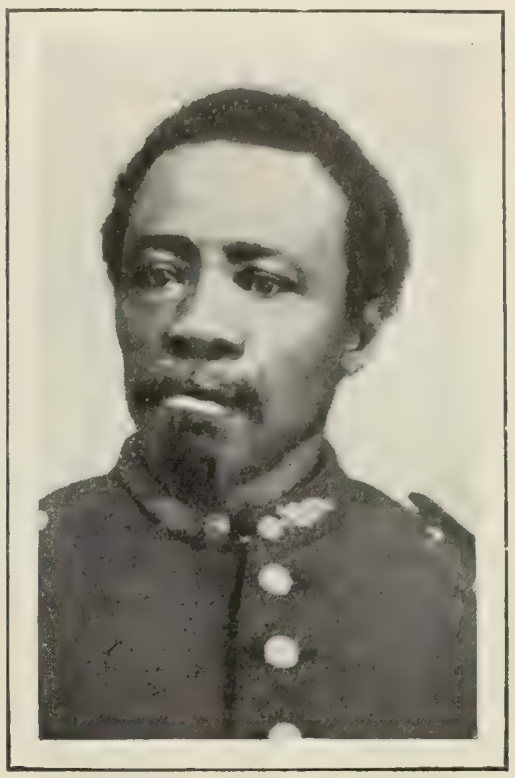
CLEMENCEAU—"This Nord-Alexis is my man. He shoots all his adversaries. If I could only shoot Combes!"

—*Rire* (Paris).

"This doctrine safeguards to America certain vital interests, such as we have also had at stake in Morocco. When we begged of Europe to permit us to carry out certain reforms and to establish order in the Shereefian Empire we felt we were making a claim which could not be styled a legal right. It was sufficient that the interests of France compelled us to take such a step, which was justified by equity, if not by law. France's position in this matter was recognized and approved by the United States, as well as by Europe, at the time of the Perdicaris incident and at Algeciras. . . . All that the United States desires is that Europe should recognize the fact that their Government has in the New World 'special interests' such as that Government recognizes that France has in South and West Africa. The parceling out among the nations of geographical areas is accomplished on the principle of give and take. Every Power sets up its Monroe Doctrine in some quarter of the globe. It would be wise if every government recognized this fact and acted accordingly, as both Paris and Washington do, to the reciprocal benefit of both nations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN "LOVE OF PUBLICITY"

AMERICANS certainly can not complain that they live unnoticed by the European press. French, German, and English journalists vie with one another in giving their impressions of American cities, American buildings, and American society. They write columns over the marriage of an American millionaire, they grow almost hysterical when a Hungarian count takes a bride in New York, and now that a member of the Italian royal family is said to be seeking a wife from the family of an American Senator they writhe in transports of excitement. And while they recount every detail and dwell upon every little point, they maintain that the fuss is all being made by American reporters, and, as a writer in a recent number of the London *Daily Chronicle* declares, it all springs from America's "love of publicity," which is thus dwelt upon:



GENERAL MERISIER.

One of the conspirators against the government who was beheaded at Jacmel. His two sons were also executed, not because of conspiracy, but on account of personal hatred on the part of General Berruet, commandant of the province of Jacmel.

"America, I have always thought, is never more American than when gorging herself on the details of an event of this kind. On all personal matters she is the most voluble, volatile, ingenuous, and shameless of nations. One recalls the inferno of publicity into which Miss Roosevelt was cast at the time of her marriage. One remembers the convulsions of New York as it endeavored to ascertain whether the widow of an American financier had or had not remarried. One goes back to President Cleveland's wedding, and the pavilion erected by the reporters almost on the doorstep of the house in which the honeymoon was passed.

"This is the sort of thing the American public loves. It can not conceive a social condition in which it would be deprived of the exquisiteness of these pleasures. Subjects that in London form the topic of conversation in Bloomsbury boarding-houses, and in them alone, are caught up by all classes of New Yorkers and argued over in a nine-days' frenzy of debate. The real trouble with America is that it is all Bloomsbury—a Bloomsbury that recognizes no limits or reserves and carries every obstacle by popular assault."

This publicity, this invasion of privacy, we are informed, is all-pervading. One would think that Martin Chuzzlewit, or Charles Dickens in his *salade* days, had written the following:

"Nor is it only in the field of social gossip that America insists upon and always obtains the fullest publicity. Its Government lives in a glass house, with all the electric lights turned on, the blinds up, and a reporter at each window, if not at each keyhole. The pros and cons of every *cause célèbre* are threshed out in the press long before they are brought before the courts. The most unpopular man I ever encountered in America was an Englishman

who had had the audacity to surround his 'place' on the outskirts of Chicago with a high brick wall. High brick walls are bitterly resented as undemocratic. There are no hedges in America, not because they will not grow, but because they are an invasion of your neighbors' right to an uninterrupted view of whatever you may happen to be doing."

New York especially is declared to be troubled with this besetting sin. New York is not only childish in this respect, but, strange to say, "pagan" also, tho one Greek pagan declared that privacy was the secret of happiness, and Horace echoes with the aphorism, "Happy the man who lives and dies unnoticed." Yet the writer in *The Chronicle*, who signs himself "Anglo-American," observes:

"It is in New York that one sees this theory of society carried out in practise on the largest scale. There are moods when I can only think of the American metropolis as a gigantic nursery, peopled by children who are at once fundamentally artless and horribly knowing and precocious. You have there a press to which nothing is sacred. You have a social code which permits lawyers to divulge the affairs of their clients, servants to spy upon the households in which they are employed, club waiters to retail the conversation of the smoking-room, and society women to purchase immunity from attack by disclosing the doings of their friends. You have, furthermore, a feverish, pleasure-loving, frankly pagan community; you have an 'aristocracy' that is restrained by no traditions, that lives and moves in the full glare of the footlights, and that finds itself involved in a competition of extravagance, display, and fantastic luxuries. And, having all this, you obtain, as an inevitable consequence, the reign of an argus-eyed vulgarity based upon the assumption that the mob is everything and the individual nothing."

RUSSIAN BEAR—"They are bringing me to ruin with the knout."
MARIANNE—"And me, with their political experiments."
—*Rire* (Paris).

PROSPECTS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

RUSSIA is at present at an absolute standstill with regard to political and economic life. The Government and the people have come to a deadlock. This is the view taken by Vladimir Kossowski, who writes a despairing article in the *Neue Zeit*, a brilliant little Socialist weekly of Stuttgart. He gives plausible reasons for his opinion. The spirit of revolution has been choked by the Government, and the people are half-hearted about it. The Douma is a mere farce. The landowners and rich *bourgeoisie* do not want any change, and things seem likely to go on very much the same as usual. Thus he writes:

"Two years have elapsed since the Russian Government opened its campaign against the revolution and everything connected with it. The whole force of the powerful government machine was directed against the insurrectionists and the elements of revolt, and this was really the only form of activity which the state exhibited.

"In this campaign the Government was equally cruel and ruthless, while at the same time its administration was characterized by the prudence of an experienced and crafty gambler. Without haste or excitement the supreme authority, step by step, paralyzed the revolutionary movement, vanquished and baffled the opposition, and reduced things to a condition of disorganization, defeat, and apathy."

It is through the agrarian unrest, which agents of the Government have promoted and exaggerated, that "the landed proprietors have become the bitterest enemies of Russia's political emancipation," while "no less hatred is cherished by the capitalistic *bourgeoisie* against the thought of a revolution." Even the Douma is become bureaucratic. Mr. Kossowski remarks:

"The single thing that remains to stand for the Czar's October proclamation of a constitutional government is the Douma. But in the present Douma the foes of Democracy, the landowners and manufacturers, have an absolute majority. The Douma has become the pitiful parody of a representative body. It is no more than a department of the bureaucracy, a mere atom in the combination that carries out the iron rule of the bureaucrats."

In confirmation of this view the writer quotes thus from the *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), the organ of "Young Russia" and the extreme revolutionary party:

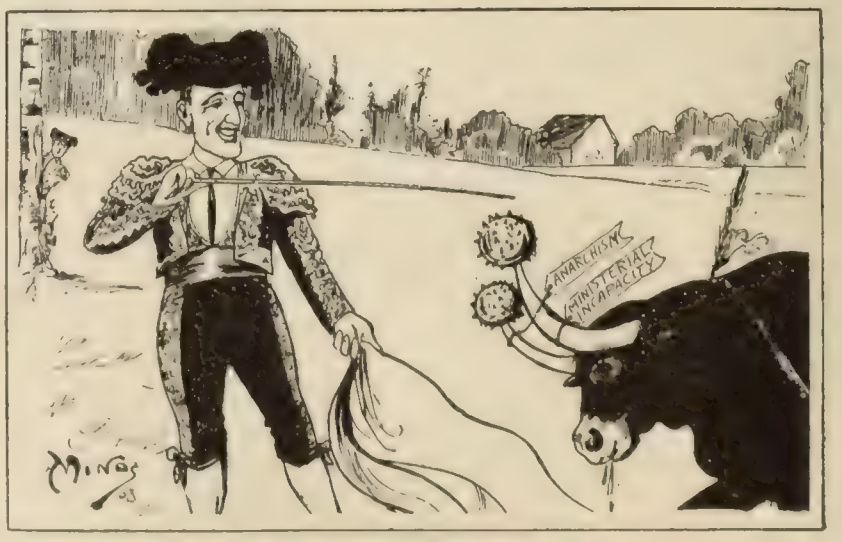
"Russia has at last become aware of the fact that the third Douma has transformed itself into a mere bureaucratic machine, in which the house no longer pursues the policy of its predecessors. These puppet representatives sit in the Tauris Palace, the Prime Minister goes to his office, and their only game, which they call 'Russian parliamentarianism,' is the good old paternal game which the Czar presides over through his bureaucracy."

Yet there can be no doubt that even this Douma is a bugbear to the Czar and his Government. Thus we read:

"It is quite apparent that this third Douma, servile, cringing, and pliant as it is, is a thorn in the side of the Government. In spite of its reactionary character it still symbolizes the idea of popular representation, and in this respect has within itself possibilities which in the future, under altered circumstances, may prove a menace to the 'historic power.'"

The writer of the article in the *Neue Zeit* comes to the conclusion that the Russian Government has got to the end of its tether, and concludes his article by remarking in a somewhat more hopeful strain:

"We in Europe are carrying on a colossal campaign in the cause of that freedom of which Russia does not seem hitherto to have an atom. Yet the Russian revolution has been only stifled. It is not yet ended. Probably the time is nearer than we think when the half-forgotten hope of redemption will revive, and excite in the hearts of the masses the energy that will win for them a real constitutional government."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



BETWEEN THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

King Alfonso drest himself as a torero at Barcelona. As a matter of fact, he is more like one than he may imagine!
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW RADIUM IS PREPARED

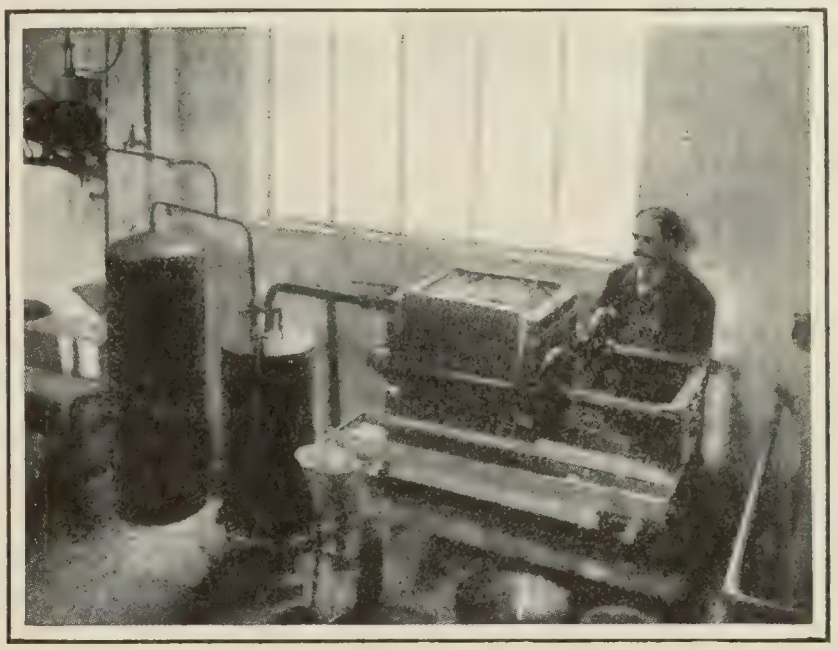
IT is somewhat curious that the most valuable existing substance has at present no practical use, and has never been obtained in a perfectly pure state. Radium has not yet been isolated, and its salts, tho many times more costly than the diamond, weight for weight, have no use as ornaments. Their employment in medicine, altho great things have been predicted, is yet somewhat problematic. The demand for them is almost wholly for laboratory experiment and yet it is sufficient to warrant the establishment of manufactories especially to carry out the long and laborious processes necessary for their preparation on a commercial scale. In *The Illustrated London News* (March 21), from which the accompanying pictures are taken, Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz describes some of these processes. He writes:

"Apart from their being some of the most interesting substances known to men, radium salts are the most precious of all chemical compounds, 1 kilogram [2.2 pounds] of radium bromid being estimated at about £16,000,000 [$80,000,000]. Owing to this extreme costliness, it will be understood that the amount of radium generally handled in laboratories must be rather minute; and, as the effects of radium are of extraordinary intensity, those small quantities are quite sufficient to show any phenomenon hitherto discovered.

THE SIFTING-TANKS IN A RADIUM-FACTORY.

The installation illustrated in the photograph is designed for the treatment of pitchblende residues as obtained in the manufacture of uranium. These residues are the most important of radium-holding materials. The residues are mechanically stirred in the tanks. The sifting operations last about two and a half months, and at the end of that time one or two milligrams of impure radium bromide will be obtained from each ton of residue.

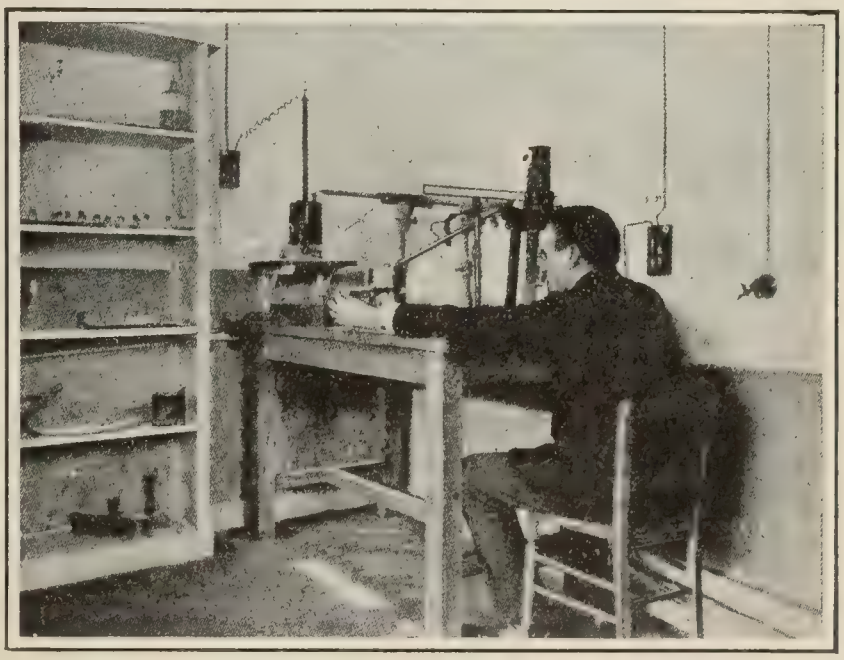
"In order, however, to give an idea of the enormous amount of material required to produce even such minute quantities as a few milligrams of radium salts, it may be said that whole wagon-loads of diverse ores have to be submitted to a lengthy treatment in order to extract from them some minimal fragments. By discontinuing the various operations at a given stage the activity of the radium salt can be varied at will, according to the special purpose it is intended for, and a whole scale of different intensities can thus be readily produced. After what is called the 'gross treatment' of the ores the activity of the product will be 50 to 60 (taking the activity of uranium as unity), while the final operations will raise it to from 1,000 to 2,000,000.



A FILTER-PRESS FOR SEPARATING URANIUM SALTS.

"At a special radium-factory recently installed at Nogent-sur-Marne, the most varied ores are treated, and on their arrival are all taken to the crushers, where their further treatment varies according to the kind of material. The method described in the following applies more particularly to pitchblende, or rather to pitchblende residues as obtained in the manufacture of uranium—which are the most important of radium-holding materials. The 'gross treatment' is carried out in wooden tanks and cast-iron tanks provided with stirring-devices. Each ton of residue will require five tons of chemicals and fifty tons of rinsing-water. The residues contain sulfates of practically all metals, and, as radium sulfate is the least soluble of all, this property is utilized to separate it from the remaining sulfates by washing it alternately with alkali salts and water. These successive washings will remove each time the metal having the most soluble salts.

"As radium sulfate always remains at the bottom of the vessel, it is found there at the conclusion of the different operations (lasting about two and a half months), when one or two kilograms of impure radium bromid will be obtained from each ton of residue. The activity of this radium-holding salt hardly exceeds 50 to 60. Products of higher activity are obtained by 'fractionating'—namely, by submitting the mixture of salts to a series of successive crystallizations in pure water, and in water containing some hydro-



MEASURING THE RADIO-ACTIVITY OF THE PRODUCTS.

bromic acid. The difference of solubility of the bromids of radium and barium respectively is thus utilized, with a view to separating them from one another. After dissolving the various bromids, the solution is saturated at a boiling temperature, and beautiful crystals are obtained on cooling. These crystals possess an activity five times greater than the originally dissolved salts, and by repeating the same operation over and over again, products of ever-increasing activity are obtained.

"While the first fractional operations are still carried out on a commercial basis, the more minute operations required to treat the products of higher activity are necessarily performed in the laboratory by skilled chemists. At the end of this difficult treatment only one to two milligrams of bromid are found to remain from each ton of original residues, but this minimal amount shows an activity two million times higher than metallic uranium."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY INDOORS

IT is a common idea among some amateurs, says J. H. Fentress in *The Electrician and Mechanic* (Boston, April), that wireless telegraphy is far too difficult for them to grasp. This he declares to be incorrect, as any one with a slight knowledge of the subject may, with a small apparatus, do some very clever experimenting indoors. How this may be accomplished he goes on to describe as follows:

"The transmitter is very simple, and consists of a small induction coil, made in the usual manner. A core consisting of a large number of iron wires is surrounded with glass or other insulating material, and over this are wound a few turns of No. 16 insulated copper wire. The secondary consists of many turns of No. 36 wire, wound over and insulated from the primary. The ends of the secondary are connected to two small brass balls, separated a very short distance from each other. When the current is broken in the primary, a spark occurs at this gap. An automatic break may be used in the primary, or the current may be broken by hand. In both cases, a condenser or Leyden jar should be bridged across the contact points. With such a coil, giving only one-eighth-inch spark, the author has obtained waves that could be detected in any part of the house. One side of the spark-gap should be connected to a single short, bare wire, which will serve as the antenna or aerial. The other side should be connected to a gas- or water-pipe in the same room or near by. This will give a free path to the earth.

"The receiver also is very simple. The microphone detector gives very good results. This consists of two carbon plates, sharpened to a knife edge, with a fairly large needle resting on them. One side is connected to the antenna, and the other side should be grounded, as with the transmitter. In shunt with the detector is a battery and a telephone-receiver. A rheostat should be used to regulate the current.

"This comprizes the apparatus. The transmitter may be in one room and the receiver in another, but a small spark at the transmitter will give out waves that will traverse the needle, causing it to cohere for an instant with the carbon, and thereby producing a click in the telephone-receiver.

"In this way messages may be sent all over the house, and the amateur will find this a good starting-point, if he wishes to learn something about wireless."

RED MEAT AND WHITE MEAT—Is there any difference between the food values of red and white meats? It used to be supposed that white meat was harmless in cases where red meat might be injurious, and that in general the red is much heartier food than the white. Largely as the result of the work of Offer and Rosenquist, published in 1899, this current view was modified, and it came to be generally accepted that from the analytical standpoint at least there was but little distinction. This belief, we are told by a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, March 21), has not been entirely in accord with the experience of those accustomed to treat such diseases as gout and nephritis. Says this paper:

"It has been pointed out that while Offer and Rosenquist's observations showed that as far as raw meat was concerned, the difference between the amounts of nitrogenous extractives and bases in the red and white varieties were so slight as to be practically negligible, it remained to be demonstrated that the process of cooking and the manner in which this was done did not alter the conditions. This question has been taken up by Adler, who presents the records of analyses of numerous meats both in the raw and cooked condition. While his results on raw meats correspond closely with those of the previous investigators, he found on comparing veal and beef that both frying and boiling caused the extractives of the former to be reduced to about one-fifth of their raw amounts, while with the beef the difference was unimportant. Analyses of other meats gave similar results, and he concludes that in the cooked condition there is a sufficient difference between extractive content of red and white meats, particularly beef and veal, to justify a distinction between the two. Cooking therefore seems to cause white meats to lose more of their extractives than is the case with red, and taking for granted a deleterious property on the part of the nitrogenous extractives, the clinical observation that in certain maladies red meats are injurious finds analytical confirmation."

CHEMISTRY OF EGYPTIAN MUMMIES

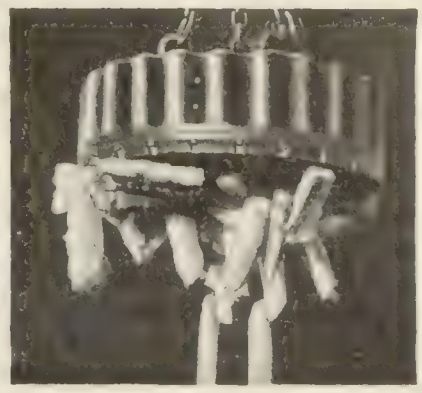
VALUABLE anatomical studies on mummified remains have been made at the Government School of Medicine at Cairo of recent years under the auspices of Prof. Elliot Smith. In the course of these studies, W. A. Schmidt has investigated mummified material of different epochs from the chemical and biological point of view, experimenting on mummies 6,000 years old, dating back to a period before embalming as practised in later times was known in the Nile valley. Says W. D. Halliburton, in a notice of this work in *Nature* (London, March 19):

"It is remarkable that, in spite of this lapse of time, organic materials, which of all others are liable to decay, should still manifest in the test-tube their characteristic reactions. The presence of solid and volatile fatty acids, proteins, and cholesterin, with traces of intact fat, was demonstrable. The high percentage of fatty acids leads the author to the conclusion that they originate, not wholly from fat, but mainly from the body proteins. The formation of adipocere in the muscles of corpses left in water or buried in damp soil was adduced by the French observers in their work at the morgue in Paris as evidence of the possible conversion of protein into fatty material. At the present time, however, the doctrine of the metabolic change of protein into fat is regarded with skepticism by most physiologists, in spite of the large amount of fatty-acid radicals in the protein molecule.

"The mummy protein, altho it retains the general characters of albuminous material, has lost those specific properties which enable us to distinguish that of human origin from that which is found in other parts of the animal kingdom. In other words, it no longer gives what is termed the 'biological reaction.' This is disappointing, altho it was doubtless expected. Mr. Schmidt also found that he could no longer detect hemoglobin, and the substance regarded as blood by previous observers was doubtless composed of colored gum and resin employed in embalming. In reference to the process of embalming itself, he was unable to find any soda; the so-called natrium bath really consisted of a solution of common salt.

"The old Egyptians simply pickled their corpses in brine, and the various balsams used were mere accessaries which could have exerted no real influence on the process of mummification. The real agent at work here was undoubtedly the extraordinarily dry climate of Egypt, and it is this also which has acted as a preservative of the organic material which can still be identified.

"The research reminds me of a small piece of work which was carried out by Dr. Otto Rosenheim . . . a few years ago. Small pieces of the carapace of a fossil Eurypterid were placed at his disposal by Sir E. Ray Lankester and Mr. Bather, of the Natural History Museum, and he was able to demonstrate in them the presence of chitin, their organic substratum. In this case one was dealing with prehistoric material compared with which an Egyptian mummy is quite recent. This kind of work appeals to the imagination, and one can only hope that if it is continued, still further light and interest will be thrown on the records of past ages."



By courtesy of "The American Machinist."

TEN-INCH CIRCULAR MAGNET LIFTING BOILER HEADS. CARNEGIE STEEL CO., DONORA.

ELECTROMAGNET IN A BELGIAN ELECTRICAL WORKS.

ELECTROMAGNET LIFTING JIGS. CARNEGIE STEEL CO., DONORA.

IMPROVED MAGNETIC CRANES

THE successful employment of electromagnets during the past few years for lifting parts of machinery, finished and unfinished castings, rails, sheets, ingots, and pigs has been mentioned more than once in these columns. Recently great progress has been made in the application of such magnets in the crane industry, and some of the improvements introduced into large German, Belgian, and American factories are described in *The American Machinist* (New York, April 2) by Frank C. Perkins. Says this writer:

"An ingenious crane equipped with lifting-magnets has been placed in operation at the Georgs-Marienhütte in Osnabrück. At this German installation the magnets proved successful even while the machinery was worked to its utmost capacity. It was necessary to transport hot as well as cold ingots. When it is remembered that it is impossible to raise ingots of a temperature of over 750° F. with a magnet, the reason for a second lifting-appliance is evident. This consisted of tongs controlled from the operator's cab and furnishing two tons' lifting-power in addition to that of the magnet.

"While lifting-magnets are used in iron and steel plants, many engineers do not believe that a rational and cheap operation of them is possible. It is evident, however, that the loss of time in the ordinary working of electric cranes by means of chains is not taken fully into account. No time is lost in lifting by means of magnets, as they are lowered, receive their current, pick up the load and are raised again with a great saving of time over the chain method. The operation of detaching the load is equally quick and simple. Another interesting feature is, that the capacity of a lifting-magnet may be regulated at any time. It is, therefore, possible to raise a number of sheets together and then drop them singly. There is also advantage in placing ingots or other pieces directly side by side and without using supports. The general criticism has been made that electromagnets are not reliable and safe for lifting-purposes, for if the objects being transported strike against an obstruction, or if the current is interrupted, they may drop and endanger life and property."

Forms of German magnets for lifting-service with protective grippers or jaws are shown in the illustrations below. When the grippers are opened the magnet is lowered automatically to raise the objects desired; the grippers then close beneath the magnet so that the dropping of the rails, channel bars, or angles is out of the question. Says Mr. Perkins:

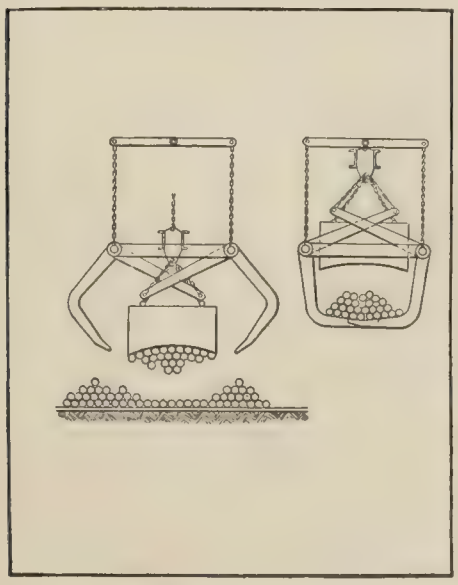
"It is maintained that these grippers, while serving as a protection, also effect a saving of current. When the magnet drops the objects into the grippers they continue the transportation of the material; thus the current is used only during the short period of lifting.

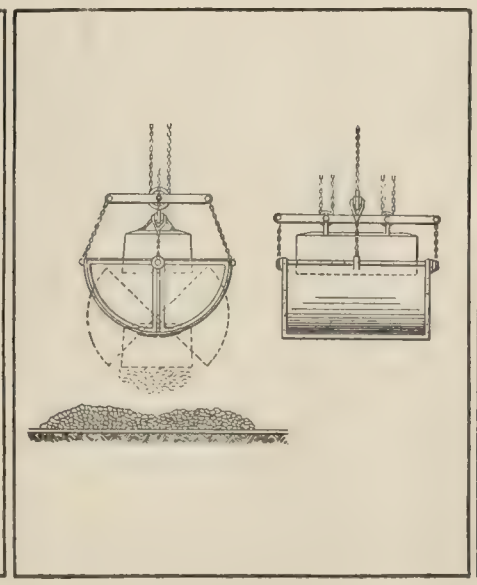
"For transporting rails, a crane-lifting magnet-system is in use at Lear, near Ruhrort. . . . There are two cranes, each having a span of 144 feet and fitted with two magnets. They transport rails and angles to the cars for loading, eight rails or more being raised and carried at a time. At this plant a series of tests were made to compare lifting-magnets with other transporting-appliances such as chains, curved arms, and other apparatus. It is maintained that the lifting-magnets gave the most favorable service; not only as to cost of operation, but reliability as well."

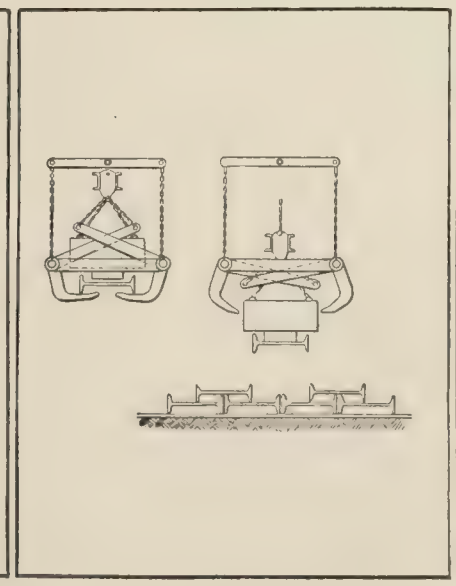
A MEDICAL DEFENSE OF TOBACCO

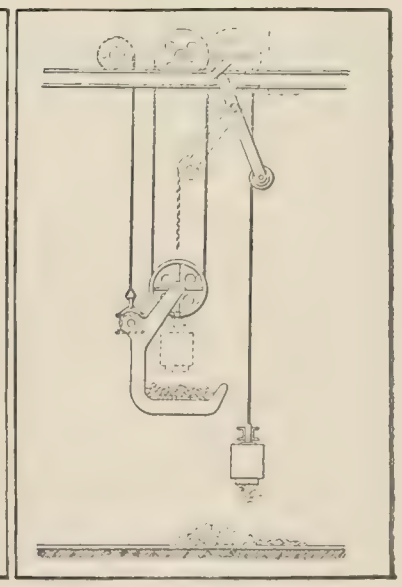
AN attack upon what is termed the "popular prejudice" against the cigaret and an attempt to discourage all antitobacco legislation, appears in the editorial columns of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, March). Says the writer:

"The harmlessness of tobacco in moderation seems to be conceded by the great majority of physicians and it is difficult to account for the numerous statements to the contrary, particularly in the school physiologies. The popular prejudice against the cigaret is still more amazing in view of the absence of any proof









By courtesy of "The American Machinist."

WITH SAFETY-DEVICE. WITH SHELLS. WITH GRIPPER-JAWS. FOR ANGLES OR RAILS.

GERMAN LIFTING-MAGNETS.

that it is harmful except to very immature boys. Of course excessive use of tobacco has well-defined symptoms, and there are a few people to whom a very limited indulgence is excess, but in the hundred of millions who use it in one form or another, there is astonishingly little evidence of injury.

"The usefulness of tobacco has received so little scientific attention that practically nothing is popularly known of this side of the question. Such a world-wide custom must serve some useful purpose, as it can be taken for granted that useless or harmful habits do not survive in any species of animal. It is our duty to find out what the benefit really is. The acute poisoning in those unaccustomed to it is so well described in the text-books as to need no comment; what is needed is knowledge of the effect of small amounts in those accustomed to it. The after-dinner cigar has been said to increase the flow of gastric secretion and hasten digestion, and yet that alleged fact has been vehemently denied and the reverse asserted. The real use of tobacco is in some obscure sedative effect upon the nervous system, particularly the higher cerebral cells, tho the effect of larger indulgence is exciting to the point of delirium.

"Mankind has instinctively found that it is comforting in some way which no one can describe, and womankind—much to the astonishment of the Northern races—is discovering the same fact."

Deprivation of tobacco, the writer goes on to say, is the severest punishment for a convict, and an army without it may become inefficient to the point of demoralization and defeat. Very likely the work of civilians is also dependent upon its effect, so that if the trade were destroyed civilization would suffer. The author admits that these will seem rather radical views to non-users of tobacco, but its enormous consumption, he asserts, permits no other opinion. He goes on:

"Indeed there is now and then a hint that the abstainers as a class do not sustain as heavy burdens as they could, nor as long as they could, if they had the assistance of tobacco. In the absence of exact data, these discussions are bootless, but such knowledge as we possess places the burden of proof upon those who claim that the drug is always harmful and never of use. The opposition to tobacco is wholly unaccountable—even the ethical statement that it is the first step to the saloon and brothel, is disproved by those who have not taken those steps. The outcry against tea and coffee is readily understood, for most of it comes from those who have an alleged substitute to sell for these essentials of modern life.

"The effect of tobacco upon nearly grown boys has always been assumed to be harmful, and the majority of physicians would doubtless advise abstinence until full maturity. It is rather startling, then, to learn that Dr. George L. Meylan, physical director of Columbia University, has found that the students who use tobacco are taller, heavier, and stronger than the abstainers, and that the difference is more than would be accounted for by the slightly greater age of the former. It may not prove that the drug has been beneficial, but it does prove that we were wrong in assuming that boys were stunted by its use. The investigations of recent years have shattered a great many medical opinions of great age, and this seems to be another instance. What a comment it all is upon our very human propensity to form theories before we hear the facts. Hereafter let all theorists present their facts first and let the anti-cigaret laws wait until it is proved they are needed. At present they create ridicule and contempt of law, for they can not be enforced."

DANGEROUS STREET-CROSSINGS—That the perils of crossing the streets in cities where motor-traffic is becoming predominant are increasing very seriously is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 7). He says:

"'Knocked down by a motor' . . . is becoming a common heading of newspaper paragraphs, and it seems to us that the people on foot have a right to claim some further protection against accident than is provided for them by the acuteness of their senses and their own alertness, especially as there are wayfarers who have not the faculty of taking things at the right time or of successfully steering clear of two streams of motor-traffic proceeding in opposite directions. Moreover, the absent-minded are entitled to some consideration. The tooting of the horn is, as a rule, not far short of being simultaneous with the approach almost to touching-point of the swiftly moving motor. . . . Individuals who were not previously nervous are rapidly becoming so when the crossing of a street amounts almost to a rush across a busy railway junction. The right of the pedestrian to the road is gradually being wrested from him and certainly most motor-drivers have little respect for him. This right must not be yielded and the conductors of motor-traffic on the roads must be made to learn that pedestrians have as much claim to the use of the road as they have. What we think should be done, now that the old relatively slow horse-traffic is being so rapidly ousted by motor-vehicles, is that more 'islands' should be placed in the main streets. Such refuges at least enable the pedestrian to keep an eye on one stream of traffic at a time. But it is next to impossible to calculate upon the safe chances of passing through two lines of fast motor-traffic going in opposite directions. We think therefore that the public should be assisted in this matter and that more 'islands' should be placed in the streets. We commend the suggestion to the police and the street authorities, as we are convinced that the risks of crossing the busy streets, which are very rapidly increasing, would be considerably reduced if the traffic could be divided, at shorter intervals than is now the case, into distinct up-and-down lines."

PHENOMENA PECULIAR TO LIFE

A DISCUSSION of the old question of life and the phenomena supposed to be peculiar to it is suggested to a reviewer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 7) by a recent German discovery. The old idea that certain processes in living beings are beyond, or even opposed to, the ordinary laws of physics and chemistry, has been greatly modified of late, until many biologists assert unqualifiedly that there is absolutely no disagreement. The discovery just mentioned relates to one of these phenomena—that of intestinal absorption—which has now been found to correspond in all respects to the ordinary passage of solutions through membranes, instead of presenting anomalies, as has always been supposed. The author, while granting that the chemistry of living organisms is the same as any other chemistry, is not willing, however, to acknowledge that there are no purely "vital" phenomena. He says:

"Intestinal absorption has been regarded as a peculiarly 'vital' phenomenon, because the living membrane allows a salt solution to pass through it in one direction, namely, toward the blood-vessels, but not in the other; while in ordinary experiments membranes allow dissolved substances to pass indifferently both ways, the direction and velocity of diffusion depending only on the degree of concentration of the solution on one side or the other. This difference disappears, it is said, when the intestinal membrane is altered by a poison, such as sodium fluorid or Fowler's solution of arsenic, which kills the epithelial cells. It had been thought possible to demonstrate thus that the difference of permeability of the membrane in the two directions depends on a 'vital' property of this membrane.

"Now H. J. Hamburg has demonstrated, before the Physiological Congress at Heidelberg, that this difference of permeability depends simply on the physical constitution of the membrane, since when it has been dead for several days, or is killed by heating to 100°, it behaves in the same way as when alive.

"The process, in fact, is a purely physical one, apparently depending on the fact that the mucous membrane may be considered as the result of combining two different membranes, the mucous layer proper and the muscular layer. The author has shown that artificial membranes, formed, for example, by combining a layer of parchment-paper with one of collodion or of chromated gelatin, behave in the same way; they allow soluble substances to pass in one direction, but not in the other.

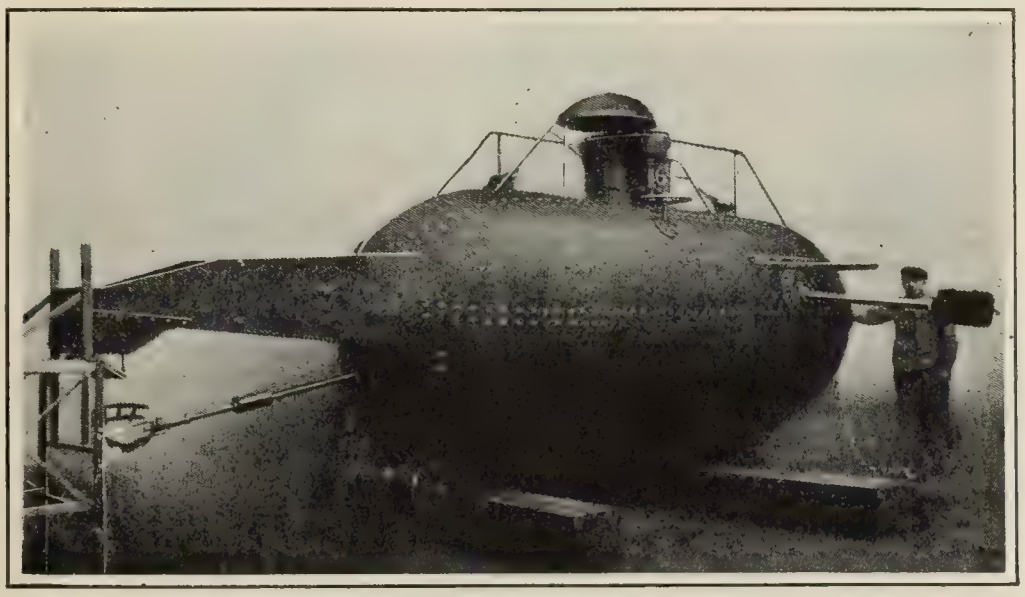
"Thus, once again, a so-called 'vital' phenomenon has been made to take its place among those of physical chemistry. This, in fact, is the aim of biologic science—to establish the mechanical and physical meaning of the phenomena of which the living organism is the seat. This aim has been realized with partial success in the course of the last few centuries. We have known, since Lavoisier's time, that vital heat is due to a real form of combustion, which does not differ essentially from chemical combustions. We know that in the case of the living muscle, as in all heat-motors,

the production of work is accompanied by the disappearance of a proportional number of heat-units. Beyond doubt the physics, chemistry, and mechanics of processes going on within the cell or the living tissues are in all respects similar to the physics, chemistry, and mechanics of the laboratories and of our industries.

"But altho each of the vital, or organic, phenomena finds its place in the system of physical chemistry, it does not follow that the idea of 'life' must become enfeebled and disappear from our vocabulary as representing a useless and superannuated notion. From certain of the vital phenomena, and especially from their combination, stands out a character of finality; a controlling and systematizing idea organizes all the energies of the living organism and directs them toward one end, which is the conservation of the individual and the species. Owing to these characteristics, life is on a higher plane than mere matter. Should we be disturbed because some biologists assert that they see no such characteristics? There are realities beyond those that form a precipitate at the bottom of a test-tube or that weigh down a balance of precision. And when a student claims to be able to grasp the universality of beings and things by looking through a microscope, no matter how powerful, is he not himself worthy of some curious scrutiny?" —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUBMARINE FISHING-BOAT

A SUBMARINE to serve the arts of peace instead of war has just been constructed in France. It is for use in the Mediterranean sponge-fisheries and owes its inception to a French clergyman living in Tunis. Capt. Sauvaire Jourdan, of the French navy, writes thus about it in *La Nature* (Paris, March 7):



SUBMARINE FOR THE TUNISIAN SPONGE-FISHERIES.

"The sponge-fishery is carried on in several parts of the world, and notably along the coast of Tunis in the neighborhood of Sfax.

"For the last few years diving-outfits have replaced in part the free divers that have been accustomed to gather the precious zoophyte, at considerable depths, to the great injury of their lungs and of their health. . . . The diving-dress has evident advantages in this occupation. It is expensive, however, and necessitates complicated apparatus which make its use prohibitive for the poor creatures from whom the ranks of the sponge-fishers are generally recruited.

"A vicar-general of the diocese of Carthage, the Abbé Raoul, who has become interested in this industry and has made a thorough study of it, conceived, several years ago, the idea of applying to it some of the improvements in submarine navigation that have been made recently. He even built, if I am not mistaken, with rudimentary materials, a sort of submarine, whose workings, imperfect tho they were, encouraged a society formed at Biserta under his auspices to give to the Société des Forges et Chantiers a contract for the construction of a real submarine vessel specially designed for use in the sponge-fisheries. The vessel in question, built from the designs of Naval Constructor Rimbaud, is now finished, and has just undergone very satisfactory resistance tests at Toulon.

"Abbé Raoul's submarine, whose aim is quite pacific, is infinitely less complicated and smaller than its great military brothers. Its displacement in salt water is only 8,660 kilograms [about 9½ tons]. . . . It is 5 meters [16½ feet] long by 1.6 [5¼ feet] in diameter, and will hold two men. Its form in general is cylindrical with spherical ends. A single opening, surmounted by a cupola, gives access to the interior. This is closed hermetically by a lid operated both from the inside and the outside. A steel railing enables a man to stand on the hull when it is above water.

"The means of immersion of the fishing submarine are three tanks of water containing altogether 560 liters [140 gallons]. Two of these hold 500 liters [125 gallons] and serve to counterbalance the greater part of the flotation. They are filled directly from the sea and are emptied, when desired, by a hand-pump. The third tank, containing only 60 liters [15 gallons] is placed in the center. It is filled like the others, and is emptied by means of comprest air furnished by two reservoirs where the air is stored under a pressure of 150 kilograms [330 pounds]. By the use of this third supply of water-ballast, small movements of immersion or emergence are effected. A leaden safety weight of 650 kilograms [1,430 pounds] attached to the bottom of the vessel, may be released in case of necessity, causing the boat to rise rapidly.

"The vessel is propelled with two oars of steel, similar to those adopted by the engineer Goubet for his small submarines. These oars are fitted with slats which open when they are moved through the water in one direction and close in the other. They pass through the hull by means of a tight spherical joint like those used for the torpedo-tubes of large war-vessels.

"The Abbé Raoul has placed under the keel of his boat a wheel on which he expects it to roll under the impulse of its oars when it rests on the flat, hard, sandy bottoms that abound in the waters where the fishery is carried on.

"It is possible, in fact, by proper adjustment of the central tank of water-ballast, to make the pressure of the boat on the bottom almost nothing; and in these conditions it may be possible to propel it with the oars. . . . It is hoped, by this method, that it will not be necessary to leave the bottom, and consequently to use up the store of comprest air, whenever a change of locality is desired. The Abbé's first submarine was provided with a wheel of this kind, and he assures us that it worked very well.

"The fishing-apparatus consists solely of a rod projecting from the bow of the submarine through a spherical joint permitting it to move in all directions. This rod bears at its end a pair of cutting pliers that detach the sponge, hold it, and deposit it, under the direction of the fisherman within, in a kind of basket suspended just above it from a steel arm that looks something like a bowsprit.

"The sea bottom, on which the cutter is to operate, is lighted by a cluster of electric lamps with a reflector suspended from the 'bowsprit.' The fishermen observe operations through a window in the hull. The electricity is furnished, for both exterior and interior illumination, by a storage battery. A telephone communicates with the surface of the sea.

"A leaden ball, suspended by a steel wire, serves as an anchor. It may be seen that this invention of the Abbé Raoul . . . appears to be eminently practical and able to render excellent service. We may expect still further applications of this interesting idea." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRUSTING IN THE DOCTOR—"All the apparatus of mystery, external and internal, have been dropt by the physician, as he advanced in real knowledge," says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia). "There still remains, however, a definite tendency to consider it better for the patient that he should not know too much about his ailment or about the treatment of it. It is true that the writing of prescriptions in Latin is not maintained entirely for the sake of the supposed secrecy which it secures, but this is still one of the main reasons. Patients, as a rule, even when some confidence is extended to them in regard to the details of their illness, are usually not told much about the method by which the physician hopes to secure the amelioration of symptoms and the ultimate cure of the disease. There is a large group of modern physicians who consider it quite inadvisable to extend any such confidence to patients, since, as a rule, the appeal to a patient's reason has not so much good effect on him as the appeal to his faith and confidence in his physician has in securing the more indefinite mental effect which is an important factor in therapeutics. There are many physicians who, when ill themselves, prefer not to know the exact details of their treatment, but choose to leave these to the attending physicians without confiding in them."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA

EDUCATION is gradually taking the place of evangelism in the movement of the forces making for Christian civilization in the East and the Far East, writes the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, from Bombay. In his letter to the New York *Evening Post* (April 4) the president of Western Reserve University interprets the changes now going on in the method of missionary work in India as "a movement from formal Christianity to essential Christianity." It is not to be understood that evangelism has wholly ceased. Street preaching is still to be heard in every great city. In certain parts of India, he writes, "the American Methodist missionaries are carrying on great, and greatly successful, evangelistic missions—a form of service to which the Methodist policy lends itself with peculiar effectiveness." But in general the emphasis has shifted toward educational work. We read:

"This educational work is comprehensive. It includes both primary schools and colleges. It represents, in the content of its curriculum, the larger share of the same studies—omitting Latin and Greek, French and German—which would be found in similar schools in America. It gives a specially large place to the English language and literature. The methods, too, are not unlike those which obtain in the institutions at home. The instruction of the class-room is not dissimilar from that which the students in Phillips Exeter Academy or Dartmouth College receive, excepting that the recitation fills a less, and the lecture a more, important part.

"The question immediately arises, what justification have the mission boards for using funds primarily given to evangelize the pagan nations in giving an education to the ordinary type, in preparing students to pass the B.A. or the M.A. examinations of the University of Calcutta or of Allahabad? For the work which not a few teachers in the Christian colleges of India are doing is essentially the work of preparing Hindu, Mohammedan, and Christian students to pass examinations at one of the five universities of India. The question is one which these missionary teachers themselves ask themselves, and it is one which the American people, founders of missionary movements, will come more and more to ask themselves.

"The answer is not difficult. The atmosphere of the Christian college at Lahore, Allahabad, and elsewhere is Christian. The tone of academic life is Christian. The influence of the character and conduct of teachers is Christian. Of course, it is the barest commonplace to make such statements. The value of such impressions is great in the formation of the character of students. Furthermore, certain distinctly Christian exercises or teachings are given which all men are requested to attend. The daily chapel service is emphasized, and also many, if not all, students are required to take courses in the Bible.

"But besides these two elements, in the teaching of many subjects, as for instance English literature, a teacher is able to distinguish and to impress Christian truths. Intimations thus incidentally given may often prove to be as valuable as more formal tuition."

It is of primary importance, this Christian educator thinks, "that Christianity should make a distinct appeal to non-Christian peoples as a religion in which truth, and truth, too, orderly arranged, has a large place." He specifies:

"Christianity should be recognized as a religion which addresses itself to the reason as well as to the heart, and the will of the individual and of the race. A very grave misfortune it would be for Christianity to favor ignorance or to promote the acceptance of beliefs without regard to their intellectual content. Christian propagandism must, therefore, establish and endow the college. The change of emphasis is one of which the roots strike down deep into the methods and motives of religion.

"The change of emphasis, too, is not confined to general or to liberal education; the place which medical education has filled and is filling. To describe this work, as to see it, causes one to understand more fully why Christ came as a physician as well as a teacher. Practically all that medical science means in the Massachusetts General in Boston, or the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, or Lakeside in Cleveland, is interpreted and applied in Dr. Swan's hospital in Canton and the Severance Hospital in Seoul. The religion of Christ has come to be preached and to be believed as it has been practised in surgeons' operating-rooms and by the bedside of plague-smitten patients. 'Medical work,' 'charge of hospital and work for plague relief,' 'teacher and physician for Woodstock school,' 'superintendence of nursing,' are some of the descriptions given of the work of the missionaries of one American church among one people."

RUSSIAN JEWS AS ANARCHISTS

THE Jewish papers deplore the recent anarchic outbreaks in New York and Chicago of two members of the Jewish race, and show apprehensions of a reaction against immigration. *The American Israelite* (Chicago) fears that the act of Silverstein in attempting to throw a bomb among the police in Union Square "will be used by our enemies to inflame the prejudice of unthinking people against Jews as a class and more particularly against Russians." *The American Hebrew* (New York) also sees "the whole movement of innocent and opprest Russian Jews" to be "jeopardized by the acts of two fanatics." The editor of this journal inquires more particularly into the reasons why Russian Jews have come to be enemies of social order. He says:

"From time immemorial Jews have been peaceably disposed; have indeed suffered their wrongs with too much humility. How comes it then that having here rights which they have never had before, standing in equality with all mankind, they run so counter to all the traditions and instincts of their people as to do these bloody deeds which appal the whole nation? The answer is to be found not here, but in Russia, and where the cause is, there, too, if anywhere, must the remedy be. The Government of Russia is a deliberate nursery of crime. Prince Urusoff has said it both in the Douma and in his Memoirs. Others have said it, and the evidence is so conclusive as to be damning. When murder is carefully planned by the authorities whose function it is to keep order, when men know that they and their dear ones and their property are marked for destruction by the governing powers, it is not strange that their attitude toward government, however peaceably disposed they may have been, undergoes a change. The wonder is not that there are Russian Jewish Anarchists—the wonder is that there are not more.

"It will be argued, tho, that while violence is understandable in Russia, the Russian Jew should know that here there is no room for such conduct. True, he should know, and it should be our constant effort to teach him. But we should know that a man whose mind has been unbalanced by the misdeeds of which he has been the victim can not be expected to return to normal conditions instantly he is removed from the environment which caused his undoing. Bomb-throwing Anarchists are public enemies who should be treated with short shrift. But this is dealing with a mere symptom and allowing the deep-rooted cause to remain untouched. The Government of Russia is the real enemy of law and order throughout the world. The misdeeds of that Government, its denial of human rights, its perversion of the functions of government, its alliance with thugs and murderers, and its general unfitness to be tolerated upon the face of the earth—these are the prolific sources of anarchy. When the nations of the earth shall recognize this, when they shall refuse to make treaties or hold relationship with this corrupt and murderous conspiracy, when they shall ostracize as unfit for human association this vile and wicked Power, a long step forward will have been taken toward the destruction of anarchy everywhere. Meanwhile, the inaction of the nations has been the sowing of the wind—the harvest is, as ever, the whirlwind."

THE MYSTERY OF TRINITY CHURCH

RICHARD DELAFIELD.

TRINITY CHURCH, New York, presents a mystery of almost more than Oriental depth and calm. As a landholder in the metropolis its fortune is estimated anywhere from $39,000,000 to $100,000,000. "Ostensibly the property belongs to the church, and the church is composed of the communicants thereof," says Mr. Charles Edward Russell in *The Broadway Magazine* (April), but the actual facts of the holding and administration of this vast property, second only to that of the Astors, are carefully shrouded. The writer, who disclaims the title of muck-raker in setting forth the story, observes:

"Ostensibly the property is administered as a trust by certain officers acting in behalf of the communicants. For ninety-three years no such officer has made of his stewardship any accounting to those for whom he has acted; for ninety-three years none of the owners of this vast property, other than the administrators, has been able, as a body, to learn the simplest fact about it. Nobody, communicant or otherwise, beyond the few vestrymen, . . . knows to-day actually or approximately how great is the income thus strangely controlled, nor how that income is spent, nor by whom. The bishop and the diocesan convention, which is the supreme authority in local affairs, are as helpless about these matters as the poorest tenant of Trinity property. Even so resolute and active a shepherd as Bishop Potter would be foiled if he undertook to supervise the operations of this part of his flock."

The history of the Trinity estate is one of the fairy-tales of the "unearned increment." Its holdings started with the two farms bought by an English governor, one of Annetje Jans Bogardus and one of her father, old Jans. The first Trinity Church was built in 1696, chartered under its present name the following year, and in 1704 endowed by Queen Anne with the two farms bought by Governor Lovelace. For a time Trinity is said to have given away parcels of property "to various charitable and public enterprises, to education and religion, until she has given away her water-front and many other good things." But increasing population is seen to increase land values and Trinity ceased giving away property and began to rent it. Mr. Russell gives this account of the Trinity leases:

COL. WILLIAM JAY,

Occupying the whip seat. He is clerk of Trinity Church, New York. Messrs. Randolph, Jay, and Delafield are members of Trinity's Standing Committee.

"Trinity owned the lot, she almost never built upon it. The lease was for a term of years, twenty-one, thirty-nine, forty-nine, or something like that, and the lessee, very commonly, erected his dwelling.

"When the lease expired Trinity usually declined to renew it and thus for a nominal sum, or for nothing, acquired the tenant's building. For the lease having expired and not being renewable, the lessee had no choice but to remove his building or leave it in Trinity's possession. Some instances are recorded wherein the indignant tenant tore down his house, and, brick by brick, threw it upon the rubbish-heap rather than see it pass to Trinity, but such cases were rare. As a rule the building was either given outright to Trinity or sold for a trifle more than its value as junk. Naturally the property thus acquired for little or nothing Trinity proceeded to rent at fair to excellent prices."

Queen Anne, it is said, conferred the two old Dutch farms upon "the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Protestant Church of England." So the title stood, Mr. Russell shows, until 1778, when by legislation it was changed to "the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York." In 1814, by some means that no one may discover, the State legislature was induced to allow the transformation of the title to "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church in the City of New York." Legal authorities have questioned the constitutionality of the act. Up to this time, says the writer of the article, "Trinity, as the virtual trustee of the property, had made detailed and annual reports of her management of it; she had made known to its owners the exact condition of her trust."

EDMUND D. RANDOLPH.

He continues:

"The same law of 1814 that secured her in the possession of what remained of Queen Anne's grant relieved the corporation from the obligation to make any inventory and account except after the acquisition of additional property. This seems to have been construed as obviating all reports of a public or semipublic nature; from this time on it has never been possible for any person outside of the vestry to gather any information as to the business of Trinity; but withdrawn behind an impenetrable veil of secrecy, the management, for almost a century, has been responsible to no human authority but itself."

The seat of authority in the conduct of Trinity Corporation, the writer points out, "is the Standing Committee of the vestry, and this committee, consisting of the controller, the clerk, and six vestrymen, seems never to change except by reason of the death of a member." We read further:

"The Standing Committee is constituted by and from the vestry, and the vestry is elected

yearly on Easter Tuesday. Therefore you might think that after all the source of authority must lie in the body of the church, after all the government is representative and not autocratic.

"But elected by whom?

"Not by the communicants, certainly; there are 7,271 of these, and it is not pretended that more than a very small percentage of these ever vote.

"Who are they? I don't know.

"There is a list of voters made up yearly and submitted to the rector; some persons vote. That is all any outsider knows. It appears that at one election twenty-three votes were cast for the twenty vestrymen and the two wardens; but there is no indication as to the identity of the twenty-third voter. Not even the power of the legislature of New York could discover who actually constituted the voting body; but the legislature did learn that on one particular occasion the bishop of the diocese had been refused a sight of the voting list.

"The twenty vestrymen and the two wardens having been elected (or reelected) and the standing committee having been appointed (or reappointed) the affair is concluded for the year as far as the unknown voting body is concerned and so far as the vestry is concerned. For of all the strange features of this strange business the strangest is that the vestrymen (outside of the Standing Committee) seem to know nothing about it. They seem to have almost nothing to do with the management of the property.

"The Standing Committee reports to the vestry about other matters than the mystery, but the vestrymen that are not on the Standing Committee do not see the books and they seem quite as ignorant as any communicant regarding the real business and the real condition of the corporation.

"The real command is centered exclusively in the Standing Committee and of the Standing Committee there seem to be about three men that know the inner secrets of the corporation. So I am told it has been ever. The present Standing Committee consists of the controller, the clerk, Edmund D. Randolph, John T. Lockman, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Nicholas F. Palmer, Francis S. Bangs. The controller is Hermann H. Cammann; the clerk is Col. William Jay. All of these are men of high standing in the city of New York."

FAILURE OF UNIVERSITIES IN MORAL LEADERSHIP

THE failure of the universities in moral leadership is pointed out by a vigorous writer whose words have frequently been quoted in these pages. He charges that "they have furnished the leaders of the great predatory enterprises, they have furnished the stock-gamblers and market-manipulators, and they have not denied to these social pests academic recognition and fellowship." The writer of these words, the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., of Salem, Mass., recalls a recent address of Prof. William James in which he deplored the possibility that the future historian would be obliged to record that "by the middle of the twentieth century the higher institutions of learning had lost all influence over public opinion in the United States" and that the people at large resorted to "the guidance of certain private literary adventures, commonly designated in the market by the affectionate name of ten-cent magazines." The historian of to-day, Dr. Berle asserts, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, April), "is able to affirm that the premier influence in the American mind is no longer that which springs from the universities and colleges, in spite of the enormous increase of their endowments and students. He is able to say that in the last fifteen years no single cherished American institution has lost much more in the public esteem than the university." The reason for this, it is pointed out, is to be found in "the increasing natural alliance between the malefactors of great wealth so-called and their criminal associates and the universities of almost every name and kind throughout the land, except those under public direction and control." He goes on:

"The almost continuous story of crime among the very wealthy men of the great corporate and other organizations of the country discloses also that these names are also those which figure largely and most frequently in some form of endowment and giving to the great colleges of the land. In this way Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and others are at this moment using money which is known to have been amassed by thieves robbing in some instances the widows and the orphans. Some of these foundations actually bear the names of the thieves who thus sought to divide the proceeds with alma mater, and who, till they were discovered, were *persona grata* in all that was loveliest and best in the official university life. These are names we used to see at the official and social assemblages as among the men the university delighted to honor and put forth as the representative product of the college,—'sons of the college who had done well,' as a professor of Christian morals felicitously put it on one occasion. Since these 'sons of the college who have done well' have been discovered to be among the most expert and abandoned criminals in the land, has the college hastened to disown her sons who had not only not done well but ill? No, indeed; she has serenely kept close to her other sons of great wealth who have not yet been discovered, and has deplored 'savage attacks upon capital' and other frightful depredations against society. To this, however, one very notable and striking exception must be recorded. President Hyde, of Bowdoin, did bring to the attention of the undergraduates at that college the fact that a great criminal and exploiter had been a student there, and warned his young men against a similar career. A wonderful and marvelous exception to the rule."

The alliance of the criminal rich with the universities is not accidental, declares Dr. Berle. "The university itself has become a financial institution with a huge capital and with a huge fund which must be made and kept productive." It is easy to see, he thinks, "how the paramount influence in the university readily becomes a financial influence, and that the habit of deference to expert financial opinion . . . soon becomes the university habit."

When competition becomes stronger, "and the universities enter, as they have entered, upon one of the fiercest contests ever known, namely, for size and endowment and equipment, and millions are needed, to whom shall they go but to the millionaire exponents of high finance?" Such a course has led, as Dr. Berle shows, to such bedfellows as these:

"We have seen that men honored in church and university and academic council have exhibited a character status which differs in no way, except in degree, from that of the common thieves and burglars who fill the common jails. Some of them have had the strength of mind to get themselves out of the world, to the world's betterment. But their beneficiaries—the men who fêted and dined and wined and honored them, and ate their dinners, and honored them with degrees—they are still in the universities, and they still stand as sponsors for the intellectual leadership of American youth. Can this continue? Obviously not. Nothing but the most absurd discrediting of the simplest abilities of the average man can hope that such an institution can have much influence with the public mind; while, as for 'raising the tone of democracy,' such a suggestion simply fills the air with laughter. Who shall it be that shall raise the tone of democracy—the Harvard Hydes, the Yale Depews, or the Princeton Alexanders?

"The apologist may come forward at this point, and say that the universities have no supernatural means of knowing who is honest and who is dishonest. Certainly not. But it seems they have no better powers of observation and judgment than the common mass of men either. It is their very specialty which is impeached, namely, to discern the tendencies and influences which are at work among men, and to guide the less illuminated multitude in the pathway of sound discrimination. Professor James says that 'the best claim which a college education can possibly make on your respect, the best thing it can aspire to accomplish for you is this: *that it should help you to know a good man when you see him.*' The italics are his own. But have the universities shown any particular prescience in this respect? Have they known the good men of high finance from the bad men? Why then are so many of the most discredited names linked to university foundations and lectureships and other university functions and privileges? If Professor James is right, the universities have failed at the very heart to do the thing which he thinks is the one thing they should enable men to do. But they have not only failed in this, but they have given the high seats of honor to the corruptors and thieves who happened to be rich."

LETTERS AND ART

NEGLECTED IRISH WRITERS

SO much has been written about the Irish literary revival that one imagines Ireland a land of vigorous and enthusiastic readers. Such, it appears, is not the case. The Irish are not a reading people, says one of them, Mrs. Katharine Tynan-Hinkson, and, furthermore, the English will not read Irish books. Hence, tho the Irish race produces the young writer in whom hope springs eternal, "he comes with zest to his book, oblivious of the fact that the way is strewn with the dead Irish writers who have gone under because no one would read them." The fact that Dublin has its publishers and book-sellers does not alter the case, we are told, for Dublin is really an English city "in which the well-to-do classes who would be book-buyers are of English blood, altho long settled in Ireland, or of the mixt races." Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson mentions in *The Catholic World* (New York, April) some interesting temperamental qualities of race that account for the non-appreciation of the Irish writer. Thus:

"As a matter of fact, the Irish are not a reading people. They are too restless to be readers, too fond of talking and story-telling, too desirous of the sympathy of eye to eye and smile to smile to sit down and receive impressions from the miles of printed matter in a book. You have but to see a couple or group of men meet in an Irish street. Each one is charged with good stories, which he delivers and receives amid such laughter as one never hears or sees this side of the Channel. I have heard more humor pass round an Irish dinner-table in one evening than would stock *Punch* for a year. I have heard wonderful tales told in an Irish drawing-room, tales of romance and adventure, of heroism and sorrow. But the teller could never put them down; if you were to ask for even a repetition of them, they could not be repeated. If the story-teller were amiable enough to attempt it, you would get something with all the life and sparkle gone from it; the prospect of the story ever finding its way into print would make the spirit of it fly away in terror. They are a people for the oral, not for the written literature over there. . . . . .

"They do not in the least know when they possess a genius. There is Mr. W. B. Yeats, who is in the line of succession to Keats and Shelley. Mr. Yeats has never been held in honor in his own country. He is not held in honor to-day. I have only once seen a book of his in an Irish house, and that was the house of an Irish writer, who is, of course, above all the things I have been saying.

"I remember long ago, when W. B. Yeats's 'Wanderings of Oisin' (he calls it 'Usheen' now) was published, I had the book, and a reviewer on the leading Dublin daily took it up when he was visiting me. 'This fellow is too sure of himself, and I'm going to slate him,' he said. And slate him accordingly he did.

"I remembered this more than a dozen years later, when I was in Dublin at the time 'The Countess Kathleen' was first produced as a stage-play. Every one I met was belittling it and praising Mr. Edward Martyn's 'Heather Field' at its expense. Now I think a deal of this was due to the fact that they knew or suspected that Yeats was as far above Martyn intellectually as it is possible to imagine. 'Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'the Irish are a fair people; they do not praise each other.' I would expand this saying from a closer knowledge than the Doctor possest. They praise the little achievement; in proportion as achievement is good they ignore or belittle it."

The writer quotes a young Irishman who once said to her: "Do you know, I never care to read a book written by any one I know." She adds her belief that the remark represents "a common characteristic of the Irish people." They are pious to their dead writers, she admits, and are still talking of the men of '48, among whom John Mitchell, in her view, was the only one who was a "born literary man." The writers of to-day are being crusht out unless they get sufficient hearing in England to earn a living, and "for certain serious Irish novels, it is quite natural that there should not be English readers." The writer mentions what she thinks "the most flagrant example of a neglected book which ought to have brought its author fortune and renown":

MR. J. B. YEATS'S IDEA OF ART IN IRELAND.

Mr. Yeats is father of the Irish poet W. B. Yeats, and thus confirms Mrs. Hinkson who accuses the Irish of praising the little achievement, but declares that "in proportion as achievement is good they ignore or belittle it." Irish authors are failures mainly because the Irish will not read their books.

"There was published a few years ago an Irish historical novel of the first rank—in fact, in my opinion, the finest historical novel that has yet been produced in Ireland—'Croppies Lie Down,' by William Buckley. This is a most extraordinary book. It is a novel of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. It has all the great qualities of tragedy, pity, passion, rage, scorn, love, hatred; and with all that it has deliberation, sanity, and justice. It moves with the most irresistible force. I read it a hard-gallop, my pulses keeping pace to the breathless narrative. I freely confess that I could not sleep at night after reading it. Here is a great canvas, full of figures, each one painted by the hand of a master. *Heathcote*, the English soldier, *Irene Neville*, the poor, sweet, innocent, weak heroine, *Gash*, the spy, *Harrigan*, the villain and renegade, the ladies of the ascendancy party, *Castlereagh*, the leaders of the Rebellion, the yeomen, even *George the Third* himself, leave each a memorable impression. The book is bloody from end to end with the colors of that bloody time. The screaming of women, who have suffered the last wrong, follow you long after you have closed the pages. The horror of the floggings at the triangles, the half-hangings, the pitch-cappings, the merciless inhumanity, that spared neither age nor infancy, that took no account of sex or helplessness, make the book a shambles. But then it is truth, and truth does not spare the susceptibilities. If it had not great humane qualities it would be intolerable."

Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson mentions Irish writers who will probably be heard of for the first time by many. Frank Mathew, who has now ceased to write, is the author of novels "which ought to be held in high honor in Ireland, and to have won for their author the consideration of all those who care for what is excellent in literature." His books are "The Wood of Bramble," "Love of Comrades," "The Spanish Wine." Grace Rhys is mentioned, whose trilogy of Irish novels, "Mary Dominic," "The Wooing of Sheila," "The Prince of Lisnover," are "books of a remarkable

quality." We read of Julia Crottie, who is "that very rare thing, an Irish realist." Had she been Scotch, the writer observes, her two books, "Neighbors" and "The Other Land," would have been known to the English-speaking or English-reading world which so well knows George Douglas's "The House of the Green Shutters." With the latter, "her book has something in common, altho the gloom and bitterness in her are lightened by poetry and roman-

PROF. LEONARD B. M'WHOOD,

Who is leading a vigorous modern movement to introduce the study of music in its "cultural" aspects in all the colleges and universities.

tic vision." There are also such less neglected writers as Emily Lawless, Jane Barlow, Rosa Milholland, and Hannah Lynch. "All the long list is, in reality, a list of failures—failures in the vulgar sense that the books bring the authors little or no money; but failures also in the poignant sense that they bring them no readers."

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGE

THE collegiate study of music has advanced so far in very recent years that "approximately one-half the colleges in the country consider the study of music sufficiently valuable to receive recognition in the curriculum." This statement is based upon investigations made by Prof. Leonard B. McWhood, of Columbia University, as chairman of a committee which endeavors to secure the adoption of education in music in educational institutions of all grades. The beginning has been made with the colleges, on the idea that the college is the key to the situation. "If the college gives adequate instruction in music, counting toward its degrees and for entrance," observes Professor McWhood, in *The Musician* (Boston, April), "it will become imperative for secondary schools and, in turn, schools of lower grade to give similar instruction." The committee above mentioned was appointed by the Eastern Educational Music Conference (an association of collegiate teachers of music with selected secondary teachers of music, in the New England and Middle Atlantic States), to gather statistics concerning the present status of collegiate instruction in music, with a view to its extension and improvement. From one hundred and twenty-three institutions facts were ascertained which are tabulated thus:

	In the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.	In the remainder of the country	Total.
Colleges granting credit in music, both for entrance and toward a degree. ..	12*	4	16
Colleges granting credit in music for entrance, but not toward a degree.....		3	3
Colleges granting credit in music toward a degree but not for entrance.....	10	29	39
Colleges maintaining departments of music, but granting no credit of any kind in music.....	4	3	7
Colleges having no departments of music, and granting no credit in music...	35	23	58

* Since this article was written, Mount Holyoke College (February, 1908) and Boston University (March, 1908) have adopted entrance credit in music; both had previously granted credit in music toward the degree.

The comparative newness of these facts is shown by the writer in these statements:

"Of the colleges that grant credit in music toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or its equivalent, *one-half* have adopted this policy *within six years*—two-fifths within four years; of the colleges that grant credit in music toward entrance, the *majority* have adopted this policy *within three years*."

The number of colleges in which credit is granted in each of the various branches of music is indicated in the following table:

Branches of music* in which credit is granted.	For Entrance.	Toward the Degree.
Musical Appreciation (including History, etc.).....	9	42
Harmony.	18	47
Counterpoint (including Fugue, etc.)..	9	33
Composition (including Form, etc.)....	—	18
Practical Music (Performance).....	10	21

* A few colleges mention credit in Ear Training, School Music, etc.

The writer adds:

"Among the many interesting facts disclosed by the replies of the various colleges, none is more significant than the wide-spread demand that the aim of collegiate instruction in music shall be, primarily, cultural rather than technical. The feeling seems to be prevalent among educators that the principal function of a collegiate department of music is, not the training of professional musicians, but the imparting to the student body at large of an intelligent appreciation of the art of music, its development and its master works. And such instruction is the very thing of which musical America stands most in need! Such instruction, in colleges and in schools, will soon transform the musical taste of our country and hasten the popular appreciation of music, whose absence we now deplore. . . . . .

"It is . . . useless to hope for a musical Utopia in America, until a well-developed national appreciation of music shall have furnished the fertile soil in which alone the art can thrive. It is in vain that we decry the neglect of many a worthy American performer or composer of music, when the musical taste of the American people is not yet ready to bestow support and encouragement on those laborers in the field of music who seek, unselfishly, the advance of their art."

WHY THE VAUDEVILLE PROSPERS

THE increasing prosperity of the vaudeville form of entertainment is explained by Mr. Percy MacKaye as a direct result of our dramatic subservience to European ideals. The masses, he points out, are uninterested in the form of the higher drama that we import from Europe and of course turn avidly to the entertainment which makes its appeal more direct. The transplanted European play can at best, he asserts, appeal to a limited public, and the masses would go without altogether were not provision made for them "by the unenlightened astuteness of private enterprise." The people as a people are untouched by the art or the message of Ibsen and Maeterlinck, and so turn to "the ubiquitous vaudeville show." Mr. MacKaye, in *The Columbia University Quarterly* (New York, March) goes on to indicate some of the fundamental features of vaudeville entertainments and the consequences to "the millions and tens of millions of theatergoers" whose only entertainment is of that nature. Thus:

"An analysis of the nature of vaudeville and its effect upon the masses will, I think, reveal at least these four elements vitiating to the American native capacity for a true drama of democracy:

"First, its intermittent appeal, whereby the variety show is destructive of all sustained concentration on the part of its audience, numbing its sense of logical coherence, esthetic unity, and the constructive harmonies of dramatic action. . . . .

"Secondly, its necessary appeal to average taste and minimum critical faculty. . . . Now, average taste, of course, is bad taste, and since bad taste *in factu* is more dependable than good taste *in posse*, the policy of vaudeville becomes the progressive cultivation in the public of average or bad taste, and the gradual paralysis of the people's critical faculty.

"Thirdly, its pseudo-morality: With knowing regard for the prejudices of conventional ethics, the wares of its variety are advertised as alike innocent for sucklings and sinners; whereas, in actual performance, the equivocal hint and the nameless innuendo, by consciously avoiding a legal indecency, are doubly corrupt by their hypocrisy.

"Fourthly, its dementedness. . . . The unmeaning haste, the exaggerated feat of skill, the baseless mirth, the overtaxed fatigue, are evidences not of spontaneous and wholesome revelry, but of neurasthenia.

"All these vitiating elements of vaudeville are, of course, glossed and in part atoned by frequent exhibits of sound powers, flashes of consummate wit, splendid inventions of science, brief revelations of genius, yet as a substitute for a native drama of democracy, its results are perilous to our generation. For its results are these: that it substitutes forgetfulness of civic life for consciousness of civic life; individual entertainment for communal self-expression; sensuous callousness for sensuous enkindlement; and popular 'monkey-tricks' for the supreme fine art of humanity. . . . . .

"But with the growth of organization in the theater as a business it has become yearly more apparent that the chaotic stuff of our dramatic world is revolving itself into two utterly sundered spheres: First, the segregated drama, based on European ideals; second, vaudeville, a *mélange* of amusements, variously adapted from the drama, the *cafés chantants*, and the cock-pits. In the first, the drama is considered as a fine art for the few. In the second, the drama is considered not as a fine art at all, but as a heterogeneous entertainment for the many. . . . Between those two ideals and distinct from each, exists, potential, a third ideal—an ideal correspondent to the essential genius and the native opportunity of our American nation and its dramaturgy. That third ideal is the drama of democracy—the drama as a fine art *for the many*."

PERCY MACKAYE,

Who charges that the vaudeville show is offered to the masses as a substitute for a native drama, and is thereby giving "popular monkey-tricks" in place of "the supreme fine art of humanity."

FRUITS OF THE CONRIED RÉGIME

THE joyful tale of successful opera-giving told last week about Mr. Hammerstein's closing season, becomes almost a dirge when the Metropolitan's affairs are recounted. Mr. Conried's retirement in broken health evokes sympathy for his personal misfortune, but does not preclude the analysis of failure that has attended his incumbency. Such at least is the tenor of Mr. Henderson's review in the New York *Sun*, tho Mr. Aldrich in *The Times* thinks "it can hardly be denied that he leaves the Metropolitan in a better position than that in which he took it," especially since under his régime the opera has been "more firmly entrenched than ever in the favor of the public." According to Mr. Henderson, the departing director was the choice of a body of "expert business men" as the managing director of an artistic enterprise, tho he "had absolutely no acquaintance with its methods or its traditions." "The Metropolitan Opera House," this critic asserts, "has steadily gone down-hill since the first foam of excitement over the 'Parsifal' production subsided. Even the cheap sensationalism of the 'Salome' incident did not help it." The performances of last season he calls "bad," those of the one just closing "worse." "If the system now in vogue in the house were to be continued another year, they would be still worse, and the vociferous claims of Mr. Hammerstein would be pronounced by the public just and even modest." "The old order passeth, giving way to new," but Mr. Henderson greets the new with a tone of pessimism. The outlook for the coming season is not rosy, he thinks, and gives some reasons:

"It is true that we are to have new blood in the management and that the direction is to pass into the hands of men who know the opera game from one end to the other. But the directors of the company behind Mr. Conried have failed signally in one detail.

"They allowed to remain in the hands of Mr. Conried the power to engage singers for next season. The result is that the expenses of the Metropolitan Opera House will be larger than ever and that a lot of useless lumber will be retained."

His subsequent comment may perhaps put a new light on what has been supposed to be the waning popularity of German opera:

"At the risk of offending several great dignitaries in the world of 'art' this commentator is impelled to say that the secret of the present want of interest in the Wagnerian works is to be found in the unattractiveness of the interpreters. The Metropolitan Opera House does not possess a single tenor capable of any charm in such rôles as *Tristan* and *Siegfried*.

"The impersonators of these parts are honest, industrious, well-schooled performers, without any poetic imagination and without any eloquence for the public. The same thing might be said of singers of some other rôles. What the house needs worse than anything else in its German department is new singers.

"It is useless to bring over men like Mahler and expect them to solve the problem in spite of the drawbacks on the stage. The Italian operas can be made to interest the public as long as two or three good singers are in the cast. With Messrs. Caruso and Scotti and Mme. Eames, for example, 'Tosca' goes well enough to please the great mass of opera-goers.

"But what is the state of affairs with 'Die Walküre' or 'Tristan und Isolde'? The plain and unvarnished truth is that at the present time a performance of 'Tristan und Isolde' hangs almost wholly upon the shoulders of the *Isolde* and the conductor. The Italian performances have all the '*stimmung*' (as the Germans

call it) that there is in the works. The German performances fall far short of the ideal. Some of them have been so deadly dull that the *Sun's* observer has wondered that people remained after the first act.

"It is useless for opponents of Wagner to tell us that this dulness is in the works themselves, because those of us who began going to the opera before 1900 know better. Yet think what a generation of young opera-goers has sprung up in those last eight years! Not only do the two opera-houses enjoy the presence of those who have grown old enough in that time to go to the opera, but also of the considerable number which have in that period acquired the means to pay for such entertainment, and of the appreciable element which has in that time come from other places to make homes in New York."

A significant fact in the present conditions of opera in this city, says Mr. Henderson, "is that the taste of the public of to-day is far below that of the public which used to attend the performances in the old Academy of Music twenty-five years ago." He continues with an account of conditions that even the new management, he fears, will be powerless to change. Thus:

"All that a singer has to do in order to have success now is to sing loud, fast, or high, and if he can do two of these at once he is great. If he can do all he is the greatest.

"Refinement of style, perfect beauty of voice from top to bottom, intelligence in phrase and nuance, acquaintance with the correct manner of delivering the music of any particular period or composer, count for nearly nothing.

"The antics of Chaliapine in Mozart or the extraordinary physical industry of Miss Farrar in all her rôles, or the inexcusable slaughter of the measures of 'Marguerite' by Mary Garden are applauded by present audiences quite as vigorously as the vocal feats of Mme. Tetrazzini.

"We are told that the last-named singer is to be paid more money for her services next season than Jean de Reszke or Melba ever received. All these things we owe to the steady and persistent debasement of public taste by the downward movement of the standards of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House."

NO "SLUMP" IN THE BOOK TRADE

THE "facts" upon which Mr. Merton H. Forrester based his prophecy of a revolution in the book-publishing trade are declared unfounded by *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York, April 4). Mr. Forrester, whose words we quoted from the April *Munsey's* in our issue of April 4, asserted that there had been a "slump" in the book trade since the golden days of 1895–1900, but the editor of the journal supposed to keep an argus-eyed watch upon this very industry declares that unless "we have been deceived by all reports, the case is quite the contrary." Further:

"Indeed, not in a quarter of a century has there been greater activity and more prosperity in the book business than in the past seven years, including 1907, when the financial depression affected almost every business excepting the book trade; and as for the immediate future a glance at the books announced in our Spring Announcement number must convince even the most skeptical that the publishing-trade is full of hope and activity."

Concerning Mr. Forrester's "attack" upon the publisher for "his lack of enterprise and his failure to adjust the management of his business to the conditions of the time in which he lives"—that is, to follow the lead of the cheaper magazines and cut down the price of books—we read:

"It would be hopeless, we suppose, to attempt to convince this writer of his error in this respect. We have always been under the impression that every publisher worthy of the name was untiring in his activity to watch for and lay hold upon any and every new idea and invention of genius to build up and develop his business. Circumstances oblige him to be always alert and in advance of his constituency in every direction if he would hold his own against his competitors. While at times a publisher may indulge himself in the luxury of presenting to the public a book which he believes is a good one, and of taking the risk of its becoming an unprofitable investment from a business point of view, he would be blind to his own interests if he persisted in such a course and overlooked the fact that he must conduct his business to conform 'to the conditions of the time in which he lives.' The stability of the publishing-trade as a whole is a living witness to the fact that its members are not remiss in this respect.

"Further on in his article Mr. Forrester thinks that he has discovered where 'the fault lies' which has caused his imaginary 'slump' in the publishing business. It is simply that 'the publisher, even when he does secure a book of merit, handicaps its sale by offering it at the prices established years and years ago.' It would not satisfy Mr. Forrester, we suppose, to assert that never were more solid books, better and more attractively made, offered at such reasonable prices as at the present time. Good books by contemporary writers of reputation were always dear, and will always be dear. Yet ever were publishers keen and enterprising enough—from Bohn's day to the present, and never more so than in this year of Anno Domini, to place within the reach of the most impecunious reader the best of the world's literature, in editions that fifty years ago would have been regarded as the very *ne plus ultra* of book-making. Good books, that is, the product of modern scholarship and research, will always be dear because the demand for them is bound to be small."

A LOSS TO THE COLLEGE WORLD

THAT the intellectual sympathy which once existed as a bond between all university men is broken down by modern ideas of pedagogic theory is asserted by the New York *Evening Post*. In commenting upon this assumption, it remarks that while the severing of this bond may not be seriously felt by graduates out in the busy world, it comes as a real loss to the college community itself, especially to the faculty. It deplores the passing of "an older day, when every member of the teaching staff had a rich intellectual equipment in common with all the rest; when none of them was uninformed or uninterested with reference to any great social, literary, religious, or political movement of the day." Continuing, the writer pictures such conditions as these:

"It is not putting it too strongly to say that in no American college to-day, with equipment sufficient to entitle it to the name, can a faculty be found in which all the members are bound together by any single important connecting-link of past scholarly acquirement or current intellectual interest. It is the merest chance if a professor of biology in the younger ranks can meet the professor of Greek understandingly even within the narrow limits of the root-meanings of the Greek terms in his technical vocabulary. The professor of mathematics must steer clear of any formula or theorem beyond the freshman year to avoid the chance of flooring half the young professors and instructors in any single scientific department, except that of physics; and the fact that the professor of intellectual and moral philosophy does not hopelessly expose the ignorance of the whole faculty at every social gathering is due in no small part to the other fact that, except in the larger institutions, he is also president, and therefore absent in quest of funds for the equipment of some new scientific laboratory. It is never certain that the professor of French can address a sentence of three words in that language to the professor of German without causing embarrassment; and we have recently known even a professor of Latin to be driven to outside help by a Greek quotation in a paper which it became his duty to put through the press. The professor of history has long ceased to hope for intelligent conversation with the rest of the faculty on any historical topic before the Civil War, and the professor of English solaces himself for the lack of sympathetic discussion of any particular author by the freedom with which he may now quote from the entire field, Beowulf to Bangs, with no danger whatever of being called to account for his general inaccuracies, growing out of his special devotion to Whitman and G. Bernard Shaw. Even when Greek meets Greek it may be no otherwise, for one of the two has possibly won his doctorate by a thesis on the use of the genitive absolute in Herodotus and is now devoting his whole attention to the syntax of the cases in the later historians; while the other ground his degree out of the recently discovered fragments of Herondas, and is at present confining his researches to the representation of women in the Greek lyric poets prior to Callimachus."

TEMPLE OF JUPITER ON THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS. THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE NEAR THE RIVER WYE IN ENGLAND. A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IN NORTH AFRICA. RUINS OF A TEMPLE IN SICILY.

VACATION TRIPS TO EUROPE

GENERAL PRELIMINARY HINTS

MEN and women now contemplating a vacation trip to Europe—many of them for the first time—will find no better preliminary advice than such as is contained in William J. Rolfe's "Satchel Guide to Europe" ($1.50), of which the thirty-seventh annual edition has just appeared, in Miss Josephine Tozier's "Travelers' Handbook" ($1), recently revised and largely rewritten, and in Presbrey's "Information Guide for Transatlantic Travelers" (25 cents). Each book serves a distinct and separate purpose, Mr. Rolfe (except for his "Introduction") dealing with sight-seeing—the places worth seeing and the conveniences for reaching them, Miss Tozier and Mr. Presbrey with the practical details of travel itself—cost, routes, expenses, care of baggage, creature comforts, etc.

Miss Tozier says, "Nothing can be more reckless than the rushing about Europe done by individuals who imagine there is no limit to their endurance." While it is "advisable to see as much as possible of strange countries," the tourist must remember that he "may journey through many lands in a few weeks if the traveling is done in a sane manner." Invalids, taking journeys moderately, have been known to return home "greatly benefited by the outing"; whereas, strong young persons, "carried away by restless energy, have returned to suffer for months from nervous exhaustion." Mr. Rolfe in his "Introduction" is equally insistent on this point:

"Last but not least, be sure that you lay out your whole route before leaving home. Decide upon your whole line of travel, and the time you will spend at each point; decide what you want to see, or have time to see, and then write out a skeleton of your line of march."

Of seasickness and preventives (or at least possible cures) Miss Tozier says:

"To go aboard ship tired from exertion is a frequent cause of seasickness. I wish it were possible to recommend an unfailing cure for seasickness. A careful course of training for a week before sailing, calm nerves, and great care about proper food on board ship seem the safest way to avoid this unpleasantness. Farewell dinner-parties are natural causes of seasickness, and to start when physically overtired is another mistake. It is said that those who have come directly from the seacoast, when they have lived in the strong air and watched the waves, are less prone to be ill. One traveler recommends cotton in the ears. Another advises a pinch of bicarbonate of soda. Powdered charcoal after each meal is recommended, and again some aromatic spirits of ammonia in the morning. Phosphate of sodium night and morning is also recommended. Travelers are told to drink plenty of hot water but no other liquid; and a small portion of beef, well masticated, as the only food taken three times a day for the first three days out, is a diet which one man declares has saved him from sickness in the severest storms. There are a few 'infallible' cures recommended for this uncomfortable trouble."

On this prolific topic Mr. Rolfe writes:

"If you must be seasick, do not weakly succumb to it, but fight manfully against it. Keep on deck as much as possible, and it will go far to mitigate the attack. Lie there, well wrapt up, rather than in the close atmosphere of your stateroom; and console yourself (if you can) with the reflection that the malady never proves fatal. We firmly believe that many cases of seasickness originate in indigestion. Anything, then, that tends to keep the digestive system in good condition is likely to be indirectly useful in preventing sickness."

Of the need for knowledge of foreign languages Mr. Rolfe remarks that some such knowledge, especially of French, "is very useful on the Continent, but one can make his way everywhere with no language but his vernacular." English is spoken at all the first-class hotels, and at many of inferior grade, while at the railway stations "there are always interpreters, official or other; and everywhere guides or valets de place can be found who speak English." If you are able to read French, and know the pronunciation, a "Phrase Book" "will help you to the minimum of necessary talk at hotels, railway-stations, custom-houses, etc."

SELECTING SHIP AND STATE ROOM

The two writers already quoted advise particular care in the selection of ship and stateroom. "At present," says Miss Tozier, "there is no reason why the passenger should not have as pleasant a crossing as his means will allow, if only he be willing to take a little trouble to insure it." The prudent traveler "will never fail to visit his ship the day before sailing unless he has previously traveled by the same line and knows its accommodations thoroughly. The steward then on duty will show the passenger his stateroom, so that he can find it without help at once on the sailing-day." Moreover, there is no time like this to secure a convenient bathing-hour. One can "interview the steward or stewardess who has the baths in charge" and should these functionaries be absent, can "insist upon seeing the bathing-list and write your name down that a desirable bath-hour be reserved." Otherwise "some one else may take your pet time, and you be either obliged to crawl out of the berth at five o'clock in the morning, or to wait until eleven o'clock before getting a chance."

Mr. Rolfe writes on this subject, and incidentally of others:

"The lowest rates for first-class passage are less than half the highest, the range being from about $50 up to $100, $125 or more. On some lines there is a second-class fare at about the rates of the first-class on cheaper lines, but the tourist who has to be economical will probably prefer the latter. It is not pleasant to be restricted to certain parts of the ship, as is usually the case with second-class passengers. It is always well to get a return ticket, which is sold at a reduced rate. If you make the voyage in the summer, the earlier you secure your berth the better, as the most desirable ones are likely to be engaged three months or more in advance.

"Even on the best ships there is quite a choice in staterooms, in respect both to size and to situation. As a rule, those nearest the middle of the ship are to be preferred. Inside rooms, lighted and ventilated only from a passageway, and those that are near the stern are to be avoided, if others are to be had. On the larger and newer ships, however, the inside rooms are well ventilated and very comfortable, as we can testify from personal experience.

"The regular rates of fare nominally cover everything except wines and liquors; but it is customary to give a small fee to the steward that waits upon you at table, and to the one that takes care of your stateroom. The fee for the former ranges from half a crown to a sovereign; but 5s. is probably the average on the cheaper lines, and 10s. on the others. One usually gives the bedroom steward about half or two-thirds as much as the table steward. The 'boots' also expects a shilling or two, according to what he has done for you."

Miss Tozier's comment as to the necessity of giving tips is as follows:

"The habit of giving fees may be odious,

but to enjoy a trip abroad a tourist should put aside a sum of money to be given out in fees. This is made imperative by universal practise. A little change judiciously distributed will go a long way toward improving his condition during a transatlantic trip. The first inroad should be made into this sum on the visit first made to the ship. The servants on shipboard get little beyond their fees, which must be considered by the passenger as part of the passage-money. The stewards, if not properly treated, can by various methods take their revenge."

As to pocket-money for use on the voyage she says, The traveler "should supply himself with about $15 or $20 of the small currency of the country in which he expects to land,"—this not only "for incidental expenses during the voyage and immediate use upon disembarkment." It is unwise to depend upon the purser, for he is "often unable to furnish all the change needed," moreover, "the best rates of exchange can not be obtained on shipboard."

Miss Tozier presents a table giving a list of the various lines sailing for Europe from American ports, together with their destination and the piers from which the ships sail. Besides the many lines, fast and slow, that sail from New York for Liverpool, Glasgow, the Channel, German and Scandinavian ports, and the Mediterranean, there are boats from Boston for Liverpool and the Mediterranean, one line from Philadelphia for Southampton, and three (including the Canadian Pacific) from Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool, the latter in winter starting from Halifax and St. Johns.

Finally a word should be added as to excursion parties and "personally conducted" trips. Mr. Rolfe says these arrangements which are made at fixt prices "furnish the best means of traveling economically and comfortably." They are not only cheap, but "the exact cost is known in advance." Most people having very indefinite ideas on this subject "are deterred from venturing lest the outlay should prove to be greater than they can afford." Hence an excursion at a round price of $300, $400, or $500, with first-class conveyance and hotel bills, and other ordinary expenses included, "has the advantage of settling the pecuniary question at the outset." Miss Tozier says the managers of the best-known of these agencies are known "not only in Europe but in all parts of the earth," and "have an established reputation for admirable judgment and taste, as well as for honorable dealing." Not only do they provide the guidance of competent and courteous agents, but they issue single and return tickets for independent travel from any point to any other.

BOOKS TO READ BEFORE THE TRIP

In the subjoined lists of suggestive and informing books have been included many standard works with which most readers are already familiar, as well as a considerable number of newer ones. The aim has been to present a fairly representative collection of modern books now worth while for the prospective tourist--the old ones for a new reading, the newer ones for a first reading. In pursuance of this plan several great masterpieces of historical fiction that are known by heart to many have been named. The list in the main, however, is confined to books of travel and description.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Addison, Julia DeW. The Art of the National Gallery of London. Large 12mo. Ill. $2.

Boas, F. S. In Shakespeare's England. Ill. 12mo. $1.50.

Burroughs, John. Fresh Fields. 12mo. $1.25.

Bradley, A. G. Highways and Byways in the Lake District of England. In the Marsh and Border Land of Wales. Two volumes. Sold separately. $3 each.

Bumpus, T. Francis. The Cathedrals of England and Wales. Ill. 3 Vols. $6.

Carlyle, Thomas. My Irish Journey. $1.

Carnegie, Andrew. An American Four-in-Hand in Britain. $1.50.

Cram, Ralph Adams. The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain. Ill. $2.50.

Dickens, Charles. Barnaby Rudge.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. English Traits.

Geddie, J. Romantic Edinburgh. $2.50.

Gwynne, S. Highways and Byways of Donegal. 12mo. Ill. $2.

Hare, Augustus J. C. Walks in London. 2 vols. $3.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Our Old Home. English Note-Books. Two vols. Sold separately. $1 each.

Hole, S. R. A little Tour in Ireland.

Hoppin, James M. Old England, Its Scenery, Art and People. $1.75.

Hutton, Laurence. Literary Landmarks of London Illustrated. 12mo. Ill. ($1.75) Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh. Ill. 12mo. $1.

Howells, William D. London Films. Ill. 8vo. $2.25.

Irving, Washington. The Sketch-Book.

James, Henry. English Hours. Ill. 8vo. $3.

Johnson, C. Among English Hedgerows. Ill. $2.25.

Le Gallienne, Richard. Travels in England. $1.50.

Mansfield, M. F. and B. McM. Romantic Ireland. 2 vols. Ill. 16mo. $3.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. W. Royal Edinburgh. Ill. Small 8vo. $2.50.

Rimmer, A. About England with Dickens. $1.25.

Rolfe, William J. Shakespeare the Boy. Small 8vo. $1.25.

Scott, Walter. Kenilworth.

Singleton, Esther. London as described by Great Writers. 8vo. $1.60.

Smith, F. Berkeley. In London Town. $1.50.

Smith, Goldwin. The Trip to England. Oxford and her Colleges. 2 vols. 24mo. Sold separately. Each $1.

Taine, H. A. Notes on England. 12mo. $2.50.

Thackeray, W. M. Pendennis. Vanity Fair. The Irish Sketch Book.

Thwaites, Reuben G. Our Cycling Tour in England.

Tozier, Josephine. Among English Inns. Ill. 8vo. $2.

Trollope, Anthony. Dr. Thorne.

Tyler, Moses Coit. Glimpses of England.

White, Richard Grant. England, Without and Within. $2.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. Penelope's Experiences in England, Scotland and Ireland. Ill. 3 vols. Sold separately. Each $2.

Winter, William. Brown Heath and Blue Bells (Scotland). Shakespeare's England. Gray Days and Gold. Old Shrines and Ivy. 4 vols. 24mo. Sold separately. Each 75 cents.

Wolfe, Theodore F. A Literary Pilgrimage among the Homes of British Authors. $1.25.

Young, Arthur. A Tour in Ireland. 2 vols. $2.

In the foregoing list the works by the following writers may be named as especially worthy of the tourist's attention: Burroughs, Carlyle, Emerson, Hare Hawthorne, Hutton, Howells, James, Oliphant, Rimmer, Goldwin Smith, Taine, White, Wiggin, Winter, and Wolfe.

France.

Allen, Grant. Paris. 2 vols. Ill. 16mo. $3.

Bingham, Captain D. The Bastile. 2 vols. Ill. 8vo. $5.

Bodley, J. E. C. France. 2 vols. 8vo. $2.50.

Brownell, William C. French Traits. 16mo. $1.50.

Champney, Elizabeth W. Romance of the Feudal Chateaux. Romance of the Renaissance Chateaux. Romance of the Bourbon Chateaux. Romance of the French Abbeys. Ill. 8vo. 4 vols. Sold separately. $3 each.

Cook, Theodore Andrea. Old Touraine. 2 vols. Ill. 8vo. $5.

Dickens, Charles. A Tale of Two Cities.

Gibson, Charles. Among French Inns. Ill. 8vo. $2.

Hare, Augustus J. C. Days Near Paris. Ill. 12mo. ($2.50) Walks in Paris. Ill. 12mo. (2 vols. $2.50.)

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. French Note-Books. $1.

Hugo, Victor. Les Miserables. Notre Dame of Paris.

Hunnewell, J. F. The Historical Monuments of France.

James, Henry. A Little Tour in France. 12mo. $1.50.

Martin, Benjamin Ellis and Charlotte N. The Stones of Paris in History and Letters. Ill. 12mo. $2.

Miltoun, Frances. Rambles in Normandy. Rambles in Brittany. 2 vols. Ill. 8vo. Sold separately. $2.50 each.

Rose, Celise Whitlock. The Cathedrals and Cloisters of the South of France. Ill. with map. 2 vols. 8vo. $5.

Saint-Amand, Imbert de. A series of 26 volumes dealing with the Social Life of the French Court, from the Period of Louis XIV. until the Revolution of 1848. Sold Separately. Each $1.25.

Smith, F. Berkeley. How Paris amuses Itself. ($1.50) Parisians Out of Doors. ($1.65) The Real Latin Quarter. ($1.20) 3 vols. 12mo. Sold separately.

Taine, H. A. Notes on Paris. $2.80.

Wilson, Epiphanius. The French Cathedrals. Folio. $2.

Young, Arthur. Travels in France. 1787–89. $1.

Writers especially worth attention: Allen, Bodley, Brownell, Champney, Hare, Hawthorne, James, Martin, Saint-Amand, Smith, Taine, and Wilson.

Italy.

Addison, Joseph. Letters from Italy.

Addison, Julia de W. The Art of the Pitti Palace. Large 12mo. Ill. $2.

Allen, Grant. Florence. (2 vols.) Venice. (2 vols.) Ill. 16mo. Sold separately. Each $3.

Blashfield, E. H. and E. W. Italian Cities. 12mo. 2 vols. $4.

Bulwer-Lytton. The Last Days of Pompeii.

Champney, Elizabeth W. Romance of the Italian Abbeys. Ill. 8vo. $3.

Dickens, Charles. Pictures from Italy.

Gregarovius, Ferdinand. Lucretia Borgia.

Goethe, J. W. von. A Tour in Italy. $1.

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Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Italian Note-Books. $1. The Marble Faun.

Hillard, J. S. Six Months in Italy. $2.

Howells, William D. Italian Journeys. Tuscan Cities. Venetian Life. 3 vols. Sold separately. Each $1.50.

Hutton, Laurence. Literary Landmarks of Venice. Literary Landmarks of Florence. Literary Landmarks of Rome. 3 vols. 12mo. Ill. Sold separately. Each $1.

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Williams E. R. The Hill Towns of Italy. $3.

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Bumpus, T. Francis. The Cathedrals and Churches of the Rhine and North Germany. Ill. $2.

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Hare, Augustus J. C. Wanderings in Spain. $2.

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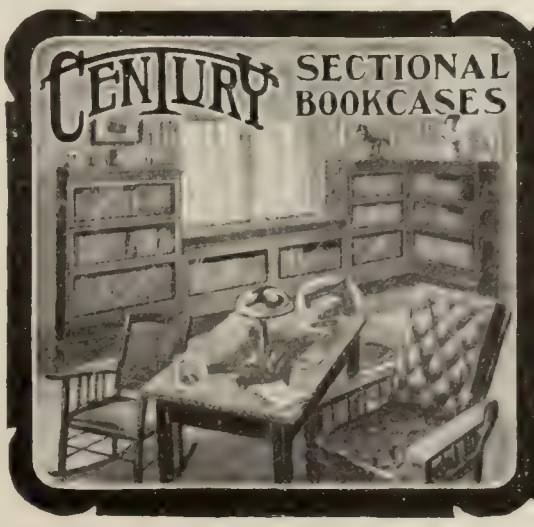

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"These garments, with handkerchiefs

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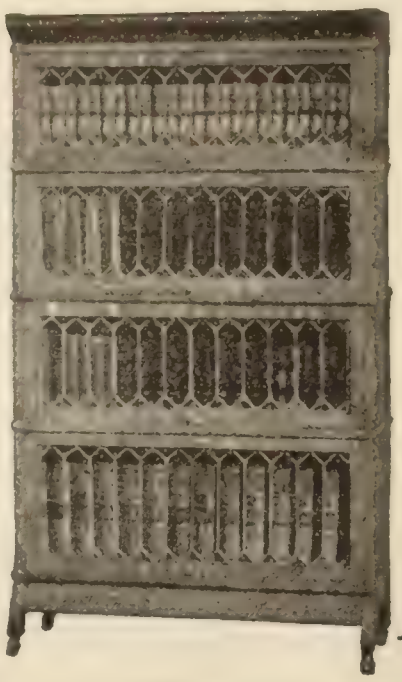

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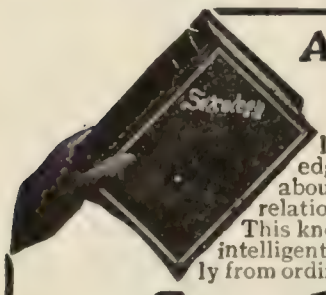

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CURRENT POETRY

Resurgam.

By Bliss Carman.

Lo, now comes the April pageant
And the Easter of the year.
Now the tulip lifts her chalice,
And the hyacinth his spear;
All the daffodils and jonquils
With their hearts of gold are here.
Child of the immortal vision,
What hast thou to do with fear?

When the summons wakes the impulse,
And the blood beats in the vein,
Let no grief thy dream encumber,
No regret thy thought detain.
Through the scented bloom-hung valleys,
Over tillage, wood, and plain,
Comes the soothing south wind laden
With the sweet impartial rain.

* * *

By full brimming river margins
Where the scents of brush-fires blow,
Through the faint green mist of springtime,
Dreaming glad-eyed lovers go.
Touched with such immortal madness,
Not a thing they care to know
More than those who caught life's secret
Countless centuries ago.

In old Egypt for Osiris,
Putting on the green attire,
With soft hymns and choric dancing
They went forth to greet the fire
Of the vernal sun, whose ardor
His earth children could inspire;
And the ivory flutes would lead them
To the slake of their desire.

In remembrance of Adonis
Did the Dorian maidens sing
Linus songs of joy and sorrow
For the coming back of spring—
Sorrow for the wintry death
Of each irrevocable thing,
Joy for all the pangs of beauty
The returning year could bring.

* * *

Therefore, give thy spring renascence—
Freshened ardor, dreams, and mirth—
To make perfect and replenish
All the sorry fault and dearth
Of the life from whose enrichment
Thine aspiring will had birth;
Take thy part in the redemption
Of thy kind from bonds of earth.

So shalt thou, absorbed in beauty
Even in this mortal clime
Share the life that is eternal,
Brother to the lords of time—
Vergil, Raffael, Gautama—
Builders of the world sublime.
Yesterday was not earth's evening,
Every morning is our prime.

All that can be worth the rescue
From oblivion and decay
Joy and loveliness and wisdom
In thyself, without dismay
Thou shalt save and make enduring
Through each word and act, to sway
The hereafter to a likeness
Of thyself in other clay.

Still remains the peradventure,
Soul pursues an orbit here
Like those unreturning comets,
Sweeping on a vast career,
By an infinite directrix,
Focused to a finite sphere—
Nurtured in an earthly April,
In what realm to reappear?

Collier's Weekly (New York).

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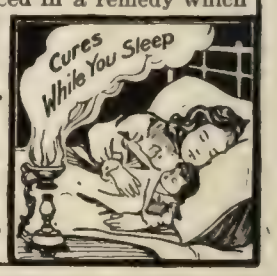

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PERSONAL

An American Jean Valjean.—That justice is still tempered with mercy, and that Jean Valjean's life might have been less tragic had he lived in present-day America, are facts made apparent by the following remarkable story from the New York *Tribune*. To quote:

In some Western city, the name of which is scrupulously guarded, lives a respected citizen from whom the Supreme Court of New York to-day removed the stigma of an indictment returned twenty-six years ago charging John Taylor with the death of Thomas Murray.

Taylor's identity was made known by him to the Court after a search for him which covered two continents had been abandoned. Throwing himself upon the mercy of the prosecutor, Taylor invited an inquiry into his life for the last quarter of a century. This was made and proved so satisfactory that A. T. Clearwater, former Supreme-Court justice, who, as district attorney, secured the indictment of Taylor, declared that it would be gross injustice to reveal the man's new name.

Justice W. C. Howard, of Troy, sitting in the Supreme Court, to-day dismissed the indictment against Taylor after it had been shown that all possible witnesses against the defendant were dead. Justice Clearwater, who had personally investigated the case, and the present district attorney, William E. Cunningham, gave their sanction to the action of the Court. Only Justice Howard, Mr. Clearwater, and Mr. Cunningham have knowledge of the facts in the case.

Murray was killed at Port Ewen, Ulster County, on an election day upon which there had been nearly a riot at the polls. Taylor and Murray were unfriendly. They belonged to opposing political parties and loved the same girl. On election day they first quarreled at the polling-place and later fought on the street. A brick with which Murray's skull was cracked is still preserved in the office of

DIDN'T KNOW

That Coffee Was Causing Her Trouble.

So common is the use of coffee as a beverage many do not know that it is the cause of many obscure ails which are often attributed to other things.

The easiest way to find out for oneself is to quit the coffee for a while at least, and note results. A Virginia lady found out in this way, and also learned of a new beverage that is wholesome as well as pleasant to drink. She writes:

"I am 40 years old, and all my life, up to a year and a half ago, I had been a coffee drinker. About ten years ago I had dyspepsia so bad that often the coffee I drank would sour on my stomach and I could not retain it.

"Severe headaches and heart weakness made me feel sometimes as though I were about to die. After drinking a cup or two of hot coffee, not knowing it was harmful, my heart would go like a clock without a pendulum. At other times it would almost stop and I was so nervous I did not like to be alone.

"If I took a walk for exercise, as soon as I was out of sight of the house I'd feel as if I was sinking, and this would frighten me terribly. My limbs would utterly refuse to support me, and the pity of it all was I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble.

"Reading in the papers that many persons were relieved of such ailments by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, I got my husband to bring home a package. We made it according to directions and I liked the first cup. Its rich snappy flavor was delicious.

"I have been using Postum about eighteen months and, to my great joy, digestion is good, my nerves and heart all right, in fact I am a well woman once more, thanks to Postum."

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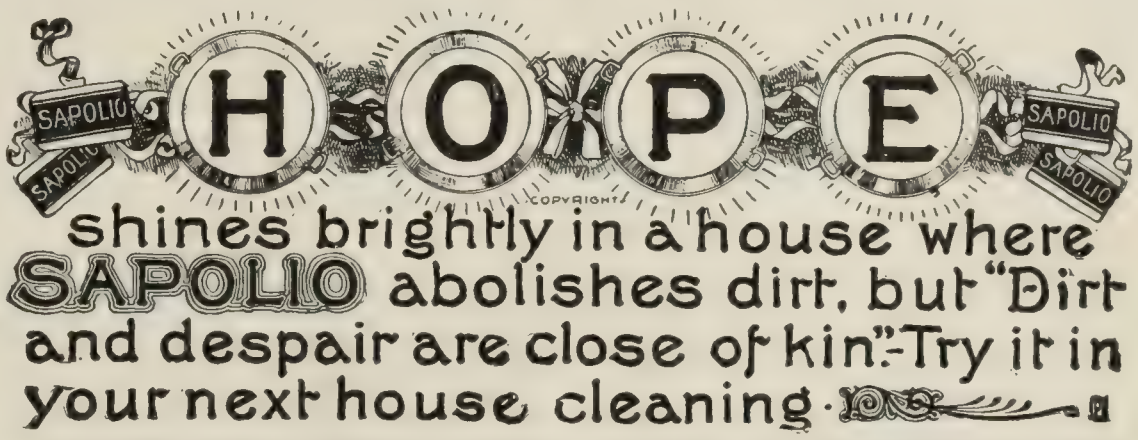

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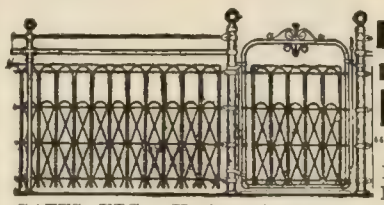

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the district attorney. Several days later Murray died and Taylor fled. In 1882 a grand jury indicted Taylor for manslaughter in the first degree and a systematic search for him was instituted. Taylor was traced to Pennsylvania, where it was alleged he had allied himself with the Molly Maguires. He escaped from the country but was found eventually at the home of his mother in Ireland. He was apprehended, but there was some trouble in securing his extradition, and he again escaped. Later he returned to America and settled in the West.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Figure it Out.—"I notice she bowed to you. Is she an old acquaintance?"

"Y-yes; we're slightly acquainted. In fact, she's a sort of distant relation. She was the first wife of my second wife's first husband."—*Chicago Tribune.*

No Room.—"Simpkins refuses to have his flat papered," reported the agent of the building.

"What's the matter now?" inquired the owner.

"He claims they haven't room enough as it is."—*Judge.*

Cold Storage.—HOOK—"I understand he married a cool million."

COOK—"Yes; but he's complaining now because he hasn't been able to thaw out any of it."—*Illustrated Bits.*

The Very Latest.—"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and *vice versa.* I see the tan stitches, but not the *vice versa.*"

The shopman explained that *vice versa* was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Still Time.—A long-haired man walking along the street met a little boy, who asked him the time.

"Ten minutes to nine," said the man.

"Well," said the boy, "at nine o'clock get your hair cut." And he took to his heels and ran, the aggrieved one after him.

Turning the corner, the man ran into a policeman, nearly knocking him over.

"What's up?" said the policeman.

The man, very much out of breath, said: "You see that young urchin running along there? He asked me the time, and I told him, 'Ten minutes to nine,' and he said, 'At nine o'clock get your hair cut.'"

"Well," said the policeman, "what are you running for? You've got eight minutes yet."—*Hardware Opportunities.*

The Happiest Hour.—HE—"Do you remember the night I proposed to you?"

SHE—"Yes, dear."

HE—"We sat for one hour, and you never opened your mouth."

SHE—"Yes, I remember, dear."

HE—"Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

Right.—"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who complains. "Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."—*Washington Star.*

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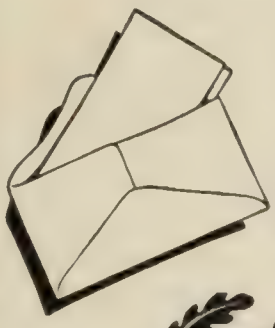

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Dark and Dank.—"Well, I d'know," doubtfully said Farmer Hornbeak, relative to the proposal of his nephew, a recent graduate from an agricultural college. "Mebbe dere's money in cultivatin' mushrooms, but where could we plant 'em? They require a damp, dark, dank place to grow in, don't they!"

"Yes," was the reply. "And I'll tell you what, Uncle Ezra: we'll raise them in the parlor."—*Puck.*

Poetry and Reality.—COUNTRY EDITOR—"I'm glad you brought these spring poems in early."

SPRING POET—"Yes, sir?"

COUNTRY EDITOR (putting them in the stove)—"Yes, sir! Most spring poets wait till the weather gets too warm to use them."—*Judge.*

Problem in Division.—FOREMAN—"How many av yez are down thot hole?"

LABORERS—"Three."

FOREMAN—"The half av yez come up."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 3.—Thirty-six men, including Lieut. W. E. Middleton, commander of the British destroyer *Tiger*, lose their lives in a collision with the cruiser *Berwick* in night maneuvers off the Isle of Wight.

April 4.—The Reichstag, by a vote of 200 to 119, decides that the German language must be used in public meetings in all parts of the Empire.

April 5.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigns the Premiership, and the resignation is accepted by the King.

April 6.—The Douma succeeds in forcing the retirement of Alexeieff, Vice-minister of Commerce, the victory being regarded as the first step toward establishing ministerial responsibility.

April 7.—Reports from Caracas contain the Government's sharp reply to Minister Russell's protest regarding the opening of mail-bags for the *Tacoma*, and say that relations between Venezuela and America are greatly strained.

An agreement to check emigration from India to Canada is reached between the Dominion and British officials.

April 8.—Advices from Port-au-Prince say that the better classes of Haiti are planning a new revolt in order to force the intervention of the United States.

H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is received by King Edward at Biarritz and appointed Premier.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

April 3.—The National Populist convention in St. Louis nominates Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for the Presidency.

April 6.—Central Massachusetts cotton mills reduce the wages of 125,000 employees by 10 per cent.

Six boats of the torpedo flotilla arrive at Magdalena Bay.

April 7.—Efforts to settle the differences between the coal operators and miners in the Western-Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana fields fail at a conference in Indianapolis.

April 8.—The New York State antirace-track-gambling bills are beaten by a tie vote in the Senate at Albany.

WASHINGTON.

April 6.—The Army Appropriation Bill passes the Senate.

The Sterling Employers' Liability Bill and a bill providing for a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, pass the House.

April 7.—The Senate passes the Fortifications Appropriation Bill, carrying an aggregate of $12,106,187.

April 8.—A letter written by President Roosevelt to the Attorney-General urges the necessity for enforcing equal railroad accommodations for equal fares for whites and negroes in the South.

April 9.—A special message urging further legislation for the repression of anarchy is sent to Congress by the President.

The Employers' Liability Bill is passed by the Senate without amendment.

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For ten cents in stamps or coin, to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough

Barrington Hall
The Steel-Cut Coffee

¼ Actual Size

to make eight cups of delicious coffee, together with our beautiful, frosted aluminum graduate, designed for measuring (rather than guessing) the amount of dry coffee to be used.

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Chicago, March 3, 1908.
Baker & Co.--The dainty little aluminum graduate and sample of Barrington Hall came yesterday, and we tried the coffee at breakfast this morning. The flavor is delicious. Our grocer, J. M. Stueben, does not handle your brand. Please write him about it, or give us the name of some grocer down town, who has it.
Mrs. T. M. W.

TRY IT AND *YOU* WILL BE CONVINCED

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 940

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A BALKING CONGRESS

THE masterly inactivity of Congress toward the program of legislation which the President so emphatically set before it in his message of a few weeks ago, is arousing the indignation of the President's newspaper supporters and drawing gleeful comments from the anti-Roosevelt press. "It is difficult to resist the conclusion," says the New York *Independent*, "that legislation has been avoided by the party which controls both branches by great majorities, and that the recent filibustering of the minority in the House was not, in the beginning of it, wholly displeasing to the leaders of the majority there, altho in due time it led to much bitterness of feeling and expression." The refusal of Congress to grant the President's request for four new battle-ships instead of two, says the New York *Evening Post*, "but foreshadows what is to happen to nearly all the rest of Mr. Roosevelt's program, despite his numerous special messages." The appropriation bills, it is predicted, will have the right of way from now until adjournment. The press seem to have lost hope of any currency legislation during the present session beyond the possible authorization of a commission to look into the whole question. In the field of labor legislation nothing has been done beyond the hasty passage of a new Employers' Liability Law, and suspicions are afloat that even this was not put through in good faith, but with the knowledge that it was so drawn as to invite collision with the courts and the Constitution. It is even rumored that the President himself may kill this act by veto on the ground that the courts are likely to declare it unconstitutional.

A Washington dispatch names the following pet measures of the President's, toward which it predicts that Congress will continue to turn a cold shoulder during the present session:

"Restricting the power of the Federal courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

"Amending the Sherman Antitrust Law so as to establish a system of Federal licenses for interstate corporations.

"Enabling the railroads to form traffic associations so as to secure greater stability of rates and returns.

"Removing some of the restrictions from combinations of labor.

"Prohibiting railroads from blacklisting union employees.

"Empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to control future issues of stocks and bonds of railroad property.

"Permitting the Attorney-General to name one of the receivers for insolvent railroads.

"Removing the duty on wood pulp.

"Providing for the construction of four battle-ships, instead of two.

"Establishing postal savings-banks."

The most important piece of legislation to the credit of the session is admittedly the Employers' Liability Law—if it proves valid. Many papers characterize as farcical the manner in which this act was rushed through both Houses, almost without discussion. Some of the Senators who voted for it, says a Washington dispatch, had not even read it. The political exigencies demanded a sop for labor. What the bill aims to do is thus summarized by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"It abolishes the old common-law rule that one can not recover for the negligence of a fellow-servant; that is, another employee. This rule has been abolished in many of the States, and modified in others. The fact that contributory negligence shall be no bar to recovery is a much more radical change. It is true that contributory negligence may be shown in mitigation of damages, but even this is barred where the employer is guilty of a violation of any statute made for the safety of employees. Then all contracts for limiting the employer's liability are made void."

It is said that many of the able lawyers in both branches of Congress believe that the act will not stand the test of the Supreme Court. Of the possibility of the President's vetoing it *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"Should he find the bill, as seems probable, full of flaws, and think it his duty to veto it, he will by so doing administer a most stinging rebuke to the politicians who are thinking to manufacture cheap political capital while placing on the statute-books laws that are likely to be condemned by the courts. Such a rebuke would be a real lesson to those who are responsible for slovenly or insincere legislative work. It would require a substantial amount of courage, since the President would undoubtedly be subjected to considerable misconstruction in certain quarters, but in the long run it would make very powerfully for the reputation of the Chief Executive. He would stand before the country as one who not merely wants work done, but wants it done well. It can be positively stated, too, that a veto for the Employers' Liability Bill would, under the circumstances supposed, be a distinguished service to the cause of labor. It would serve notice on Congress to remodel the bill and put it into proper form before the close of this session if it desires such credit as may come from the passage of a measure of this class. And, if Congress should fail to pass a revised bill in the closing hours of the session, the situation would still be much better for those who are supposedly to profit from it than that which now exists. Instead of having to wait two years or more to test a defective law in the courts, they would be able to continue their efforts for a new enactment without further delay and to get that measure of real relief to which men engaged in a hazardous occupation are entitled. A veto—should the bill prove to be even in part subject to the suspicions now cast upon it—would be in the interest of the man on the railroad, as against the cheap labor agitator at the Capitol."

The New York *Evening Sun*, surveying the general situation, contemplates with satisfaction the recalcitrant attitude of Congress toward the President's recommendation—an attitude, it says, which

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will enhance the respect of the public for this legislative body. Further:

"It must make more remote the possibility of that ominous executive assault upon the judiciary which has appeared to be the inevitable sequel of a complete surrender of legislative prerogative to the Executive. Moreover, when Congress has its way in this

CAN'T AND WON'T.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

matter the Executive will be helped because the impatience and resentment which excessive Presidential haranguing inspires are moods which do not conduce to appreciation of Presidential suggestions on their merits."

The Morning *Sun*, nevertheless, seems inclined to range itself on the President's side in his demand for four new battle-ships. "A grave doubt arises," it says, "whether the House was wise in allowing itself to be influenced by the economics of Mr. Tawney, the peace-loving sentiments of Mr. Burton, and the misplaced buffoonery of Mr. Williams." It cites the following reasons for this doubt:

"With a broadside fire of eight 12-inch guns, which have an effective range of six miles, and with a speed of more than 21 knots, the *Dreadnought*, according to that high authority *Engineering*, was equal as a fighting machine to any other two battle-ships afloat when she went into commission. A German naval expert declared when the *Dreadnought* was launched that she was superior to the best six battle-ships in the German Navy. The truth is she rendered obsolete the most powerful vessels of ten years ago and was so much more powerful than battleships of the *Louisiana* or the *King Edward VII.* class that every other great sea Power began at once to plan *Dreadnoughts* for her Navy. In the United States two were authorized and are now building, the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*.

"To opponents of naval expansion like Mr. Burton and Mr. Williams two battle-ships doubtless seem enough and to spare. But we must consider that three British *Dreadnoughts* have been launched since the great pioneer ship, that three others are building, and that the purpose of the Admiralty is to add still more of these swift leviathans to the British Navy. We must also consider that the German naval program contemplates a strenuous rivalry to England in the construction of such ships, and that France and Japan are also infected with the fever of expansion in emulation of other sea Powers."

CHINA'S BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

THE rapidity with which the boycott of Japanese goods begun by the Cantonese is now spreading throughout the Empire is noted by the American press as one more proof of a growing national spirit in China. Prompted by resentment against Japan's high-handed and coercive attitude toward the Peking Government in the matter of the *Tatsu Maru*—a Japanese steamer seized by China for smuggling arms to Chinese revolutionists—the Self-Government societies of Canton decided to retaliate with what has been called "the greatest bloodless weapon of modern times." Already, we are told, the merchants of Canton, Hongkong, and other Chinese ports have served notice on their correspondents not to ship in Japanese bottoms; and a Canton dispatch to the New York *Herald* says that a secret fiat has gone forth that the boycott shall not be lifted until the loss to Japanese commerce reaches $150,000,000. The leaders of the movement are taking every precaution to prevent rioting or destruction of property—acts which would invite governmental interference. It is rumored that Japanese merchants, on the other hand, are resorting to subtle methods to provoke such demonstrations, in order to compel official action. Thus the dispatch already quoted tells how within the last few days an unusually large number of Japanese pedlers have appeared upon the Canton streets with Japanese wares. Altho popular feeling, according to Chan Wai Po, head of the Canton Self-Government Society, is "so intense that it is impossible to overstate it," the leaders are determined not to be betrayed into methods unsuitable to a "civilized" boycott. Japan, says Chan Wai Po, "will learn to her cost" that she did an exceedingly bad

HARRIMAN HAS ACQUIRED THE ERIE.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

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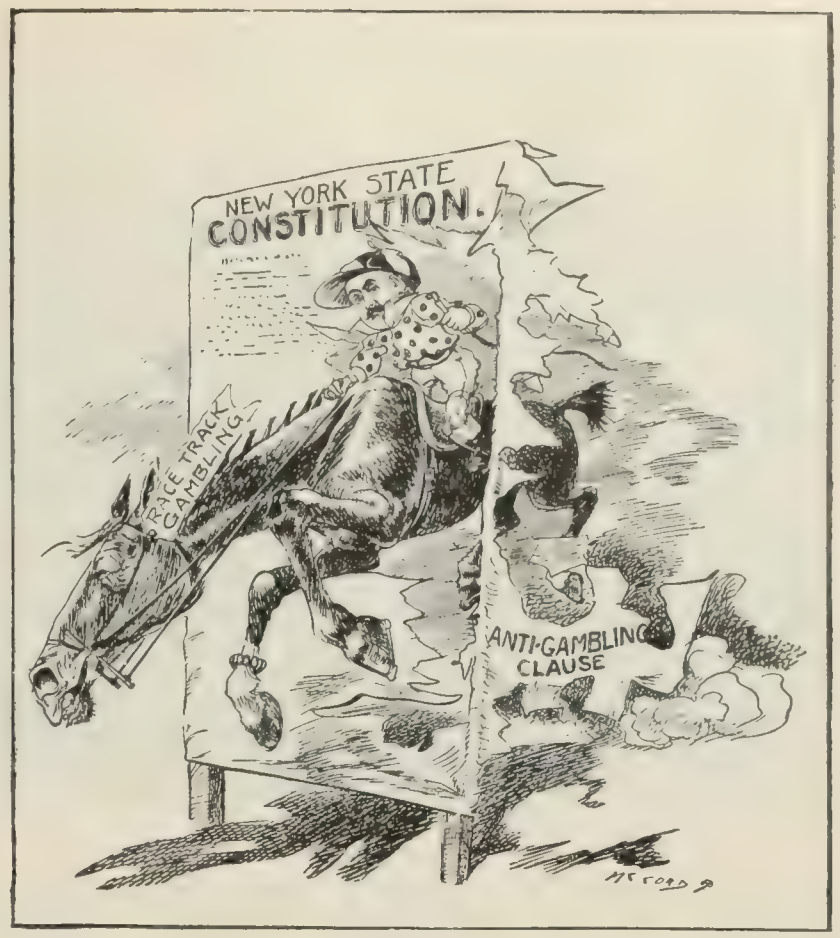
WHAT SHOW HAVE YOU GOT, LITTLE MAN?
—Keppler in *Puck*.



IN THE SADDLE.
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News*.

THE WINNERS.

day's work when "by main force she compelled China to recede from her righteous position regarding the *Tatsu Maru*." *The Herald* dispatch says that trade with China is "the very cornerstone of Japan's commercial structure." From the same source we quote the following statements, which throw additional light on the situation:

"The machinery for making the boycott effective is ideal. Throughout China Self-Government societies exist under the central government's encouragement, the ostensible object being to pave the way for a constitutional government. The officials of these societies are chosen by the great gilds, or unions, ruling the cities and controlling every phase of Chinese life.

"Here in Canton, to illustrate the situation, the boycott leaders have at their command the machinery of the seventy-two gilds representing every phase of business and labor, from bankers down to water-coolies. The same is true of other cities. For the purpose of the present movement there have been formed here and in most of the important commercial centers National Disgrace societies, with the same membership as the Self-Government societies. As the name indicates, the inspiration of these societies is to remove the stain of the national disgrace placed upon China by Japan. The Cantonese are leaders in this movement. Their influence is far-reaching. The most prominent merchants throughout China and in the Chinese colonies abroad are Cantonese. From not only Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Fuchow, Swatow, Tien-Tsin, Nieu-Chwang, Che Foo, Hankow, and the smaller Chinese cities, but from Melbourne to New York and including cities of Japan, have come promises of hearty cooperation in the anti-Japanese movement."

Altho it is not long since the United States had to take a dose of the same medicine at the hands of China, our papers seem to have little sympathy to offer Japan now that her turn comes. "Nor does the world show a tendency to blame China for a disposition to use her only available weapon," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*. "With the boycott as an economic weapon Americans have no sympathy," says the same paper, "but surely in this instance the silent war of abstention from business is better than the clash of arms." Ultimately, thinks the Hartford *Courant*, Japan and China will clash swords for the political headship of the Far East; and the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* finds evidence in the present friction that as yet there is nothing of solidarity among the yellow races. "With a break of this kind," the latter paper says, "the 'yellow peril' loses its importance for the time being." The Philadelphia *Press*, altho convinced that the boycott can not last long, admits that while it does last it may have very serious effects on Japanese manufactures and shipping. To quote further:

"The Chinese boycott of American goods very seriously affected our exports to China, reducing them materially for a year or two.

"But while our exports to China are about two-thirds as large as those of the nearest neighbor of the Empire, Japan, our Chinese exports are but about 2 per cent. of our total exports. Japan's exports to China are 20 per cent. of the total exports of the Island Empire. . . . Japan is in a critical condition financially. It is suffering a depression more severe than our own. Its corporations failed last year by hundreds. Any interference with Japan's Chinese trade will affect all Japanese credits."

But the real significance of both boycotts, *The Press* goes on to say, lies in the proof they give of the growing organization of China. We read:

"The Chinese are often looked upon by uninformed observers as a mere herd. No population, as a matter of fact, is more completely organized internally. Vast family clans, gilds, and secret societies include millions. The mechanic trades are all organized by cities and provinces. All merchants in particular commodities are associated. The penalties of our national bank act are trivial by the side of those inflicted by Chinese banking gilds.

"But these numerous and powerful organizations were never brought into play on any large scale for national purposes until the American boycott. Even in the Japanese war, twelve years ago, the great mass of Chinese had little knowledge and small interest.

"A prodigious change has come. The Chinese newspaper circulation has increased on an enormous scale. Organized higher education has sprung over the Empire. China is arming, tho its army as yet is of no weight. National feeling has awakened. Years, perhaps two or three generations, must pass before China is made over, as was Japan.

"But each year sees a change. The view that China is to be a tender to Japan may be put aside. Instead, friction will grow yearly. The two nations dislike each other. They are naturally repellent. In a military and naval sense China is still weak by the side of Japan. But as the national spirit of the Chinese Empire grows, as its national spirit increases, as it develops peaceful means of making the power of its people felt in trade and com-

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A PANORAMIC VIEW OF

merce, China is certain to repeat the experience of its many-centuried history, and show itself more powerful than apparently more active, vigorous, and enterprising lands."

Another indication of a quickened national spirit is found in the rumor that the Self-Government societies are uniting in a memorial to the throne urging the immediate creation of a national assembly.

OUR ENORMOUS PREVENTABLE LOSS BY FIRE

"THE conflagration which on Sunday wiped out a large part of the city of Chelsea, near Boston," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "was the result of a combination of circumstances, only one of which, the strong northwest wind, was beyond the control of man." By implication this would lay the responsibility for such calamities directly at the door of American methods of construction, against which a neglect of ordinary fire precaution is charged. To quote the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Wooden frames, shingle roofs, and factories, stores, and public buildings built without precautions to check fire by slow-burning construction, exist everywhere, in all our towns and cities. Where these things are, fire and a high wind will sweep all away if both come together. They did in Baltimore. They have in Chelsea. They will in the next place where fate falls, wind comes, and 'the red cock crows.'

A FIRE ENGINE THAT WAS CAUGHT IN THE CONFLAGRATION.

"A very small expenditure, relative to the loss, would have made every Chelsea factory slow-burning, but insurance premiums spread over the years are easier to meet than the single payment called for by slow-burning construction."

"On its face," remarks the New York *Commercial*, "the official statement sounds not a little remarkable, that in the building operations of the forty-nine 'principal cities' of the United States last year, despite the great increase in the use of cement, steel, brick, and stone in the recent past, 59 per cent. of the new construction was of wood."

The Wall Street Journal states that in the past three years the money losses by fire in the United States and Canada aggregated $850,000,000—a sum "nearly equal to the total capital stock, paid in, of the national banks of the United States." This tremendous destruction of property is equivalent to a tax of nearly $10 upon every man, woman, and child in the United States and the Dominion. "This year, even before the Chelsea fire," *The Journal* adds, "the average loss per day was nearly $600,000." We read further:

"Now, this waste is a preventable waste. Certainly the largest part of it is absolutely unnecessary. There are no such losses by fire in the principal European countries, and the safeguards which they have erected against fire it ought to be possible to establish in the United States. If it be fair to assume, according to the European standards, that the normal fire loss of the United States would be $60,000,000, then during the past three years we have by reason of neglect—criminal neglect—squandered $220,000,000 a year. . . . . .

"After every big conflagration there is nearly always a good deal of talk about the 'benefit' which such a loss confers upon certain trades, as if destruction of property could ever be in any sense of the word a benefit. After the San Francisco disaster, for instance, much was said about the immense activity which the destruction of that city would give to the building and kindred trades, as it would stimulate an unusual activity by reason of the large demands for materials. The fact that the disaster at San Francisco meant the wiping out of property, a total loss which had to be borne by somebody or other, did not seem to appeal to certain minds. No doubt that some people regarded the insurance paid them for property destroyed by fire as in the nature of money found, or at least of a quick and convenient way of transferring real estate into cash.

"There is a little of such reasoning now. The panic of 1907 is now seen to have had a starting-point in the San Francisco earthquake and fire early in 1906. Then began that liquidation and decline in the stock market which has kept up ever since, and which,

CHELSEA AFTER THE FIRE.

in October, 1907, culminated in the great crisis. While the San Francisco fire was not, of course, the main cause of the panic, it was one of those big wastes, like war and famine, which go to make up a heavy loss to the world, and which must be paid for in some way or another.

"It is about time that something effective should be done to prevent the terrific waste by fire which is the rule in the United States. We are now paying attention to the prevention of wastes of our natural resources, such as wastes of forests and waterways. We ought to add to this movement the prevention of the waste by fire. Certainly some scientific method of dealing with this subject could be established. At least 75 per cent. of the annual losses by fire in the United States are preventable. It would be money in the pocket of the country if we spent even $50,000,000 to save $150,000,000."

"It is foolish to spend years in building up valuable property," says the Washington *Post*, "and then through carelessness and negligence, subject it to total destruction in a single night." The same paper goes on to say:

"While the question of preserving our forests is being agitated by whole companies and battalions and congresses of forest-reserve champions, there seems to be little movement toward concerted preservation of the structures which are the principal consumers of our timber supply. It would be well if something could be done to preserve the wood products after they leave the forest primeval. Every fire destroys property, and insurance does not restore loss. It merely equalizes it, so that the whole damage does not fall upon one or a few individuals. But the wealth of the country is diminished every time the flames lick even a woodshed from the earth into the heavens. We should build structures that will not burn. They do it in Germany, for example, and many cities of the Fatherland hardly know what a fire larger than a bonfire looks like. American municipalities should perfect their building and fire ordinances, and compel their observance to the letter. If individuals will not build secure shelters for themselves without compulsion, a paternal government should see to it for them.

"There is another innovation which the United States might well borrow from Austria for the prevention of such dreadful loss of life as frequently occurs with the destruction of public buildings. The architects of Vienna and the large Austrian cities are constructing all buildings designed for the housing of any large number of human beings with the stairways on the outside. A splendid and spacious opera-house is now in the course of erection, and its broad outside stairway is a thing of architectural beauty as well as an assurance of safety to the patrons of the playhouse. There need be no Iroquois holocausts or tragedies like those of Boyertown and North Collinwood, with the stairways to public buildings so constructed.

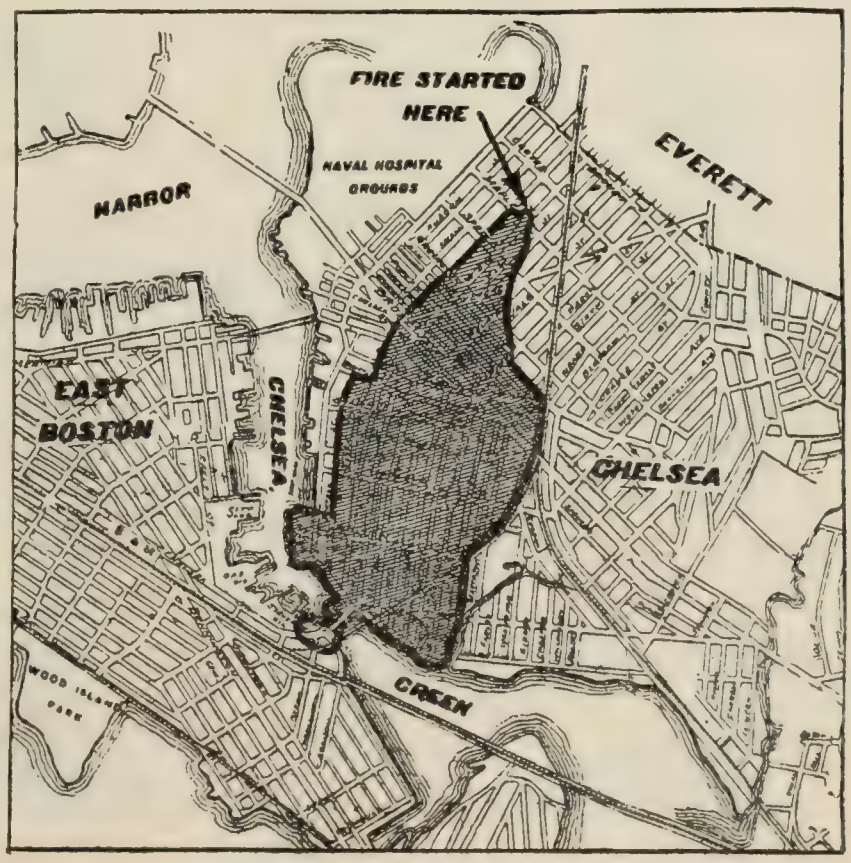
"The frequency of these devastating fires is a constant reminder to Americans that our system is all wrong. We must exercise more care in our building, more watchfulness in our methods of preservation, and more far-sightedness in our struggles to create wealth."

PACIFIC-COAST PAPERS ON THE FLEET

THE press of the Pacific Coast are taking occasion, while public attention is directed that way and the gala days of the Fleet's reception are at their height, to emphasize some most salient facts in connection with the commercial importance of the Western coast, its general unpreparedness for handling large naval maneuvers, and the growing significance of the Pacific Ocean in international affairs.

"When Robley D. Evans stated in an interview at San Francisco that 'the greater interest of the United States to-day is in the Pacific,'" says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "he crammed contemporary history and the future of the Republic into a single sentence." To quote further:

"After all, the really vital lesson of the Atlantic Fleet's cruise



MAP OF CHELSEA, MASS.,

Swept by fire on April 12th. The shaded part shows the burned district. By this disaster 10,000 people were made homeless.

in the Pacific is not merely in the Fleet's demonstrated ability to make the long voyage; it may be found rather in the fact that it has fixt the attention of the country upon the Pacific Coast, its possibilities and its dangers. If it shall serve to convince the American people that the Pacific Coast is closer to the world than any other portion of American coast line, it will teach a lesson of profound significance and will achieve enduring good for the whole country.

"There are within reach of this Coast more people to feed and clothe; more buyers and more sellers; larger markets, and broader opportunities for commercial and industrial exploitation generally, than may be found within reach of any other part of this country's coast line.

"The fact is now very generally recognized among those who have given even slight study to conditions existing in countries bordering on the Pacific.

"Admiral Evans stated what most men know to be true when he said 'this is the short road to the countries of the Far East, where the greatest commercial development is to be,' and he stated what every fair, patriotic American ought to admit when he added that 'our interests in the Pacific are to-day greater than in the Atlantic.'"

And the San Diego *Union*, in a careful analysis of the poor docking facilities of the Pacific Coast, and the former government policy of practically omitting the Pacific Ocean from its naval program, believes "it is fortunate for the nation that this object-lesson of the inadequacy of the Pacific-Coast naval establishment has come in time of peace." We read:

"And yet had not this great Fleet been sent to these waters, it is by no means certain that there would be any realization of actual conditions until they had been brought home by actual war. But that realization is likely to come rapidly now. The first thought of the commander of a modern war-ship is for its coal supply, and the second is for means of keeping the craft fit for sea service. On the Pacific Coast the coal problem is easy, but the repair question is serious. . . . . .

"And it is not too much to say that, altho the reasons which led President Roosevelt to send the effective fighting force of the American Navy to these waters probably did not contemplate an object-lesson of the inadequacy of the naval establishment on this coast, it was worth the while to send the ships even tho no other result were achieved except to show to Congress and the country the folly of the policy that has been pursued in dealing with the Pacific seaboard. . . . . .

"No powerful fleet having ever before been in these waters, no preparations were made for caring for any large number of naval vessels. That policy is now abandoned and is not likely ever to be adopted again. But to send the flower of the Navy to the Pacific is only a half-way measure. The means of keeping ships seaworthy in these waters in future are yet to be provided."

The recent statement of Frederick T. James, a London naval authority, "that a strong permanent Pacific Fleet is essential" and that "a weak, undefended coast would tempt Japan unduly to bring on a race war which would be a world calamity," is quoted by the San Francisco *Argonaut* for serious consideration. In fact, so vital does this weekly consider this phase of the matter that it states emphatically that "in spite of Secretary Metcalf's assurances that after a series of visitings the battle-ship fleet will sail 'for home,' we believe that the hour for departure will never come."

"The motives and purposes which have given us the Fleet," it continues, "are not likely to be so far put aside as to cause its return as a fleet to Atlantic waters." We read further:

"Somebody is going to dominate this great ocean. If the United States doesn't do it—if she foolishly throws away her chance—then Japan will do it. The course of a sound statesmanship, now that we have a vastly overmastering force in the Pacific, is to maintain that status. It can be done easily and naturally, without exciting suspicion or resentment."

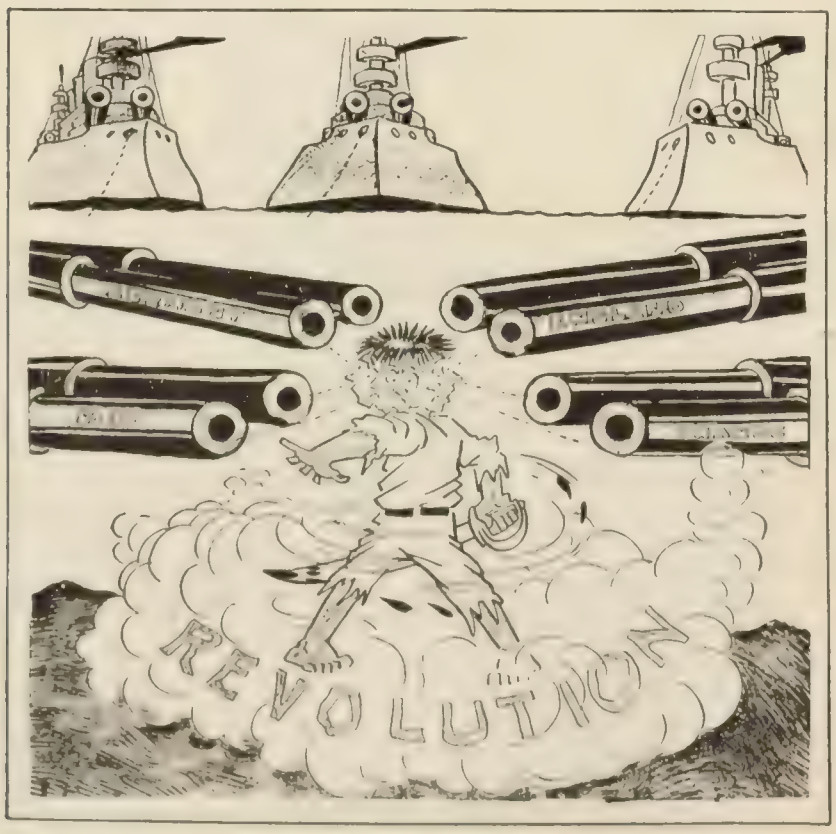
Governor Gillett's speech of welcome to the sailors, at San Diego, sounded the same note. He said in part:

"Upon this broad and calm ocean in the future will be waged the greatest war of commerce between the great Powers of the world. Here is where nations will strive for supremacy, and here is where will be fought the greatest naval battles of the world.

"The Pacific Ocean can not always remain a peaceful ocean. In the contests to come our country will play the most important part because its interests will be the greatest; and when that time shall come we must be ready for it, if we maintain the mastery of this great ocean we must have the means to do it with. Here in the future, no doubt, will clash the great navies of the world, and upon these waters will the great naval conflicts be carried on."

One discordant note is sounded by the Oakland *World*, a California labor organ. In speaking of the rivalry between the San Francisco society leaders over the honor of entertaining the enlisted men of the Fleet, it says:

"These big rich women have about as much love for the men of the Fleet as they have for the 'yeller' dogs that run the streets; but—the Fleet may be called upon to defend the interests of the



"FREE AND INDEPENDENT" HAITI
Llanuza in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE.
– De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

WHAT MONROE NEVER THOUGHT OF.

capitalists, and so it might be well enough to pat them on their backs a little. And when these women of the big rich and the near-rich class get through with their 'patting' you can depend upon it that the men of the Fleet will be ready to go through hell if they are ordered to do so. They will be ready and anxious to murder their fellow workers in Japan, or in any other nation, if the command to fire is given them."

THE OPPOSITION TO BRYAN

A FEW weeks ago we quoted the Washington correspondent of one of the leading anti-Bryan Democratic papers as admitting that "William Jennings Bryan has the nomination triple-riveted already, and is putting in more fastenings every day." Since then, however, the New York State Democrats have selected an anti-Bryan delegation to Denver, headed by Judge Parker, and Delaware has chosen a delegation pledged to support Judge Gray (in spite of his protest), making eighty-four delegates not likely to support Bryan; so that with the delegates Governor Johnson may get in his own State and elsewhere, the opponents of the Nebraskan are now beginning to talk about the prospect of going to Denver with one-third of the delegates opposed to naming him.

According to Democratic usage, Mr. Bryan must have a two-thirds vote of the convention to win the nomination. Can his opponents prevent this? The New York *World*, which is leading the fight against him, says there is a "possibility" of such a thing, but does not predict positively that it will happen. There will be 1,002 delegates in the convention, so that it will take 335 to block the action they dread. That number are not yet in sight. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) exclaims exasperatedly:

"The recovery of the party from the Bryan delusion is unconscionably slow, but there is still time for other States in the East, in the West, and in the South to follow the example of New York. The Democrats of this State understand very well that Mr. Bryan is a Republican asset, one of the chief assets of that party, indeed. Whenever he is a candidate the Republicans are certain of triumph. Upon the Democratic ledger he represents liabilities, deficits, and bankruptcy. He is, in truth, as President Wilson pointed out at the Jefferson-Day banquet, practically a receiver of the party. As part owners of the property the New York Democrats are seeking to have him discharged."

The World reminds the party of its own candidate thus:

"If the Democratic party is to enter the campaign with any prospects except of renewed disaster it must be in a position to take the offensive with a candidate of Governor Johnson's principles and character. Mr. Bryan's candidacy means that from the day of the convention to the day of election the sham Democracy will be kept forever on the defensive because of his past record of defeat and his present devotion to the doctrines of disaster."

Several Southern papers have joined the movement against the Bryan candidacy. Thus the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) remarks:

"In what State that Mr. Bryan lost before is he stronger now? From what States can any reasonable man figure for Mr. Bryan any addition to the safely Democratic States? Where are the votes to be found to elect him? He made a point that the delegations be instructed for him. New York has refused to do so, and he will have no instructed delegations from the East. Now to acknowledge defeat as a foregone conclusion this year is to indorse Rooseveltism as Mr. Bryan comes perilously near to doing, but Rooseveltism is a very positive danger to the South.

"The certain Democratic States with Oklahoma have 166 votes that will be given any candidate of the convention, but 76 more must be found if we are to defeat Hughes or Taft. Where will Mr. Bryan get them? But with Governor Johnson for candidate we may get 116 more, giving us a safe majority.

"Of course this is a mere calculation, but it is one that appeals to a reasonable man, while nothing so promising can be shown for Bryan. Mr. Bryan can not give us Nebraska while Johnson can give us Minnesota. With Johnson we can carry New York against Taft; and Illinois, New Jersey, and Delaware become debatable ground; the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, and Nebraska might be carried by Johnson to finish the count, but there is not the slightest hope of them with Bryan.

"Mr. Roosevelt denies that he is forcing Taft on his party, and in the same spirit it may be denied that Mr. Bryan is forcing himself on the Democratic party—but only in the same spirit. *The Times-Union* will support the nominee, of course; but *The Times-Union* would like to see something better than an indorsement of Rooseveltism this year."

To an observer outside the party, however, like the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), it seems evident that "it is probably too late to prevent his nomination," and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), after characterizing the booms of Johnson, Gray, and others as "mildly interesting and entirely harmless," goes on to observe:

"This is a free country, and those who have the taste and the means are welcome to amuse themselves with any kind of harmless

BUT THE ORDER CAME TOO LATE TO SAVE THIS ONE.

A recent order says postcards do not need to be post-marked, as it defaces them.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

game. And all this political 'pussy-wants-a-corner' that is now going on around the edges of the political battle-field is entirely harmless. It is so absolutely harmless to Mr. Bryan that his smile doubtless gains a wider benignity when he happens to think about it.

"For Mr. Bryan knows—and we all know when we lay aside the toys with which we play and really think about the matter—that all this printing and posting and circularizing and making of excellent arguments does not, will not, and can not make the slightest difference; that all this piping and pleading has, will have, and can have no more effect than a brass band has upon the course of a blizzard.

"We all know that Mr. Bryan will be nominated just the same. Why? Well, largely because of the Republican party and its course for the last four or five years.

"With half of the Republican party gravitating toward the Bryan platform of ten years ago, the Democratic party naturally sticks to that platform and the man who made it. This is the plain tendency of the times, deplore who may.

"But can Mr. Bryan win? many ask. That depends. He certainly is nearer winning to-day than ever before in a preliminary campaign, and that is about all anybody can see or say with truth up to the present."

The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) answers one charge against Mr. Bryan thus:

"The frequent reproach that Mr. Bryan has divided his party is not true any more than it is true that Mr. Roosevelt has divided

the Republican party. Both parties are divided because an irreconcilable difference of opinion has arisen among their respective members. This difference of opinion goes to the roots of political philosophy and the science of government. In either party we have on one side a faction which believes that government exists to maintain the privileges of a class. On the other, a faction which believes that government exists to promote the common good by abolishing privilege and making all men equal before the law. Between these factions there is no hope of real reconciliation in either party."

THE PROCESS OF RECOVERY

AFTER inspecting the four lines of defense against business depression—the financial, the mercantile, the industrial, and the agricultural—*The Wall Street Journal* reports that it finds the financial line "in process of reconstruction," but in no order for immediate advance; the mercantile line, "standing still, meeting merely the demands of the moment, and making no large plans ahead"; the industrial line, "in retreat"; but the fourth line of defense, that of agriculture, it finds "not only well entrenched against reaction," but in such condition that it "will probably be the first to raise the signals for advance." To quote further on the agricultural outlook:

"This is the only great branch of national enterprise in which production is being conducted on a scale as large, if not larger than in preceding years. Altho it is a little too early to speak of the exact acreage, the official reports of the State Department of Agriculture show that there has been ceaseless activity during the past winter in the discussion of improved methods, of systems of culture, and of various other problems that make for larger prosperity of labor and capital engaged in the cultivation of the soil. After a year of good prices for farm products and of liquidation of labor in occupations which compete with agriculture, farming has more abundant capital as well as a more liberal labor supply than probably in any earlier year in the current decade. . . . The enlarging purchasing power of the rural population must find outlet for its resources in some direction. Much of it will go back into the properties they own. Some of it will be laid away for savings, but most of it will be turned into the channels of trade sooner or later to meet the current needs and satisfy the enlarging desires of what is still the most prosperous industry in the United States. In due time manufacturing, transportation, and finance will feel the thrill of rising life in the blood of the business community. In due time a new upward turn must come in our national prosperity. It may be weeks, it may even be months, before the turn in the lane is reached, but it is sure to come unless nature fails to favor those who serve in her vineyards."

Looking for business signs on the favorable side, the Springfield *Republican* cites the report from the Westinghouse Company that while large orders for electrical supplies are few, the volume of small orders is steadily increasing. Further:

"Similarly it is said of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg that while the iron, steel, and fuel traffic there is 50 per cent. under what it was a year ago, the traffic in general commodities is gaining daily. Prominence has also been given to a statement from the head of the Armour Company of Chicago, which is in touch with business conditions over a wide extent of country, that a gradual tho slow recovery is to be noted on all sides; that the corner from extreme depression has certainly been turned; and that business as well as financial sentiment is fairly optimistic."

A London view of our situation quoted in the New York *Evening Post* is that "there are likely to be constant failures during at least another year, and even England will not be exempt." While there is a decrease of $135,000,000 in our imports for the first nine months of the fiscal year, and $47,000,000 in our exports, the Philadelphia *Press* finds comfort in the fact that we "have acquired in three-fourths of a year a more stupendous trade balance than was ever built up in any previous twelvemonth." This balance in favor of the United States is already $567,000,000. We have cut down in the matter of foreign-made luxuries; but because America exports chiefly necessities, and not luxuries, explains *The Press*, the rest of the world has not been able to cut so deeply into the things it buys of us.

Labor conditions throughout the country, according to T. V. Powderly, of the Bureau of Immigration, "are fast becoming normal." The information upon which he bases this opinion was obtained by letters sent to more than sixty thousand sources. Says Mr. Powderly, as quoted in a Washington dispatch:

"We first felt the depression in October, but there has been every evidence within the last few weeks that employers are replacing the men who were laid off at that time. The requests for farm labor have increased daily, indicating that the farmers expect a prosperous year, and I expect to receive requests for industrial labor in the very near future."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS says the President is a tyrant. This irritates Mr. William because he would like to be one.—*New York American.*

FOR the benefit of the unfortunates of the interior who may not be able to visit Los Angeles when the fleet is here the committee on entertainment has made arrangements for the Pacific Ocean to remain on exhibition all summer.—*Los Angeles Express.*

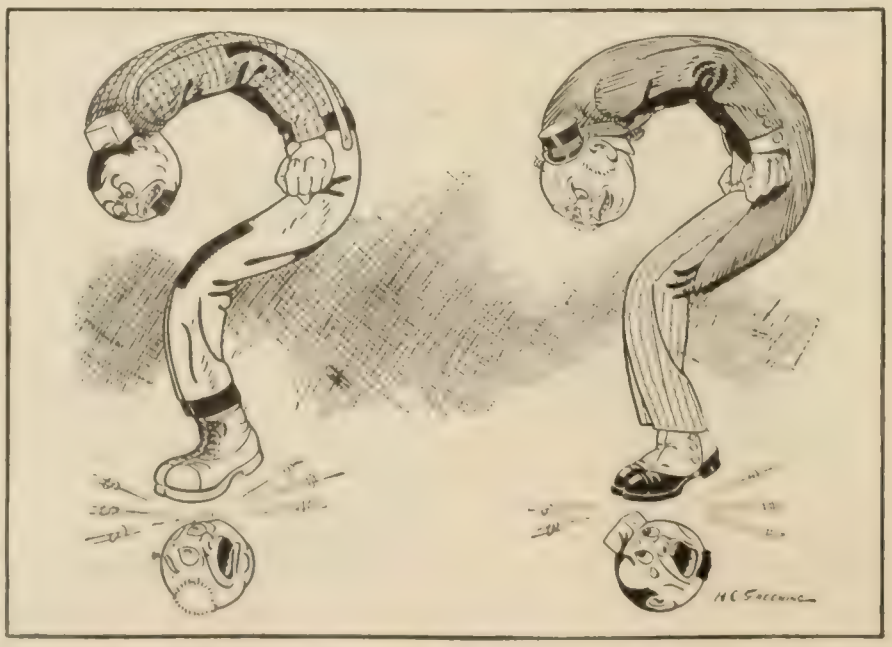
Now that Mr. Harriman's railroad system runs from "ocean to ocean" he ought to be able to get all the water he needs in his business.—*The Boston Transcript.*

"WHAT if half-a-dozen men do own the world?" cries Chancellor Day. "They can't live as long as Methuselah did." That's just the point—neither can the rest of us.—*Detroit News.*

MR. HAMMERSTEIN, at Berlin, has expressed his desire to "engage the Kaiser" if he could. There would be nothing left for the Metropolitan Opera-House but to wait till March 5, 1909.—*New York Post.*

THE last prediction made by Bim, the Boston man, before he died was that Roosevelt would be the nominee of the Chicago convention. The most beautiful floral tribute at Bim's funeral was sent by President Roosevelt. There is a lot of human nature in Theodore Roosevelt, after all.—*Florida Times-Union.*

CONTROLLER METZ of New York City threatens to sell Fort Hamilton at the entrance of the harbor, because of an unpaid claim for $5,860 in sewer assessments. Here is a chance for some enterprising foreign government.—*Chicago Daily News.*



THE LABOR QUESTION—BOTH SIDES OF IT.
—Greening in *Judge.*

HOWEVER, it is doubtful if we could ever raise our navy to a standard where it would please all the ten-cent magazines.—*Detroit Free Press.*

No one has yet explained who supplies the newspapers with the photographs of emancipated people who wish to live their own lives away from the prejudices and presence of the mob.—*New York Post.*

THE latest LITERARY DIGEST has a timely series of illustrations exhibiting the principle of the boomerang in operation. The campaign is advanced farther than it usually is at this season.—*The Pasadena News.*

THE German Emperor hints that he would like to have his salary as King of Prussia increased; but there seems to be no probability that he will go on a strike in case his demand is refused.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

MR. ROOSEVELT THE PERSONIFICATION OF AMERICA

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT as a personification of his country's youthful energy has excited the wonder and admiration of Mr. Louis Madelin, the eminent historian who has been traveling and lecturing in the United States. He delivered in Washington a discourse on "Napoleon as Professor of Energy," which was subsequently the subject of discussion at the White House table. "The President," says the French writer, "who is very fond of historical works and eagerly turns to the past for lessons of guidance in the present, has a passionate admiration for Napoleon." The President admires principally the energy of Napoleon, and could easily exclaim, "America—I am America," that is, the America thus described by Mr. Madelin in the Paris *Gaulois:*

"America has reached a crisis in her growth; the people have attained adolescence. Youthful America throws out on all sides the excess of her teeming force and is all effort and movement. The country is still destitute of taste, or rather is attracted by bad taste. It has as yet merely the instinct of business, and this prevents the cultivation of the art instinct. But America is great through her worship of toil and her energy."

Of the President's energy and the impress it has given to his person this writer continues:

"His energy finds expression in the person, the theories, the work of Mr. Roosevelt. He is a colossus, with the neck and shoulders of Atlas. Struggles and difficulties are a joy to him. He is a demonstrative and cordial giant in whom intellectual life flourishes side by side with a powerful physical life. When he speaks, all his features are filled with animation, his eyes gleam with a glad luster behind his binocle, and the swelling veins of his forehead indicate the intense activity of his mind. One feels that all sorts of activity, study, the cares of government, sports, political combat, are necessary to an organism which is that of an athlete."

He is a well-hated man, declares Mr. Madelin. The business men whom he has humbled or crusht regard him with rancorous abhorrence. One of these, a powerful financier, said to this writer over his wine:

"In one sense Roosevelt is a second Robespierre. Like your Robespierre, he believes in his own providential mission and reigns in the name of virtue. There are no worse tyrants than those who rule in the name of virtue. When a chief magistrate is acting from principle, or interest, or is a partizan, he can halt, change, amend, or entertain doubts as to the correctness of the course he is taking. When a man believes himself invested with an extraordinary mission, he carries out his blunders to the bitter end. Your Robespierre cut off heads; this one ruins us, which is worse."

Mr. Madelin, who is a scientific observer, an historian, and a social philosopher, quotes the above piece of invective with disapproval. The financial crisis was inevitable, he observes. To quote his words:

"The panic was the effect of America's commercial growth, of which it has abated the dangerous symptoms. The troubles which necessarily accompany it will prove merely temporary, and bring but ephemeral dangers. It is impossible that a nation of such energy should not return to public equilibrium and harmony, a nation whose people have inscribed upon their banners what Jeanne d'Arc inscribed upon her pennon, 'Effort forever.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FUNERAL OF IRISH HOME RULE

HOME RULE for Ireland is the demand of Mr. Redmond, and he recently moved in the British Parliament a resolution which declared that the present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the people and does not command the confidence of even a section of the inhabitants. Its reform is of vital importance to Ireland, the resolution averred, and can be attained only by giving to the Irish people the legislative and executive control of their own affairs. This resolution, with an amendment to the effect that the Irish Parliament acknowledge the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament, was carried by a majority of 156.

That this is a hollow victory and means nothing is proved by the words of the Liberal leader, now Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who declared:

"I can not vote for this motion if it means that the present parliament is to deal with Home Rule, for that was not one of the leading issues before the country at the last election, and I and others pledged ourselves not to proceed with it during the lifetime of the present parliament."

This statement of the Prime Minister has resulted in a split between the Irish Nationalists and the Liberal party, Mr. Redmond having announced at a subsequent meeting of the United Irish League that the attitude of Ireland toward the Liberals is

HAPPY AFTERTHOUGHTS.

JAPAN (to American Eagle)—"But how sweet of you to come all this way on purpose to see me!"
EAGLE—"Why, yes, I thought you'd be pleased!"

—*Punch.*

IN THE PACIFIC.

EACH—"I'm too good a friend to begin; but if you begin, why, then—"

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

AN EVAPORATING WAR-CLOUD.

now changed. The people of Ireland, he said, have been challenged by the Ministry and must force the Home-Rule question to the front at the next general election.

The Dublin *Weekly Freeman*, organ of the Irish Nationalists, sees that the carrying of Mr. Redmond's motion means nothing, and angrily says of the Prime Minister's declaration:

"The Irish party is no longer to be put off by such specious declarations. If we are to be governed by a Unionist party, it will not be by a Liberal-Unionist party. The Liberal leaders must come down from the clouds and declare their policy on this most urgent of Imperial problems. Nothing else is patriotic, nothing else is honest, and nothing else is any longer opportune for Liberal measures, Liberal principles, or Liberal fortunes."

The London *Spectator* says of the 156 majority:

"No doubt the great majority of Liberal members attached little or no importance to their votes, and certainly had no real intention of expressing any desire to repeal the Act of Union. Nevertheless we can not help feeling that all those electors who are determined that the Act of Union shall not be repealed—and those who are thus determined are to be found not only in the Unionist ranks, but by the hundred thousand among Liberal electors—must see to it at the next general election that the candidates whom they support pledge themselves not to vote for such resolutions as Mr. Redmond's."

According to the London *Daily Mail*, the Home-Rule question has now been shelved for ten years if not longer. To quote:

"Yesterday's debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Redmond's resolution, instead of resulting in the triumph of Home Rule, may be said to have issued in its funeral obsequies. The government decorously protested good-will, but they hurried the undesirable corpse—with their blessings—into the hearse. Mr. Birrell pronounced their final decision in a cloud of vague words from which two points emerged. The first is that the present Parliament will waste no more time upon Home-Rule bills. The second is that Home Rule will not be the issue of the next general election. The question is thus buried for ten years, which for all practical purposes means eternity."

Speaking of the position taken by Mr. Asquith, the London *Times*, after stating, as usual, all the Unionist arguments against Home Rule, remarks:

"Mr. Asquith doubtless saw that Mr. Redmond's motion went further than he is ready to go. . . . He held, moreover, that no House of Commons would be justified in sanctioning so vast a constitutional change as the resolution would commit them to without the authority of the country. That authority this Parliament has not got. Their powers, Mr. Asquith declared, are exhausted with regard to the problem of Irish government. That statement is satisfactory so far as it goes. What the Nationalists may think of it is another and an interesting question."

John Campbell (ex-M.P. for Armagh) writes to the London *Daily Mail* with the astounding declaration that Home Rule is a mere political catch-word and has no meaning for the Irish people at large. He expresses himself as follows:

"Home Rule has never of itself obtained at the hands of the Irish people the tribute of a single cow's tail. The Irish peasant thinks in terms of his farm, not of his country. Let but the land question be settled, as far as such a question is capable of legislative settlement, and he will forthwith fling Home Rule down the wind. The leaders are right well assured of this. It is shrewdly surmised that they do not desire the peasant's lot to become too happy, lest, perchance, he might wax fat and indolent. As Mr. Dillon said at Camlough, rather than that, let him be left a while longer 'under the harrow.'

"Indeed, Mr. Dillon, when speaking at Blackrock in January, 1905, in a curious blaze of confidence gave away the whole case for Irish Home Rule. 'The national cause in Ireland,' he stated, 'could not live for one six months if it was deprived of the support of the Irish nation across the Atlantic.'"

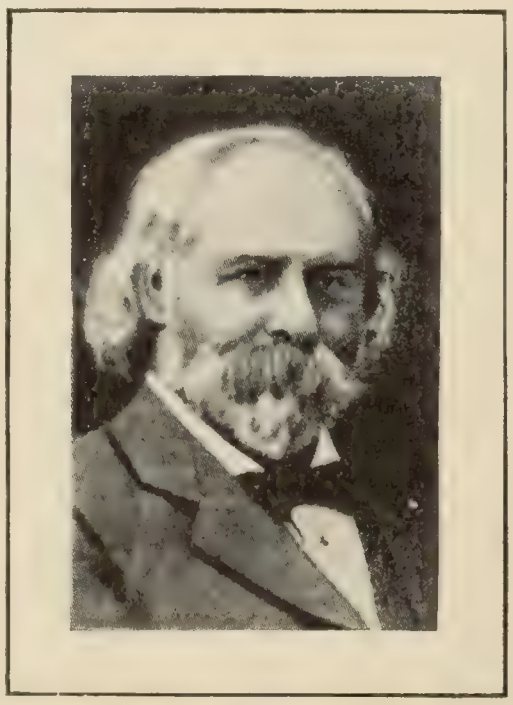
But even these transatlantic Irishmen are growing tired of Home Rule, says Sydney Brooks in the London *Daily Chronicle*. Thus he writes:

"Besides a growing weariness with the old leaders and their familiar appeals, the Irish-Americans, and especially those of them who have risen to commercial or professional eminence, find the attitude of the Irish party toward the practical problems of Irish agriculture and industry very little to their taste.

"As business men, they resent the subordination of everything to the barren constitutional issue. They have no sympathy whatever with the Irish party's determined effort to crush agricultural cooperation in the interests of the rural money-lender and middleman."

THE GREAT 300-MILE GUN

THE invention of a gun using neither powder, dynamite, nor cordite, yet able to hurl a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds to a distance of 300 miles, has just been claimed by Mr. W. S. Simpson, the well-known English metallurgist, and brief dispatches about it have been cabled to this country. He has not yet made public the details of his invention, for fear, as he says, that France or Germany may anticipate England in adopting it, but in an interview with a representative of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) he declares that electricity is the power he employs, instead of an ordinary explosive. To quote Mr. Simpson's words:



MR. W. S. SIMPSON,

Inventor of the gun that can throw shells from London to Paris—if the inventor is not mistaken.

"Electricity has not been used in this special direction yet; its possibilities are so great that it will be difficult to suggest when or where its application will reach perfection. There is, in fact, no limit to the powers of electricity.

"It is quite as easy for my weapon to project fifty shells of 500 pounds each per minute as to throw fifty of 50 pounds each, and to drop a shot at 100 miles distance as at 100 yards; distance is practically no object. Again, it makes no difference how the shots are thrown; a heavy one can follow a light one and a long-distance a short-distance one, or *vice versa*. Whatever the distance or projectile the weapon is quite easy of control—as easy as any gun at present in use; its shots will be less expensive than those now fired; its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery; while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use."

A distinguished military engineer, Col. F. N. Maude, R.E., C.B., who writes in the London *Contemporary Review*, has seen the new weapon, or a model of it, and confirms Mr. Simpson's assertions as to the powers of his electric gun and projectile, and he reports as follows:

"The fact that with this weapon it is possible to confer upon a projectile a velocity of 30,000 feet per second and upward, and that, too, without either flash, smoke, or recoil, will ultimately compel all navies to abandon armor, and devote their energies to the attainment of speed as the prime factor of success; and because there is no recoil, practically any ship will suffice as a gun-platform. Again, whether in field or siege warfare, since the velocity is under complete control, the same weapon will serve the purpose of the gun or howitzer equally well; while, because a single gun can deliver an almost continuous stream of projectiles, it will at least equal in fire-power a whole battery of modern quick-firers.

"The simplicity of construction is so great that the resources of

any engineering workshop will suffice for its erection, and there will be no longer any necessity for governments to sink great sums of money in special plants for use only in the preparation of war material."

A writer who signs himself David Cook declares in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, however, that the invention which Mr. Simpson is so "carefully concealing lest 'foreign Powers should at once get an inkling' was known before Mr. Simpson was born."

"Models innumerable have been made by engineers in all countries; I made one myself twenty-five years ago. But none of these models have ever emerged from the model stage, for the simple reason that the laws which govern the operation absolutely preclude the use of electricity for the projection of shells. This is so well known to every one who has studied the subject that I would not have troubled you with any criticism of this gun were it not being fathered by such a well-known military writer as Col. F. N. Maude, R.E. I am truly astonished that an officer of the Royal Engineers should have misled readers of *The Contemporary Review* and *The Daily Chronicle* by publishing statements which a few minutes' calculation would have shown him to be silly nonsense."

He backs up his statements by a row of figures which are only intelligible to experts. He denies that enough force could be stored to carry a shell of such magnitude to such a distance or indeed to any distance, and concludes:

"Instead of the shell coming whistling out of the muzzle on its way to Paris at the rate of 30,000 feet per second, Colonel Maude and Mr. Simpson would have to augment the electro-magnetic effect by pushing with all their might before it would move at all, and then it would drop on the ground at the muzzle. So we can sleep soundly in our beds without fear of being disturbed by the big gun."

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

AMBASSADOR TOWER at Berlin, in addition to his other great gifts, has also the gift of wealth, and has lived in a palace in the German capital and entertained princes with princely grace and splendor. Dr. David Jayne Hill is a great scholar and jurist of world-wide reputation, but he is not a millionaire. Louis Edouard Rod, the eminent French man of letters and publicist, writing of him as a personal acquaintance, tells us:

"There is then to be found in the high spheres of American life a man such as this, a man who is not a millionaire, nor is trying to become one, whose value is not to be reckoned in dollars, of whom no one in his country can say 'he is worth so much, or so many millions,' because he is worth a very great deal more than he possesses. I have had the extraordinary good fortune to meet him personally and to sit at his table. Honor, all honor to this *rara avis*."

The German authorities do not deny that this want of means is the reason why the Kaiser let fall certain expressions which Ambassador Tower interpreted to mean that Dr. Hill would not be considered *persona grata* at Berlin. The incident is now closed and the new Ambassador is to be welcomed to Wilhelmstrasse, but many reflections are appearing in the German press on ambassadorial qualifications, and speaking of the reasons for Emperor William's demur, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which professes to speak with authority, remarks:

"The objections [made by the Emperor] have nothing to do with Mr. Hill's personality. They are based upon the purely external circumstance that Dr. Hill does not have enough financial means to make an appearance in Berlin that will correspond with the position of the United States as a world-power. . . . This the Emperor said to Mr. Tower, and the Ambassador transmitted the Emperor's words, at his Majesty's express desire, to Washington."

This inspired utterance goes on to say that, altho Mr. Andrew White was "a man without means," the Emperor appreciated his "learning and scholarly reputation, but felt it to be a misfortune that he did not manage to assert his high position outwardly as well as otherwise."

The London *Times*, commenting on this statement, proclaims it to be "undoubtedly the most extraordinary, in point of tone and taste, which has ever appeared in a responsible journal."

The German press show indignation over this view of an Ambassador's efficiency and while the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), the official organ of the Government, thinks than an Ambassador without fortune would not "feel comfortable at Berlin," the Radical *Berliner Tageblatt* reminds its readers of the simplicity of Benjamin Franklin's life and the entire absence of ostentation which distinguished the first and one of the greatest of American diplomatic envoys, and concludes by remarking that "the prestige of America in Germany does not depend upon the number of dinners an Ambassador is able to give." This paper declares that the Kaiser has again "put his foot in it," and added one more blunder to his Kruger and Tweedmouth communications. The

THE ONLY AMBASSADORIAL CREDENTIALS GERMANY WILL ACCEPT.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Magdeburger Zeitung blames Mr. Tower for allowing himself to be the Emperor's catspaw in the matter.

Of course the French papers have a fling at Germany's ruler, and the *Intransigeant* (Paris) says ironically:

"Germany whispers in the ear of her master: 'We will not have this rascal. Unless he has an income of 300,000 marks to spend among us, unless his table is loaded with gold plate, and a gold-laced footman is on every step of his staircase, what do you think we want with an Ambassador without prestige?' The German court repudiates him. And William II. lends himself to these absurd arguments. He forgets what sort of a time we are living in, and that the King of Sweden the other day declined a coronation that he might make his début with simplicity and avoid unnecessary expenses."

On the other hand, we are told in other papers that Ambassadors should be properly paid and thus such questions as those opened in the present incident would never crop up. On this point observes the Paris *Temps:*

"It is to be regretted that Congress has omitted to guarantee to American foreign Ambassadors a residence worthy of their

position. This occasions a discrimination in favor of wealthy diplomats and provokes painful comparisons between two appointees, the one returning, the other directly succeeding him."

This is the point of view taken by Sydney Brooks in *The Westminster Gazette* (London). He remarks:

"The real issue, in my opinion, raised by this incident is one that the Americans would do well to ponder. It is the issue of Millionaire-Diplomat *versus* Scholar-Diplomat. The United States refuses to establish permanent embassies of its own in any foreign capital, and refuses also to pay its Ambassadors a living wage. An American Ambassador's first business on taking up his appointment is to find a house to live in. No official residence being provided for him, he has to turn house-hunter, and the sort of house he will choose depends upon his private means. All Government officials in America, from the President downward, are amazingly underpaid, but American Ambassadors can scarcely be said to be paid at all. Their fixt and inclusive salary is £3,500 a year. Out of this they have to pay their own house rent as well as all private living expenses. The consequence is that only very wealthy men, who are prepared to pay from £10,000 to £30,000 a year out of their private purse, can afford to accept a first-class embassy and to keep up the state that the diplomacy of to-day insists upon. In one capital you will find an American Ambassador living in a palace, the rent of which exceeds his official salary; and in another you will find his colleague worse housed than the average representative of a Balkan State. Mr. Roosevelt has for some time been trying to change a system under which the most coveted prizes in the American Diplomatic Service are falling into the hands of millionaires. He has sought, but unsuccessfully, to persuade Congress to lease or purchase a permanent embassy in each capital, and to raise the standard of salaries. His appointment of Dr. Hill to Berlin is an illustration of the type of Ambassador that he would most desire to see representing the Republic. But I question whether America will ever again make a rule of sending out men like Bancroft, Lowell, Motley, and Washington Irving—men, that is to say, of comparatively moderate means, who were appointed and welcomed on the strength of their literary laurels, and from whom nothing in the way of a grand establishment was expected."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KIPLING'S DESPAIR OF BRITAIN

THE biographer of Tommy Atkins as he is in India, the singer of loudly patriotic British Empire ballads, the man who was once supposed to love and admire his native land, thinks that England has been struck with "canker" and "blight," and he takes ship and rushes across the Atlantic to Canada principally for the sake of getting out of an atmosphere, whether of Fleet Street or Hyde Park, which is stifling. This we learn from a letter which Rudyard Kipling has written to the London *Morning Post*. In the course of this letter he speaks of a "cross between canker and blight that has settled on England" since the Liberals came into power. The effects of it are felt the length and breadth of the British Empire—India, Africa, and Egypt. Things are in a fog and the present ministry is a mere "trust" in which "every form of unfitness, general or specialized, born or created," is combined. He proceeds to compare the Liberal cabinet to an incompetent schoolmaster who can not keep order. All the greater dependencies of the Empire he declares to be in a frightful condition of rottenness, disorder, and disaffection. He says the present Ministry seem as if they had "clear orders to destroy the blood-stained fetish of Empire." He ironically refers to the present "mellow" or "rotten" condition of Ireland, Egypt, India, and South Africa as proofs of the various Ministers' "honesty and obedience." They are helpless pedagogs presiding over a riotous troop of pupils while "paper pellets, books, and ink" are flying about. "Dirty pens are jabbed into the industrious." "Desks are thumped"; "rats and mice set free." "The least desirable characters" are "loudest to profess noble judgments" and resent being reproached or civilized. Yet England, he adds, is not satisfied.

He proceeds to state specifically that Canada sets an example to England in the stability of her Government, in her contentedness and prosperity. Yet she has the same difficulties to contend with as England has. For instance, she has "the Double-Language, Double-Law, Double-Politics drawback in a worse form than South Africa," and worse still, "the open and secret influence of 'Labor' entrenched, with arms and high explosives, on neighboring soil."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the London *Daily News* soundly berates Mr. Kipling for his depreciation of England proper and his glorification of Canada and India. His misfortune has been, we are told, that he lived so long in the latter country "where he thought he was studying the English as compared with foreigners, whereas he was really studying Europeans as compared with Orientals." He is like a man who claims that the suburbs or outlying quarters of London are filled with the saints, heroes, and giants of which the heart of the city is destitute. Thus we read:

"I am very fond of Fleet Street, but I am not satisfied with it. I notice occasional traces of dirt, and objects which appear to be ragged little boys; I am aware that some of the journals are disgusting, and some of the journalists more so. But I should not be content if a man were to say to me in a teashop in Fleet Street: 'Yes, this heart of London may be dim and cruel, but away on the mountains of Brixton a race of young giants are dancing and wrestling in the sun. In the freer air of Wimbledon men are become as gods. The people of Ealing have reentered Eden, and naked heroes with tossing golden hair stand on the peaks of Upper Tooting. Do not take this narrow view of London; think of the new nations which are ever pressing forward beyond West Hampstead and beyond South Croydon, conquering the wild earth for man.' I should say to him: 'No, my friend. We have all sinned, and our city is in the deuce of a mess; but this *is* our city. The heart of the Empire is in a bad way; but this *is* the heart of the Empire. In the hour of plague or riot I will not call on the gods of Wimbledon, because I do not believe in them. I once met a man from Brixton and he was not a giant. In all our dirt and agony I will still call on what is best in London, and what is best is here. I will find all that can save us between the column of Nelson and the cross of St. Paul's; I will lift up my eyes to Ludgate Hill, from whence cometh my help.'"

Kipling is an imperialist. This is Mr. Chesterton's somewhat cynical estimate of imperialism:

"Imperialism is the pleasure of living with one's inferiors. It is true, of course, that Mr. Kipling and other Imperialists pretend that the Colonies are England's superiors, but they do not think so in their hearts, for the simple reason that nobody could. . . . Hardly any man is such a cad as to feel at ease among fools and tell them so. . . . So in the cosy Anglo-Saxon club there is no offensive domination of the central and civilized country; but that country has a pleasant feeling all the same that no one in the company can possibly claim to be more central or more civilized."

GOD "SAFE" THE CZAR.

A steel chamber built for a bank in Philadelphia has given the Czar an idea.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A WONDER-HOUSE OF ELECTRICITY

THIS name is given by Henry M. Hyde to the villa built near Troyes, France, by Mr. Knap, a French electric engineer, and fitted up by him with unusual appliances which quite justify the title. A brief description of this house has already appeared in these pages, but Mr. Hyde's article, which is printed in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April) gives new details, with numerous illustrations, some of which are reproduced herewith. Says Mr. Hyde:

Courtesy of "The Technical World."

ELECTRIC DINING-ROOM.

"The villa stands in a beautiful park, planted with trees and shrubbery and surrounded by a wall. Approaching the arched entrance gate you press an electric button, and at the very start step at once into a country full of wonders which are calculated to take the breath of even the most hardened of Parisian boulevardiers. Almost at the instant you ring, there comes to you, from apparently nowhere in particular, the sound of a voice inquiring your name and the purpose of your visit. Instinctively you answer —speaking to the iron gate in your usual tone—that you have called with a note of introduction to M. Knap. The voice answers that the master of the villa is at home and will be glad to receive you. Forthwith, apparently of its own volition, the great gate swings open for you, and you proceed along the curved walk, which leads to the house. In the most mysterious way the voice which greeted your ring of the bell seems to follow you as you walk through the park. It is the average normal voice of a gracious host bidding you welcome, and possibly calling your attention to various rare and beautiful flowering shrubs, which you may happen to be passing at the time. . . . . .

"As you mount the steps which lead to the front entrance of the villa, a curious carpet-shaped brush which is set in the floor of the platform, starts to revolve and instantly removes all traces of soil and dust from your shoes. At the same moment the front door opens and the mysterious voice invites you to enter. With the sound coming now from one wall, and then from the other, of the reception-room, you are invited to take a seat and told that your host will be down in a moment.

"Doubtless, if your introduction comes from one of M. Knap's friends in Paris, you will be asked to stay to dinner, and in the dining-room your wonder will be certainly greatly increased. The table, of curious and yet extremely convenient shape, is laid for twelve, and you find yourself at once a member of a gay dinner party, but you are puzzled to notice that no servants are in the room. As you are seated and just as you are beginning to admire the beautiful and brilliant decorations, which stretch around the table in an oval wreath of fiery flowers, you are startled to see rise, apparently through the solid mahogany, a great silver soup-tureen. As tho it were endowed with life, this tureen starts to move slowly around the table, stopping just at the left hand of every guest, so that he may help himself. When each of the guests has been served, the tureen disappears.

"Already, if the weather be at all cold, you will have discovered, just in front of your chair, a small footstool, which is comfortably heated."

The kitchen, we are told, has no range, with its superfluous heat, dust, and ashes. If chickens are to be roasted the cook puts them into a receptacle of glass and metal, turns a switch, and sets the attached clock. Thirty minutes later this clock will turn off the switch and ring a bell which notifies the cook that the chickens are ready. If, by chance, the coffee-pot should boil over, the heat would be instantly turned off and a warning bell rung. On a revolving table are a meat-chopper, a coffee-mill, a knife-cleaner, and an apparatus for whipping cream or mixing mayonnaise dressing, any one of which may be instantly operated by turning a switch. To quote further:

"When soiled dishes are to be cleansed they are simply placed in a metal basket, which hangs in a metal cylinder, which is filled with soda-lye, heated to a high temperature. The turn of a switch sets the cylinder to revolving, and almost instantly the dishes are entirely cleansed. The metal basket is then placed in a similar cylinder, this time filled with superheated water. After a few revolutions it is removed and the dishes, owing to the high temperature to which they have been raised, will dry almost instantaneously without the touch of a towel.

"The laundry is located in a separate room, the soiled clothes being first placed in a cylinder with perforated sides, which is then immersed in a box filled with a liquid compound. By turning a switch the cylinder is rotated alternately to the right and to the left for half an hour, leaving the laundress free to attend to other duties. At the end of this time the clothes, already almost cleansed, are placed in a covered tub, in which also operates a beetle which has a double motion, revolving from right to left and from left to right alternately, while at the same time it moves up and down. Fifteen minutes later the washing is completed, the clothes being much cleaner than if they had been handled in the ordinary way, while they suffer practically nothing from wear and tear. The ironing, of course, is done with small flat-irons, which can be at any time instantly heated by the turning of a tiny switch.

Courtesy of "The Technical World."

THE BUTLER'S PANTRY.

"Returning to the first floor of the house, one finds in the large enclosed winter garden a surprizing variety of blooming flowers and foliage plants, gathered from every quarter of the globe. Their wonderful condition is entirely due to the use of an artificial light invented by M. Knap, the effects of which almost exactly duplicate those of bright sunlight.

"In the bedrooms of this most wonderful of houses, one is never

able to tell, from the temperature, the condition of the weather outside. Not in the course of the entire year does the temperature in any of these rooms vary more than five degrees. All the apparatus is operated automatically by electricity, which actuates a central ventilating-fan in the basement and keeps a constant current of either cool or warm air flowing into each of the apartments. In the bedrooms also, in the place of ordinary warming-pans or hot-water bags, the guests are furnished with electrical heaters, which may be turned off or on in an instant. It is equally simple to change the intensity of a sixteen-candle-power light to less than one-fifth of that brilliancy in case a dim night-lamp is desired.

"In the sleeping-apartment of the host a number of other astonishing devices are installed. Nowhere in these rooms is the telephone visible, but by simply pressing a button and talking in an ordinary low tone of voice, it is possible for M. Knap to talk with any one in the house, or even in the garage or stable outside. In a similar way, he may, when he desires, hear, with complete distinctness, anything that is said or any noise made anywhere within his establishment. Nor does the wonder stop even there. By means of an ingeniously fitted series of mirrors, operated in the walls, it is possible for M. Knap to see with entire accuracy whatever is going on in a room.

"On awakening in the morning, the turning of another switch will provide toast and coffee at the bedside within four or five minutes.

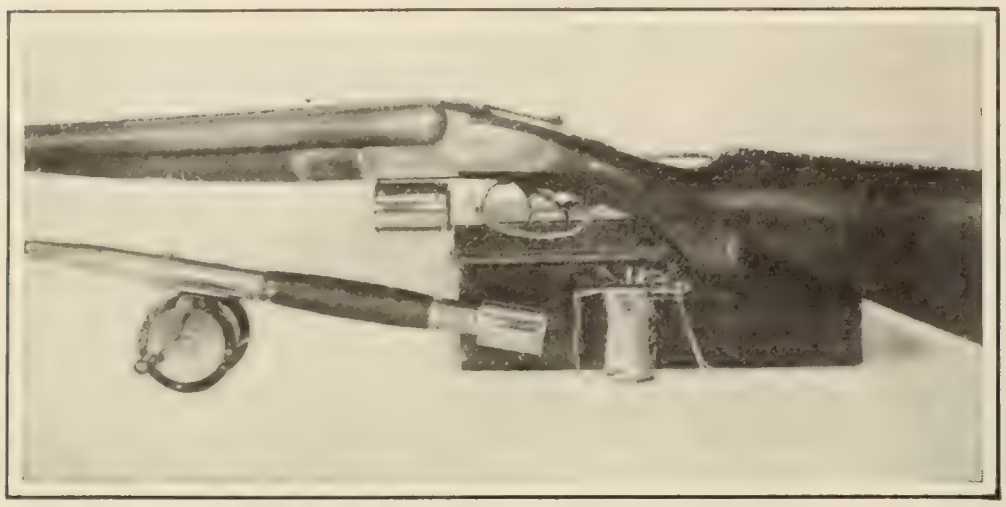
"The housemaids employed in the Villa Feria Electra never are called upon to use a broom or dusting-cloth. Fitting a plug, attached to one end of a long, flexible wire, into the electric-light socket, they simply place a vacuum-cleaner over the floor and furniture, with the result that the daintiest housewife would be delighted with the prevailing cleanliness.

"Like all true artists, M. Knap, tho already the creator and owner of the most wonderful house in the world, is planning for a yet more wonderful masterpiece. His next house is to have double walls, which will make it much easier to maintain the same temperature, summer and winter, and at the same time furnish sufficient space for the running of all necessary pipes and wiring."

TO RECOVER LOST ARTICLES FROM WATER

A DEVICE for locating sunken submarines, or other objects to which it may be attached, by means of slowly escaping drops of oil, was recently described in these columns. A similar device, intended for smaller objects such as fishing-tackle, which will not only locate the lost article but assist the owner to recover it, has been invented by Fred Zoll, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in Findlay, Ohio. The inventor calls his device a "retriever." The following description is from the Findlay *Courier:*

"The retriever is fastened to the object and after having been submerged a float will appear on the surface of the water and to this is fastened a strong cord tied to the lost article. The mechanism of the invention is simple and infallible. A spool of strong cord is held in place against the tension of a telescopic spring, by a piece of specially prepared fiber cord. When the retriever is plunged beneath the surface the water comes in contact with the fiber and instantly it tears apart, allowing the force of the spring to drive the spool of cord out of the holder. It immediately comes to the surface and one has the sunken article fast to the end of the string and in this way can save it. The line is about fifty feet long, and if necessary can be lengthened to accommodate the depth of the water. The fiber tears before the retriever has sunken but a few feet, in this way assuring absolute protection from the spool becoming entangled in the weeds at the bottom. Nor can the 'machine' be sprung from the exposure to dampness, nor from any amount of handling, as by a series of valves the retriever must be completely submerged as has been proven by experiment.



"RETRIEVER" FASTENED TO GUN AND ROD.

"The instrument appears as but a small nickel-plated cylinder, one and a half inches long and slightly over an inch in diameter. It can be attached to any object, being screwed on instead of the butt cap of a fishing-rod. By means of a small clamp it can be attached to the trigger guard of a gun in such a manner as to be completely out of the way of the user. It can also be attached to baggage and tackle-boxes and is capable of bringing to the surface forty pounds weight. The retriever weighs but 2¼ ounces, so small as to be unnoticeable in weight. This invention will prove invaluable to bridge-workers, whose tools are easily dropt into the water beneath, also to canoeists and hunters.

"A patent was granted on December 5, 1905, but the instrument has not been manufactured until the present time. The idea of this invention was gained by Mr. Zoll in rather a unique manner. About a year before the patent was granted he with some companions was fishing in a Michigan lake, when one of the party had just landed a fish in the boat, but in his excitement had dropt his fishing-rod into the water. He seized the fish and in this way regained the end of his line, and after having pulled the entire length of the cord from the reel, at last succeeded in recovering his rod."

A MECHANICAL MONEY-SORTER

AN apparatus for automatically sorting large quantities of mixt coins has been invented by a Norwegian, Bjarne Cranner, who has received a patent for it in France. The device, which is already in use in mercantile houses in Paris, is thus described in *La Nature* (Paris, March 7) by V. Forbin. He says:

"Briefly described, the money-sorter consists of an inclined conduit along which the pieces, poured by the handful into the funnel-shaped upper end, move by their own weight, rolling edgewise. During their descent, they encounter orifices of different heights, which they select, according to their respective sizes, and so are shunted to separate routes that lead to the receptacles reserved for

CRANNER'S MECHANICAL COIN-SORTER.

them. The accompanying picture, with a few words of explanation, will make clear the working of the device.

"The spiral path for the coins is plainly seen, supported by a central column resting on a base. Openings are made in the outside wall, at first large enough to allow only the small coins to pass out. Their height increases toward the base of the column, conformably to the diameter of the pieces. The coins finally roll into receptacles, some of which stand on the base, while the others are supported by the column or by the conduit. Their number and the size of the apertures through which the coins pass, will depend, of course, on the monetary system of the country.

"As the illustration shows, the conduit, which is wide at its upper end, begins to narrow down when it leaves the column. At this same point it is given a decided inclination toward the outside. Within the column is an inclined track corresponding to the inclined part of the outer conduit. In the column transverse pins give to the coins a vibratory motion during their fall.

"Poured into the funnel by handfuls, the coins fall into the inclined conduit, down which they roll, pressing against its outer edge by centrifugal force until they are ejected from one or another of the openings.

"We have seen this ingenious apparatus work in an establishment on the Rue de Grammont. Doubtless it will be welcomed by all houses that have occasion to handle a large amount of coin." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN APPRECIATED INVENTOR

THE workmen and staff of the company of contractors who have just completed the excavation for the Pennsylvania East River tunnels, presented to the vice-president of the company on March 20 an interesting model of a medical air-lock, made

THE MODEL PRESENTED BY THE GRATEFUL "SAND-HOGS."

of brass, oxidized to look like steel, and mounted on mahogany. The recipient, E. W. Moir, made the first medical air-lock on the old Hudson Tunnel in 1890. *The Iron Age* (New York, April 2) says of this model:

"It is complete in every respect, being lit with electric lights and the comprest air being supplied by an air-pump. The hospital beds for the men to lie on and the compressing and decompressing valves, along with thermometers and pressure-gages, are shown in full detail. . . . . .

"Mr. Moir built the first air-lock ever constructed, in 1890, and this model is a mark of the appreciation, regard, and gratitude of comprest-air workers to the man who has done so much to relieve them of the dangers of their calling. He was employed . . . on the old Hudson Tunnel, in 1889, and successfully built a shield 2,000 feet from the shore and drove a little over 2,000 feet of tunnel at a final rate of 10 feet per day. It was this same shield, which Mr. Moir left in good shape more than half way across the Hudson River, that Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Jacobs ultimately pushed through to Manhattan.

"The importance of the medical air-lock in tunnel-work is little understood. In the building of the East-River tunnels there have been at least three cases of men who, to all intents and purposes, were dead, but after being treated in the medical air-lock have fully recovered. Similarly, there have been cases of men who, to all intents and purposes, were paralyzed, and who were thoroughly restored to their normal condition in the medical air-lock. There are six medical air-locks in the East-River tunnels, for the use of engineers and workmen, these being all fitted with a double chamber, so that the medical officer can pass in and out to his patients without interfering with or interrupting the decompression."

THE FARMING OF THE FUTURE

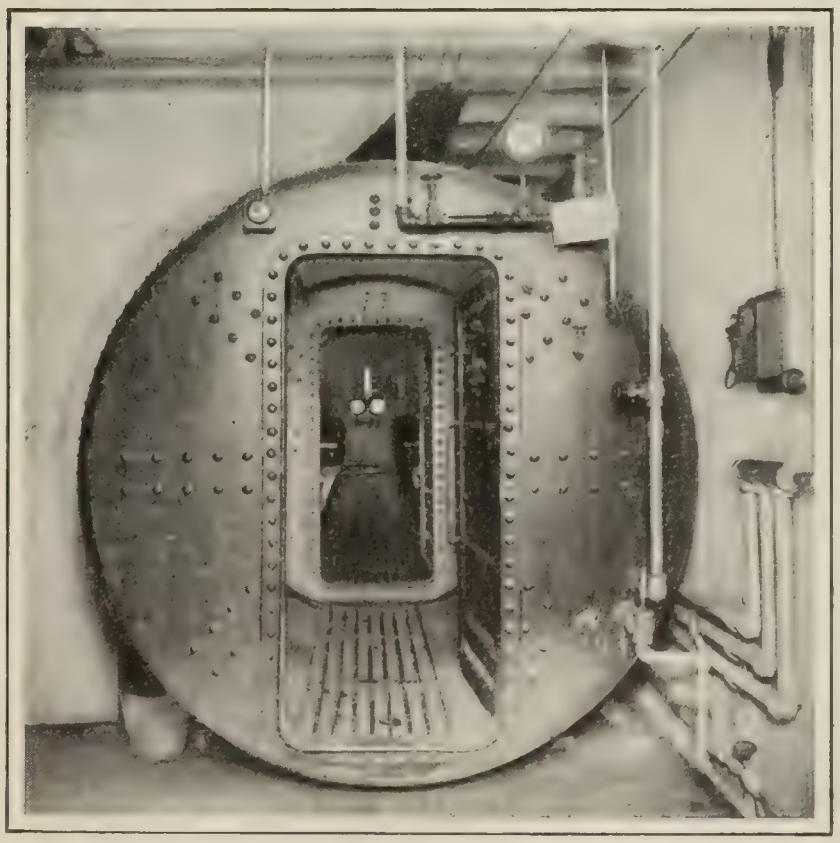
THAT farm work, even in the great agricultural West, is still carried out more or less primitively, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, March 28). With all the boasted advance in farming-methods, and with all the improved agricultural appliances, it is, he says, compared with other pursuits, certainly lagging behind, and will continue to lag until the applications of mechanical power in its field are on a par with those in other industries. Says this writer:

MR. ERNEST W. MOIR,

An inventor whose work for the men under his care is not unappreciated.

"Much admiration has been exprest of the modern farming-methods of the West, but are not these methods merely older methods used on a larger scale? In what way does a binder drawn by a dozen span of horses differ, except in size, from one drawn by a single span? The work itself, it is true, is done on a vaster scale, economy is effected, and hand-labor saved. But with the exception of the reaper, and possibly one or two other devices, modern farming apparatus consists largely of modified forms of older types, and the method of operating these machines has not changed. Compared, for instance, with the advances made in transportation or in manufacturing, progress in farming certainly has been slow.

"But it will be strange if before long the spirit of advance does not infuse a new life into farming-methods. May we not expect



A MOIR AIR-LOCK HOSPITAL.

Three men apparently dead have been resuscitated in the air-lock, and others apparently paralyzed restored to health during the construction of the East-River tunnels.

that our newer power-agencies will extend their influence to the work of the farm, relieving it of much of the drudgery that still exists and making the work as attractive and pleasant as any other pursuit? When this comes about, we may expect to see farming take on a new life and flourish again in places where it has long languished; deserted farms may then be reclaimed and a profitable field of work offered to many who now crowd into the manufacturing towns in search of a surer means of livelihood."

Electric power, the writer reminds us, has already transformed means of communication, revolutionized the operation of factories, completely remodeled our systems of urban transportation, and is even now threatening to drive the steam locomotive from its long-held province. Why, he asks, should farming be the one field of human activity which will not profit by the new power? Will not the magic touch of the electric transmission line bring about changes as great as these on the farm? He goes on:

"This work of development is going on energetically in the South and on the Pacific Coast, two sections at the present time mainly agricultural. But it does not follow that only those States fortunate in possessing important waterfalls may benefit in this way. The work of the average farm requires but little power, and a stream too small for manufacturing purposes might still become most profitable if harnessed to carry out the light work of the farm. Indeed, this has already been done in several instances, as is shown elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, in an interesting article in *The Rural New-Yorker*, from which our information is obtained, tells how he made use of a small waterfall on his farm, which, tho formerly used for running a small mill, had remained idle for years because a small establishment found it impossible to compete with one larger and better equipped.

"By a simple installation consisting of a turbine governor and dynamo, this water-power now lights the buildings on two farms and does three-fourths of the work, and all this at an expense of but a few hundred dollars, probably less than the cost of two horses—one for each farm. The cost of running the plant is practically nothing; but slight attention is needed, and a little oil and some allowance for depreciation and repairs make up the charge. In exchange for this, there is ever-ready power, ample light, cleanliness, safety, and the saving of the care and feed of horses. These features, it is said, have added about twenty-five per cent. to the value of the farms. Two or three other instances might also be mentioned where equally good results have been obtained by the development of a small water-power.

"Where this power is situated conveniently, the farm machinery might be driven directly from the turbine, but such cases are few. On the other hand, the electric system of transmission renders the location of the water-power of minor importance and makes it possible to add comforts and conveniences to the house for the benefit of the women as well. Doubtless there are many farms throughout the country fortunate in the possession of slight water-powers. Here is a way in which these can be turned to advantage, bringing profit and comfort to the owner and adding to the value of his home."

POISONOUS MATCHES

OBJECTION to the ordinary friction matches of all types, on account of their poisonous fumes, is made by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 14). It would seem from this writer's article that the odorless matches common in this country are not used in England, but he intimates that some of the fumes that are less offensive may not be therefore harmless. The present match, he notes, is scarcely one hundred years old, and as late as 1820 the tinder-box was the exclusive means of striking a light. He goes on:

"Whatever may be said of the inconveniences or offensiveness of the old tinder-boxes, the modern match can hardly claim to be above criticism in regard to hygienic considerations, altho its extreme convenience must be admitted. Indeed, the lucifer match has become an absolute *sine quâ non* of existence. It is a pity, however, that, like the modern explosives used in firearms, it can not be made smokeless, or better still to give off products of combustion which hygienically speaking may be disregarded. Every one knows how pungent and offensive are the fumes of the modern match and when the composition of modern matches in general is considered this is not surprizing. Among the ingredients used, either on the match itself or on the rubber on the box, are phosphorus, sulfur, sulfid of antimony, red lead, sulfid of mercury, and lead chromate. The ignition and combustion of the match therefore result, according to the combustible materials entering into its compostiion, in the copious evolution of sulfurous and phosphoric acids or fumes containing lead, antimony, or mercury, all of which are decidedly poisonous. The amounts in each individual match-head may be small, but there are occasions when the number of matches so used is great or when the space in which they are ignited is limited. It would not be surprizing to find, for example, that in the atmosphere of the smoking-room or of the smoking-concert hall or of the railway carriage the presence of these poisonous products could be distinctly detected, and if that is the case it is obvious that they may find their way into the human organism. The worst offender appears to be the match the tip of which contains phosphorus, because the whole of the phosphorus in that case is burnt, whereas in the safety match, which is generally a wooden one, there is little or no phosphorus burnt, the phosphorus, the igniting agent, being upon the rubber of the box. But the match-head without phosphorus may contain lead, antimony, barium, or cyanids. It is clear from all this that the modern match, in spite of its great advance on the tinder-box, is capable of considerable improvement, especially having regard to the fact that its combustion gives rise to the formation and distribution of poisonous fumes and gases."

SIMPLICITY OF MODERN SURGERY

THAT simplicity is the key-note to modern tendencies in surgical work is asserted by Dr. E. P. Cook, president of the North Central Illinois Medical Association, in an address before that body on "The Trend in Modern Medicine," printed in the Illinois *Medical Journal* (Springfield). He says:

"Most of the important surgical procedures have been greatly simplified during the last decade. . . . The same simplifying tendency is also seen in the matter of instrumental equipment. A few years ago it was the ambition of every teacher of obstetrics to invent some modification of the obstetrical forceps to perpetuate his fame. The variety of forceps was only limited by the number of professors. According to the most advanced view of to-day a single pair . . . will suffice to meet every need. Likewise, the Sims speculum and its various modifications have rendered obsolete the imposing array of bivalve, trivalve, and multivalve specula which formerly encumbered the gynecologist's table. It is another instance of the simplifying influence of the discovery of the true principle underlying a given procedure. Other advances in the mechanics of surgery might be cited. Our older members will recall the wonderful change in technic that was made possible by that simplest of inventions, the hemostatic forceps. The aseptic ligature and the absorbable suture constitute a further great advance. But most valuable of all the recent additions to the modern surgical equipment is the seamless rubber glove. . . . The rubber glove is the last link in the chain of aseptic defense that limits the source of infection in an operation to the patient himself. The time will soon arrive, if it is not already here, when it will be considered as unpardonable an error in technic to introduce the unprotected hand or finger into an open wound as it is to use an unsterilized dressing or a dirty instrument."

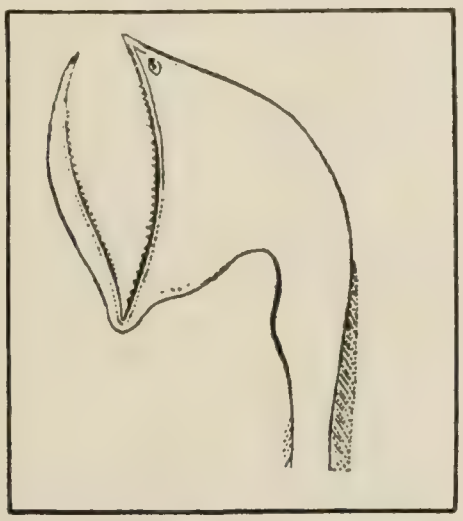
Dr. Cook notes that of late years, owing to the more frequent resort to surgery in abdominal disease especially, there has been a tendency toward the radical surgical attack of many lesions which were formerly left to the exclusive care of internal medicine. He says:

"By an early operation it is hoped to remove the pathological condition before the disturbance becomes irremediable. There can be no doubt that this broadening of the field of surgery at the expense of internal medicine has been justifiable. Nevertheless, that there is a danger of going too far in our operative furor is shown by the more conservative attitude assumed of late by surgeons of large experience. The removal of the pyloric end of the

stomach may be done with impunity so far as the operative mortality is concerned, but it can not be done with impunity as regards the preservation of the physiological functions of the organ. If a patient with a truncated stomach must ever afterward lead that careful and abstemious life which in many cases of itself without operation would have given him the same comfort and security, it is difficult to see how he has been benefited by surgery. . . . With the rapid invasion of these fields by the surgeon it looked for a time as if the internist was doomed to a subordinate place in the scheme of modern medicine. A little more experience with some of the end-results of surgery has already served to dissipate this fear."

LIFE IN THE DEEP SEA

THE conditions of life in the extreme depths of the ocean—several miles below the surface—are so different from those with which we are acquainted, that the discovery of creatures inhabiting those depths amounts almost to the discovery of a new world. It is as if the fauna of a distant planet had been suddenly brought close enough to us to admit of seeing and handling it. In *Cosmos* (Paris, March 21) Mr. A. Acloque summarizes some of the latest results of the deep-sea dredging expeditions that have been sent out by various nations to explore this new world. Up to a relatively recent period, he tells us, the most eminent authorities would not admit the possibility of life in the ocean below a depth of 500 to 600 fathoms. In 1860 a telegraph cable was broken near Sardinia, and when the two ends were brought to the surface to be reunited it was seen with astonishment that on a part of it that had rested at a depth of 2,000 meters [1¼ miles] there were mollusks, annelids, and polyps. Says the writer:



HEAD OF THE MACROPHARYNX LONGICAUDATUS,

An abyssal fish from the Gulf of Guinea, taken at a depth of 11,000 feet by the *Valdivia*.

"The demonstration of the possibility of life in the submarine abysses being thus at hand, naturalists made great efforts to discover its representatives and its conditions.

"Thus numerous expeditions were sent out by different nations to study the creatures living at various depths. . . . These have revealed the fact that the depths of the ocean may extend to 9 kilometers [5½ miles] and that in these abysses lives a fauna adapted to the very special physical conditions obtaining there as regards temperature, light, and pressure.

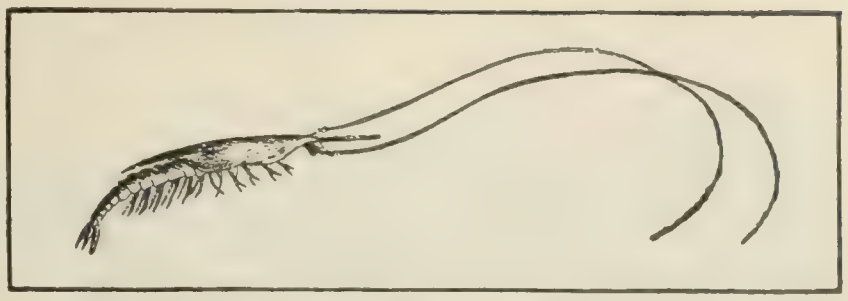
"As we go lower and lower in the sea, the temperature falls until it becomes constant in the neighborhood of the freezing-point. The pressure increases enormously and the light lessens with great rapidity, not penetrating below 400 meters [1,300 feet]. Below this limit is absolute darkness and complete absence of flora, since the algæ, sole representatives of the plant kingdom in the sea, can not exist without light."

To live in this permanent night we may realize that the creatures of the great depths must have different eyes from those of species that live in the light; but the adaptation of their visual apparatus to their obscure environment is accomplished in various ways. In some the eyes are small, or even altogether atrophied, as in certain fishes and crustaceans. Others—and these are in the majority—have enormous, abnormally developed eyes. We read further:

"Naturalists explain the utility of these voluminous globes by

BLIND DEEP-SEA FISH.

The *Tryphlonus nasus* of the Pacific and the Indian oceans, captured 14,000 feet below the surface by the *Challenger*, 1873–76.



A DEEP-SEA CRUSTACEAN.

the fact that, altho the sunlight can not penetrate to these great depths, these somber regions are illuminated by light produced by the inhabitants themselves, a large number of which have phosphorescent organs. These light-producing organs are frequently associated with the eyes, and their structure presents remarkable analogies with that of the eye itself; so much so that the earliest observers regarded them as accessory eyes. This analogy is easily explained: the eye is a device for concentrating light rays on the retina; the phosphorescent organ, in its most perfect form, is to project light-rays from a center. They resemble each other in the same way that a photographic apparatus resembles a lantern for projection.

"In a general way, and with variations only in the degree of perfection, the organs for the emission of light include phosphorescent tissue, ordinarily glandular in type, a reflecting mirror with a screen of opaque pigment, and a condensing lens placed in front, toward the outside. Organs formed more or less on this type are found in most creatures living at great depths, especially in the pelagic species whose life is spent in swimming. It is true that they have scarcely ever been seen actually working. If they are really centers of phosphorescence, they can of course be active only when the fish is in good health and living a normal life; whereas the nets of the naturalists bring them up from great depths only when wounded, dying, or dead. It is the study of their anatomical structure alone that has led us to regard these organs as sources of light.

"Their number and distribution on the fish's body vary infinitely. In a cephalopod caught by the *Valdivia*, the *Thaumatolampus* (wonderful lamp), which the naturalists saw blazing with red and blue light, the luminescent organs are arranged around the eyes on two long tentacles. . . . The creature has no less than twenty-six lanterns, of ten different types.

"Especially in the true fish, the arrangement of these lanterns is varied; sometimes they form one or two rows on the sides, sometimes brilliant plates near the eyes, sometimes a quite complicated design on the dark body.

"The question of the rôle played by these organs has given rise to several hypotheses. We may suppose, to begin with, that they serve to illuminate the surrounding space and enable the animal's eyes to distinguish neighboring objects and to pursue its prey. But many of them are evidently intended to throw their rays outside the field of vision; these are perhaps to attract the creatures on which the lantern-bearer feeds, as lighthouses attract birds, or candles, moths. A third hypothesis, based on the fact that the arrangement of the luminous organs is constant for the same space, which thus has its own special bright pattern . . . considers that this pattern is the analog of the colored designs on the skin of animals and fishes that live in the sunlight.

"What is the food of these abyssal creatures? The essential part in the fabrication of alimentary material that descends into the depths is played by the unicellular organisms that float on the surface. Among these microscopic beings live a throng of small creatures who feed on them—copepods, and the larvæ of crustaceans, mollusks, and fish. This crowd of eaters and eaten constitute together what is called 'plankton.'

"Their corpses descend a little lower and serve as food for other hungry creatures, who are devoured in turn by those lower still, and so on. But as the depth increases, nutriment becomes rarer, and accessible only to creatures of rapid movement and sure means of capture. This is why the abyssal fishes have generally sharp teeth set on powerful jaws, and huge mouths for whose service all the rest of the body seems to have been specially adapted."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATE OF THE CHURCH IN FRANCE

AN ex-premier of France who has been charged with a very large responsibility for the separation of Church and State and the confiscation of ecclesiastical property has gone as far as Vienna to declare that the Church in France is dead and beyond hope of resurrection. Writing in the *Neue Freie Presse* of that city Mr. Combes remarks that "true believers form only a very trifling minority in the nation to-day. The Church is practically dead and will never come to life again." To quote further:

"It can be said without fear of contradiction that the radical and socialist press have induced two-thirds, yes, and perhaps three-fourths of the French Catholics to dissolve their connection with the Church. In any case the difference between the present number of adherents to the Catholic faith and the number fifty, or even forty, years ago, is enormous. It would be a great mistake to reckon among the number of such adherents all those who more or less often attend the ceremonies or join in the ecclesiastical acts of worship. If we take the word adherent in the sense of one who has a conscious belief in the Church, we shall find that if there be many wand-bearers, as Plato says, there are very few genuine mystics. The women form the majority of Christian believers, yet even these female believers make up a minority of the total number of Frenchwomen."

This statement is challenged by the Paris *Gaulois*, which is a great monarchical, conservative, and Catholic organ. In an editorial in this newspaper we read:

"In the course of centuries the Church has passed through many a redoubtable crisis. She has always come out victorious, and it is not in the power of these petty Diocletians of the Chamber to destroy her. When General Bonaparte undertook the government of France Catholicism was non-existent, at least apparently so. It was a memory only, and all the churches were disaffected. All the priests the guillotine had spared had been banished. Public worship there was none. God was worshiped in secret, and to the outside world faith seemed to have been destroyed by fear. Nevertheless, the First Consul recognized the indestructible power of that religion which the Jacobins flattered themselves they had suppresst. He understood how impossible it was to establish a regular, solidly constituted government without the cooperation of the Church, and he wisely effected a reconciliation between France and the papacy. Bonaparte, whose mentality had little in common with that of Mr. Combes, knew that the Church was the great school of morals and that she is doing good service to the state even while she may seem to be fighting against the state by her teachings. He therefore restored and protected the Church."

At the present moment, continues this writer, the Church is better off than she was before the separation, because she is free. To quote the optimistic words of this article:

"The Church has always survived her persecutors. Now that she has broken the fetters that bound her to the state, she is more respected than she ever was, and the hour is not perhaps far off when the Government may be compelled to renew the tie of union with her which it has so foolishly severed. Is it not plain to all that since the Separation something is wanting in the Republic? Are we not at present witnessing the collapse of public morals, accompanied with a series of disorders which daily destroy social order and prove the want of some power which shall intervene with supernatural authority to prevent the great conflicts which distract and exhaust our land?

"Discipline and regularity in every social class of the people received a mortal wound on that day when the great school of respect and veneration, that is, the Church, was closed. No, the Church is not dead. God grant that she may be restored . . . to raise up France once more, and not to chant a dirge over a dying country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOLVING THE IRISH EDUCATIONAL DILEMMA

THE University question in Ireland is especially acute for the Roman-Catholic contingent, because, according to their view, "there is at present in that country no fairly well equipped teaching body which Catholics trust with the higher education of their young men and women." Catholic laymen refuse to attend universities having a Protestant complexion, and the Catholic institutions of university rank are too poverty-stricken to afford adequate instruction. The new Irish university bill, introduced by Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, aims to solve the long-standing difficulty, and its reception seems to augur success. The Rev. Walter Macdonald, writing in *The Catholic University Bulletin* (Washington, March), surveys the Irish-Catholic situation in these words:

"Trinity and the Queen's Colleges are shunned by Catholics on religious grounds; University College and the Catholic University School of Medicine are badly housed and equipped; the College of Surgeons is almost as bad as Trinity, Maynooth College is not for laymen. There is, therefore, at present in Ireland no fairly well equipped school of higher studies to which Catholic parents are willing to send their children. That is the fundamental fact which gives rise to a university question in Ireland.

"There are other facts which, tho subsidiary, are of sufficient importance to cause dissatisfaction, even tho Trinity and the Queen's Colleges were made acceptable to Catholics. For, apart from considerations of religion, there are complaints of the way in which these institutions are managed; as well as that the trend and character of the teaching are not suited to the present most pressing needs of the Irish people. Under this aspect, however, the question does not present any great difficulty; it would be settled very quickly if only we could get over the difficulty of religion."

Mr. Birrell has tried to get over the difficulty by insisting in his bill that no religious tests will be allowed in the two universities he proposes to found; but he frankly concedes that they will partake of a religious complexion as a result of the predominant religion of the sections where they are situated.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
Whose status as an essentially Protestant college is left untouched by the new bill.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, NEAR DUBLIN.

This is devoted exclusively to the education of the Catholic clergy. Mr. Birrell proposes its affiliation with the new Dublin University.

Mr. Birrell's new bill, as outlined in the London *Times*. has these features:

"He proposes that two new universities, the one in Dublin and the other in Belfast, be created by royal charter. The Dublin University will comprize three colleges—the reconstituted Queens Colleges of Cork and Galway, and a new college to be established in Dublin, while the Belfast University is to consist of one college only. The new universities will have somewhat dangerous powers to affiliate other institutions to them, but these powers are to be severely restricted, and they will not have power to admit fresh colleges into the universities.

"There is to be no test whatever of religious belief for professors or students, nor are professors to make preliminary declarations as to how they purpose to perform their academic duties; but, of course, it is foreseen that the Dublin University will have a Roman Catholic, and the Belfast University a Presbyterian, complexion. The universities are ultimately to be governed in the main by the Senates which are to be academically elected, tho the Crown reserves to itself the permanent right of nominating a certain number of the members of these bodies. The exact composition of the permanent Senates is not altogether clear, tho Mr. Birrell took some pains to make it so. The Dublin Senate is to consist of thirty-six members. They will include, as at present proposed, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the university and the presidents of the three constituent colleges, fourteen members elected by the three colleges, five members elected by convocation, six co-opted members, and the nominees of the Crown, of whom at least one is to be a lady.

"The nature of this body is of great importance, as it is to have the right of appointing and of dismissing the professors. This right is, however, subject to a serious limitation. There is to be an appeal on dismissal to the Crown as visitor, and the Crown is to exercise its visitatorial functions through a board of visitors to be appointed *ad hoc* on each occasion, 'regard being had to the nature of the dispute to be decided.' The Senates will of necessity be nominated in the first instance, and there is to be a Statutory Commission of Seven, who are to frame the statutes of the Dublin University and to appoint the first professors in the new Dublin college.

"It would seem that very large powers are to be entrusted to these seven gentlemen, and much may turn upon the choice which is made of them. No public money is to be devoted to the maintenance of any place of worship or to theological or religious teaching."

The Christian World (London, Ind.) thinks that "at first sight it looks as if the Dublin University, with Catholic atmosphere prevalent, tho not a 'Catholic university,' is as fair and just a concession to reasonable Roman-Catholic sentiment as it is possible for a Liberal government to make." It quotes from articles written by the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne appearing in its columns in January to this effect:

"Mr. Horne, after his visit to Ireland, in which he interviewed leading men of all creeds and parties, showed how the crying need of Ireland is education, and how education would liberalize the Catholic laity and would in itself do much to give the laity the intelligence and the spirit that would emancipate them from the tutelage of the priesthood. 'Mr. Birrell,' he said, 'has against him the traditional antagonism of the Roman-Catholic hierarchy to any scheme that removes education out of their control; he has also against him the leader of the virulent Orange faction that care far more for the success of their own polemics than for the better education of the people.'"

Little Irish-Catholic opinion has yet been obtainable, but the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) observes:

"We have, of course, no wish to anticipate the verdict of authoritative Irish opinion on the scheme, and for that we must wait until a careful study of the bill has been made. But there can, we think, be no doubt that Mr. Birrell has produced a measure which, as Mr. Balfour generously said, is 'an absolutely sincere effort to solve a great difficulty.' As such it is assured beforehand of 'the most friendly and sympathetic consideration' promised by the bishops a year ago. Only 'four-and-twenty blackbirds,' as Mr.

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QUEENS COLLEGE, BELFAST,

Which the new bill proposes to transform into Belfast University. Without being of a denominational cast, it is expected to provide for the Presbyterian contingent of Ireland.

MacNeill dubbed the twenty-four members of the Orange Opposition, voted against the First Reading. The prospect of a settlement of this great question is thus fairer than ever before."

NEWMAN DEFENDED BY PIUS X.

IN Father Tyrrell's article on Modernism published in the London *Guardian* and quoted by THE LITERARY DIGEST (December 14) a direct challenge was made to the Pope to say whether the encyclical condemning Modernism did not also condemn Cardinal Newman. The Pope did not of course reply to Father Tyrrell, but a pronouncement on Newman's orthodoxy has at last been issued by him and addrest to Bishop Edward O'Dwyer, of Limerick. This ecclesiastic has been at great pains to prepare a categorical defense of Newman which he has published in a pamphlet with the result of drawing a letter of thanks from Pius X. This letter, which is printed in *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), appears also in secular journals. Accompanying it in the New York *Sun* is the statement that Bishop O'Dwyer's defense was sent to the Dublin *Review*. "The editor of that publication, Wilfrid Ward, who is among the prominent laymen alleged to be tainted with Modernism, refused to print the contribution." Bishop O'Dwyer then published his pamphlet on his own responsibility." The Pope's letter reads in part

"We would have you know that your pamphlet, in which you show that the writings of Cardinal Newman, so far from differing from our encyclical letter Pascendi, are in closest harmony with it, has our strongest approval. You could not indeed have done better service alike to the cause of truth and to the eminent merit of the man. There appears to have been established among those whose errors we have condemned by that letter, as it were, a fixt rule that for the very things which they themselves have invented they seek the sanction of the name of a most illustrious man.

"Accordingly they freely claim that they have drawn certain fundamental positions from that spring and source, and that, for that reason, we could not condemn the doctrines which are their very own without at the same time, nay, in priority of order, condemning the teaching of so eminent and so great a man. If one did not know what a power the ferment of a puffed-up spirit has of overwhelming the mind, it would seem incredible that persons should be found who think and proclaim themselves Catholics, while in a matter lying at the very foundation of religious discipline they set the authority of a private teacher, even tho an eminent one, above the magisterium of the Apostolic See.

"You expose not only their contumacy but their artifice as well. For if in what he wrote before he profest the Catholic faith there may perchance be found something which bears a certain resemblance to some of the formulas of the Modernists, you justly deny that they are in any way supported thereby; both because the meaning underlying the words is very different, and the author himself, on entering the Catholic Church, submitted all his writings to the authority of the Catholic Church herself, assuredly to be corrected if it were necessary.

"As for the numerous and important books which he wrote as a Catholic, it is hardly necessary to defend them against the suggestion of kindred with heresy. For among the English public, as everybody knows, Henry Newman, in his writings, unceasingly championed the cause of the Catholic faith in such a way that his work was most salutary to his countrymen, and at the same time most highly esteemed by our predecessors. Accordingly he was found worthy to be made a cardinal by Leo XIII., undoubtedly an acute judge of men and things, and to him thenceforward throughout all his life he was deservedly most dear.

"No doubt in so great an abundance of his works something may be found which may seem to be foreign to the traditional method of the theologians, but nothing which could arouse a suspicion of his faith. And you rightly state that it is not to be wondered at if, at a time when no signs of the new heresy had shown themselves, his mode of expression in some places did not display a special caution; but that the Modernists act wrongly and deceitfully in twisting those words to their own meaning in opposition to the entire context.

"We, therefore, congratulate you on vindicating with eminent success, through your knowledge of all his writings, the memory of a most good and wise man; and at the same time on having secured, as far as in you lay, that among your people, especially the English, that those who have been accustomed to misuse that name already cease to deceive the unlearned. And would that they truly followed Newman as a teacher, not in the fashion of those who, given up to preconceived opinions, search his volumes, and with deliberate dishonesty extract from them something from which they contend that their views receive support; but that they might gather his principles pure and unimpaired."

PREACHERS WHO PLAGIARIZE

THE editorial writer who acquires his ideas from his exchanges and sets them forth as his own is found in the large majority of our newspaper offices, and is commonly regarded as a worker of commendable industry and discrimination, but when such a character appears in the pulpit, he is dragged to the pillory at once. The Rev. Dr. W. E. Barton has been making an investigation of this matter and presents his findings in *The Advance* (Chicago). The evidence is furnished by the preachers themselves. One minister on the Pacific Coast sends to Dr. Barton "a sermon printed by a minister of another denomination, which he has annotated with references to sermons of Beecher and Talmage, giving volume and page for each quotation." The letter which Dr. Barton received accompanying this sermon is as follows:

"There does not seem to be any unanimous agreement as to what constitutes criminality in this matter. Condemned in one locality we might be acquitted in another, or the Supreme Court, if appealed to, might declare us all innocent. What is the court of last resort on this question? Evidently we preachers of the rural communities do not steal any more than you of the great cities. There is perhaps more conscience on all moral questions in the country than in the town. The frontier of American society is much nearer Wall Street than the Rocky Mountains.

"Two years ago when earthquake and fire made San Francisco a ruin, the Brooklyn *Eagle* published two pages of sermons which had been preached about the great calamity. Several of these sermons showed their leading ideas and even phrasing to have been taken from sermons preached by Beecher and Talmage on the Chicago fire of 1871. But, strangest of all, this paper had a special from Oakland, Cal., reporting a sermon by a leading Methodist preacher of that place, which was an eloquent description of the earthquake and fire and the lessons to be drawn from them. Now, this sermon, telegraphed across the continent, was pieced together almost bodily from sermons of Beecher and Talmage, especially from Beecher's sermon, down even to the last final appeal for help for the sufferers! These sermons and the plagiarized ones are open before me as I write and I have just compared them. I prepared a sermon on this same calamity, and was drawing on Beecher and Talmage when *The Eagle* arrived containing the sermons of the metropolitan divines. What was my surprize to find that they had been stealing from the same sources I was using! I then added their productions to those of Beecher and Talmage and stole some from all of them, but hardly as much from all as one of them had stolen from Beecher alone! If such things are done by the city preachers what may be done by the beginners in the remote rural districts?

"But one thing is certain, whether borrowed, stolen, or evolved altogether out of the inner consciousness, no sermon will be vital or accomplish much in the hearers, which has not first been vital in, and flames out of, the deepest experience of the preacher."

Another minister writes Dr. Barton that he borrows from all sources, even from himself, and explains the latter by saying that his wife detected him in repeating a sermon that he had first preached not a long time previously. "But we kept quiet," he says, "and the people thought it was a new sermon." Another gives this incident:

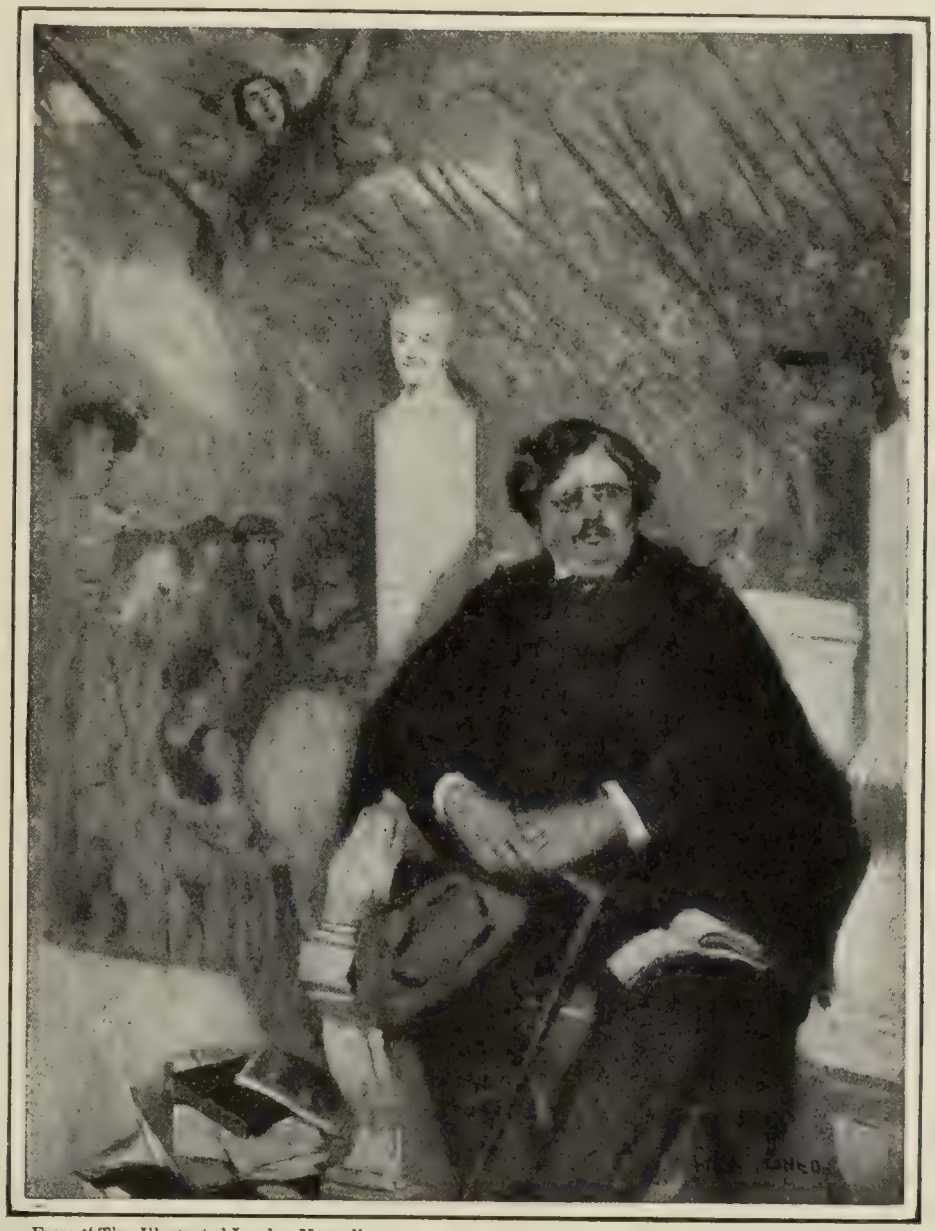
"A classmate was out candidating and preached one of Talmage's sermons. A young man on the field who was looking forward to the ministry had read this sermon to the audience a short time before and made a study of it for them. The people recognized the sermon and, turned him down? No, indeed! They called him and lived happily with him as long as he wanted to stay."

LETTERS AND ART

AGAINST ZOLA'S APOTHEOSIS

STRONG opposition has developed in France against the proposal to remove Zola's remains to the Pantheon. The objection is that he gave the outside world the idea that France is immoral, which is, of course, quite erroneous. When the bill came up in the French Chamber a few days ago to appropriate $7,000 to enshrine the great French realist in the resting-place of the worthy great, Mr. Maurice Barrès, himself a famous writer, jumped to his feet and attacked the memory of Zola in an impassioned and merciless speech. He declared that Zola's works have given the entire world a false impression of French morality, and that if the house consented to the author's enshrinement in the Pantheon it would ratify the libel on its constituents. The spectacle presented by the war of opposing factions in the Chamber, says a writer in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), is one that the ironist may like to dwell on. Thus:

"Literature as represented by one of its most delicate and powerful professors—Maurice Barrès, Academician, patriot, elegant writer, disciple (tho no prop) of classicism—driven to frenzy by his wrath of Zolaesque misrepresentation; the Minister of Education—he to whose care are entrusted the minds and (to some extent) the souls of the rising generation—powerful in appreciation of the service rendered by Zola to his country. Zola, whom the Englishman persists in regarding as realist of realists, vilified for distortion! Zola, whom the Englishman can not read without feeling he is indulging in vice, lauded by the official educationist!"



From "The Illustrated London News."

G. K. CHESTERTON.
From a painting by Cyrus Cuneo.
The scene in the background is the combat in Mr. Chesterton's novel, "The Napoleon of Notting Hill."

From the pages of *Le Soleil* (Paris) we translate these words of Mr. Barrès:

"The man whom you are going to canonize has attempted to describe the different classes of this nation, the peasant, the workingman, the middle class, the soldier. His work has promoted in the whole world a contempt for the virtues of our country and today I feel that it is dangerous to indorse the lies and calumnies of this author. Zola lowers and disgraces the very conscience of France. I entirely approve of the language of Mr. Bérenger who has before the senate scored the gross obscenities of this master of naturalism. I shudder at the thought of making illustrative quotations from his works. They would empty the seats of the house. . . . Some days ago members of Parliament followed the coffins of certain young men who had fallen honorably on the field of battle [in Morocco] and they felt that this circumstance brought them very near to the heart of their country. Would it not be a shame to make the army march before the remains of Zola? If this chamber had before its eyes the German edition of the romance 'La Débâcle' they would see with tears in their eyes the representation of a German soldier striking to the ground a French color-bearer. Is it not sad to think that a writer of our country has given them the opportunity of thus parading the downfall of France?"

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, writing in *The Illustrated London News*, finds this turmoil of the French chamber an occasion for pointing out certain differences between two such nations as France and England in respect to the way they honor the memory of their men of letters. "Some will find impatience and indelicacy in this early attack on Zola or deification of him," he observes, "but the nation which has sat still for three hundred years after Shakespeare's funeral may be considered, perhaps, to have carried delicacy too far." Having gone thus far, Mr. Chesterton would go further and raise no monument to Shakespeare. He thinks it modest and manly that England should not celebrate the art in which she triumphs by the art in which he fails. But in France, he declares, "the question of whether Zola shall go to the Pantheon when he is dead is quite as practical as the question whether he should go to prison when he was alive." Moreover:

"In raising a monument to Zola they do not raise merely a trophy, but a finger-post. The question is one which will have to be settled in most European countries; but, like all such questions, it has come first to a head in France; because France is the battle-field of Christendom. That question is, of course, roughly this: whether in that ill-defined area of verbal license on certain dangerous topics it is an extenuation of indelicacy or an aggravation of it that the indelicacy was deliberate and solemn. Is indecency more indecent if it is grave, or more indecent if it is gay? For my part, I belong to an old school in this matter. When a book or a play strikes me as a crime, I am not disarmed by being told that it is a serious crime. If a man has written something vile, I am not comforted by the explanation that he quite meant to do it. I know all the evils of flippancy; I do not like the man who laughs at the sight of virtue. But I prefer him to the man who weeps at the sight of virtue and complains bitterly of there being any such thing. I am not reassured, when ethics are as wild as cannibalism, by the fact that they are also as grave and sincere as suicide. And I think there is an obvious fallacy in the bitter contrasts drawn by some moderns between the aversion to Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and the popularity of some such joke as 'Dear Old Charlie.' Surely there is nothing mysterious or unphilosophic in the popular preference. The joke of 'Dear Old Charlie' is passed—because it is a joke. 'Ghosts' are exorcised—because they are ghosts.

"This is, of course, the whole question of Zola. I am grown up, and I do not worry myself much about Zola's immorality. The thing I can not stand is his morality. If ever a man on this earth lived to embody the tremendous text, 'But if the light in your body be darkness, how great is the darkness,' it was certainly he. Great men like Ariosto, Rabelais, and Shakespeare fall in foul

places, flounder in violent but venial sin, sprawl for pages, exposing their gigantic weakness, are dirty, are indefensible; and then they struggle up again and can still speak with a convincing kindness and an unbroken honor of the best things in the world: Rabelais, of the instruction of ardent and austere youth; Ariosto,

LA DÉBÂCLE.

This design, which is so offensive to French eyes, appears on the cover of the German translation of Zola's novel "The Downfall." Here the Prussian soldier has the Frenchman at his mercy.

of holy chivalry; Shakespeare, of the splendid stillness of mercy. But in Zola even the ideals are undesirable; Zola's mercy is colder than justice—nay, Zola's mercy is more bitter in the mouth than injustice. When Zola shows us an ideal training he does not take us, like Rabelais, into the happy fields of humanist learning. He takes us into the schools of inhumanist learning, where there are neither books nor flowers, nor wine nor wisdom, but only deformities in glass bottles, and where the rule is taught from the exceptions. Zola's truth answers the exact description of the skeleton in the cupboard; that is, it is something of which a domestic custom forbids the discovery."

STATE'S EVIDENCE OF A YELLOW JOURNALIST

THE way many present-day newspapers are made has been set forth by a recent writer with a cynical disregard of consequences affecting public faith in the newspaper or the publisher's feeling in the face of detection. The book, entitled "The Career of a Journalist," by William Salisbury, is described by the New York *Evening Post* as "a vulgarly written account of vulgar experiences." Yet this journal is forced to admit, to the disadvantage of its genus, that the book provokes "disquieting reflections in those who look upon our newspapers as an important influence in shaping the tastes and opinions of American citizens." The veraciousness of the writer's confessions is substantiated, observes *The Post*, "by the tone of the newspapers to which he says he contributed." But in reading his specific charges it should be borne in mind that the writer confesses that he is perfectly capable of distorting the truth to make a good story. *The Post* thus takes up the writer's story of newspaper traits:

"The first is an indifference to accuracy—not merely an indifference, but a positive preference for inaccuracy when that will make a 'story' more sensational. No observer of our 'yellow' papers (and of many others which would angrily resent that name) can suppose that the consistent and continuous distortion of simple facts, the 'corroborative detail, intended to give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative,' are due to casual caprice or the misdirected zeal of individual reporters. They are part of a settled policy. On this subject a city editor or managing editor does not need to issue explicit orders; it is enough to commend and promote the reporter who shows a talent for ornamentation and to discharge the man who sticks to the bare truth. For example, Mr. Salisbury has this to say about his labors in Omaha:

"'I resorted to making news. I had an anticigaret ordinance introduced, as I had done in Kansas City, and before it became a law I wrote a story about an imaginary mass-meeting of newsboys to protest against it as an invasion of their rights. At another time I described the visit to the Mayor's office of a woman and a little girl, who sought the Mayor's aid for something. The child, I said, sang pathetic songs until Mayor Moore shed a tear and granted their request. The Mayor must have been surprized when he read this, as the whole thing was news to him. But the next day his mulatto secretary told me the story had been pasted in the official scrap-book. "It's good stuff for the voters," said the secretary. "It'll make 'em think the Mayor's a kind-hearted man." Strokes of genius like this brought a promotion.'"

Such embellishments of commonplace facts were nothing, however, to the methods of presentation obtaining on the Chicago *American*. Here, observes *The Post*, "Mr. Salisbury really learned the trade." We quote with the New York paper's comment the account of the writer's first assignment, which was the sinking of a tug-boat. Thus:

"'I didn't recognize my story at first, in that evening's paper, it had so many features undreamed of by me. I was told that one of the "prize dope-slingers" in the office had rewritten it. The rescue of a cat, the boat's mascot, at the risk of all the sailors' lives, was described with much convincing detail. This made me feel small. I had thought I possest a pretty fair imagination, but I realized that I had much to learn if I were to succeed in yellow journalism.'

"He learned it and was himself made a 'prize dope-slinger':

"'My work was to take the matter written or telephoned in by ordinary reporters and "dress it up." A dull, commonplace news item would be given me to "featurize." If it lacked interesting details I furnished them.'

"This is the kind of journalism that is making headway throughout the country. The ideal is to be sensational at all costs; for sensation is what appeals to the great mass of readers and brings a huge circulation; and circulation, in turn, brings advertising. Indeed, for a certain kind of advertising—nostrums and cheap 'bargains' of all kinds—a circulation among the ignorant millions is essential. The worse you make the newspaper, the larger your revenue for buying more sensations and hiring more 'prize dope-slingers,' and making the paper still worse. The successful completion of this vicious circle may, as in San Francisco, demoralize the daily journalism of a whole city. Everywhere it tends toward progressive deterioration."

There is yet a more "menacing" feature of yellow journalism than mere sensationalism revealed by the present confessions. It is "the suppression of matters of public moment out of deference to advertisers or other important 'interests.'" *The Post* goes on with quotation and comment:

"In Kansas City, Mr. Salisbury tells us:

"'There were things that I couldn't write about at all, and other things that I had to write as the city editor told me. . . . These included street-railway and gas and paving and telephone, and other corporation measures, and antidepartment-store bills.'

"In Council Bluffs the papers dared not 'agitate against this gambling. . . . It might kill the town. The gambling-dens pay such a big share of the revenues that the leading citizens are willing to let them run.' On the Omaha *Bee* Mr. Salisbury 'had always to be careful not to offend . . . the street-car, gas, telephone, and other corporations which Mr. Rosewater didn't dislike.' In the office of the Chicago *Chronicle* there was 'a list of sixteen corporations on the desk of the city editor. These were all Mr.

Walsh's corporations . . . about which nothing unfavorable was ever to appear in *The Chronicle*.' Another reporter says bitterly: 'Not one of us could hold a place a minute after declining to write what the sordid business policy of our papers might dictate.' And Mr. Salisbury himself concludes:

"'And so it was the advertiser, spending his tens of millions annually, who was my real head-master all the time. It is the big advertiser (and there is more than one kind of advertising) who is the golden-sceptered king of American journalism—the king who can do no wrong.'

"To dismiss these charges because they come from a 'yellow' reporter who has turned state's evidence is impossible. Every one of experience in journalism, every newspaper man who has felt the pressure of the advertiser, knows that the vast majority of papers in this country are not and can not be made independent of the counting-room. They represent a huge investment, on which dividends must be paid; and the only sure way to pay dividends is to truckle to both subscriber and advertiser. Nor will any other way be possible so long as people prefer, and advertisers find their chief profit in patronizing, the press that is dirty and disreputable. We shall be cursed with sensational and venal journalism until advertisers and subscribers unite in destroying it."

OUR FOREMOST ACTOR

MR. WALTER P. EATON reminds us that people are asking, Who is our leading actor? Since the death of Joseph Jefferson and Richard Mansfield the question seems acute to some minds, and Mr. Eaton, of *The Sun*, weighs the pros and cons for several candidates and decides upon Mr. Sothern. It is a graceless task, he admits, and he quotes Heine to the effect that it is even foolish; but Heine, he shows us, also couldn't help ranging people up and down in the scale. Mr. Sothern, as Mr. Eaton points out, has few challengers. There are David Warfield, Henry Miller, Otis Skinner, and Robert B. Mantell. These men Mr. Eaton attempts to weigh in respect to those peculiar qualities which raise an actor "above his fellows and make him the master of our emotions." The dramatic critic of *The Sun* describes this "personality" thus:

WALTER PRICHARD EATON,

Who names the qualities of the preeminent actor as "an ease and certainty of technic," "a comfortable assurance of power in reserve, and the ability to meet whatever demand may arise."

"It is an ease and certainty of technic; it is a fluency and largeness of voice and manner; it is a comfortable assurance of power in reserve and the ability to meet whatever demands may arise; and, comprizing, yet going beyond these things, it is a personal sincerity and eloquence, a sense of the man behind the mask, of a mind and heart large, energetic, purposeful, and strong. Personality in this sense is a far different thing from the 'personality' of the young player who trades on a pretty face or a pleasant smile; and it can no more be divorced from acting than from any other branch of art, or from life itself. And, judged by this conception of greatness, the pedestal of preeminence would surely not be overcrowded were we to place all Mr. Sothern's rivals upon it, beside him. The group would not resemble the hosts of Artaxerxes."

In dwelling upon the qualities of Mr. Sothern s rivals, Mr. Eaton observes that if certain of them "could widen their repertoires and give rein to their own artistic impulses, instead of dwelling year in and year out with a single part or two, his place, even to-day, might be far less secure." Mr. Warfield, for instance, who is granted the possession of a "marvelous technic," does not without question, Mr. Eaton thinks, "create the impression of an amplitude of power sufficient to compass other and more poetic, more imaginative, more intellectual rôles." Mr. Henry Miller—not forgetting "his very human and illuminating performance as *Stephen Ghent*" in "The Great Divide"—has shown his greatest capacities as a stage manager. Mr. Mantell sticks too closely to the old classic drama, ignoring "the drama of to-day and to-morrow that interests us," and which, Mr. Eaton insists, a "leader must know," and "must interpret and shape" for us. Otis Skinner has somewhat more of a case made out for him. We read:

EDWARD H. SOTHERN,

An actor, according to Mr. Eaton, "whose command of his art is constantly growing, whose devotion to it and to the best in the drama is deep, vigilant, and sincere, and whose répertoire and achievement is already wider, more varied, and more stimulating to all classes than that of any other American actor."

"If exuberant vitality and ease, grace and fluency of diction were the sole test, Otis Skinner would easily carry off the palm. How much Mr. Sothern's *Hamlet* would gain by the other man's sheer physical vitality in a climax and his triumphant elocution! There is promise, too, in Mr. Skinner's past. In Bowker's 'Francesca' he was a figure to be remembered. There is never any doubt of his reserve power or his fund of resourceful technic. And he has a mind of no common order. Yet Mr. Skinner comes to us year after year always in a new play—one play, and not always a good play. He has for us no répertoire, no characters peculiarly and affectionately associated with himself. That is partly our fault, for we have been altogether too long, in New York at any rate, in appreciating Otis Skinner at his real value. No actor, whether his own manager or not, can afford the productions and company for a répertoire unless his public following is extensive. Mr. Skinner and his manager promise better things for him in the future. But at present his leadership is not complete."

Mr. Sothern is described as "essentially a conscientious and painstaking and ambitious artist." His sense of comedy enabled him in earlier years to escape the snares that tried to hold him as a matinee idol. "He weathered the perils of picture-book romance," says Mr. Eaton, "and rode out upon the great deep sea of 'Hamlet.'" His engagement with Miss Marlowe "bettered his elocution." He is summed up in these words:

"Since then Mr. Sothern has shown no sign of pausing, and his acting has steadily deepened in truth and power. His *Hamlet* has mellowed, grown sweeter, graver, more thoughtful, and more elastic in its lighter moods. There are touches of poetry in his *Villon* that were not there five years ago. And in his newer parts, even when the plays have failed, he has disclosed new powers as an actor.

"As *Rodion* he was called on to suggest a mental struggle, a tortured mind in combat with an iron will. And he suggested it

surely, vividly, and without the sense of effort that has sometimes been apparent in his acting. And he turned from the comic absurdities of *Dundreary* to do this thing. As *Don Quixote* he had a more difficult task, that of making plausible and appealing in the flesh one of the greatest figures in literature, a figure already created in the imagination of his audience and set in a place apart. To perform this task required imagination of him and a fine understanding of Cervantes's Knight, and eloquence and technic.

"He struck the right note at once with his make-up—the lean, pathetic, middle-aged figure; the wild, bright, vision-haunted eyes; the hollow cheeks—at once grotesque and sad. And through all the comic absurdities of the part and the farcical episodes of the play he never for one instant offended the lover of Cervantes's Sorrowful Knight, because his *Don* never for one instant lost his pathetic dignity, his chivalrous bearing born of a beautiful and chivalrous soul. There are times in life when you laugh at Cervantes's book; there are other times when you weep. At moments of Mr. Sothern's performance you know both moods—when he accepts the Duke's ironic invitation with a sweet courtesy Mallory might have envied, when he sits dejected in his cage, 'a captured eagle,' the scoffers cry. . . . . .

"But he is an actor whose command of his art is constantly growing, whose devotion to it, and to the best in the drama, is deep, vigilant, and sincere, and whose répertoire and achievement is already wider, more varied, and more stimulating to all classes than that of any other American actor."

FUTURE OF "THE ATLANTIC"

SOMETHING like a tremor of apprehension has run through the press over the reported sale of *The Atlantic Monthly*. Almost more affectionate regard has been lavished upon the magazine since this announcement was made than was evoked by the recent celebration of its semi-centennial. What is to be its future, is the question somewhat feverishly asked. The report is published that Houghton Mifflin, & Co. have parted with a considerable interest in the property to a syndicate of younger men composed of Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, of New York, and Messrs. Waldo E. Forbes, MacGregor Jenkins, and Roger Pierce, of Boston. Mr. Sedgwick has asserted in various interviews that the changes are merely of a business character; efforts will be made to extend the circulation of the monthly, but no tampering with its editorial policy will be permitted. The new owners, looking upon their new responsibility as in the nature of a trusteeship, promise that "the *Atlantic* spirit shall be kept and the old traditions shall be preserved." Such assurances will doubtless be grateful to those who sympathize with the New York *Globe*, which prays that *The Atlantic* may "defend itself, and defend itself well, against that so-called popular brood of writers who have so monopolized many other magazines." "They are well in their place," adds *The Globe*, "but may the pages of *The Atlantic* be reserved for writers of the kind who have made it what it is. For we can ill afford to lose them." In somewhat similar vein speaks a New England organ, the Hartford *Times*, commenting upon Mr. Sedgwick's promise:

"This seems to be reassuring to those readers of *The Atlantic* who will naturally be apprehensive that any change of controlling ownership must naturally result in some alteration in the magazine, which has such a strong hold upon its friends because of its purely literary character, its unadulterated Americanism, and its loyalty to the ideas of the founders, maintained for half a century. To these readers it would seem nothing less than a national calamity to have the character of *The Atlantic Monthly* changed. The editorial policy of *The Monthly* under Bliss Perry has been so satisfactory that any modification of it must be attended by some dangers, and if the new proprietors have any underlying purpose of trying to make it 'popular' in the ordinary sense of that word, by injecting New York 'ginger' into it, they should be warned at the start that they are likely to fail. There are already too many 'popular' monthly publications in this country. If we can not sustain at least one such periodical as Underwood, Lowell, Fields, Howells, Aldrich, and Bliss Perry have provided for us, then are we Philistines, indeed."

WHY MEN REFUSE TO TEACH

THE number of men teachers in the United States has, in the seven years ended in 1906, decreased 24 per cent., says a writer in *The Educational Review* (New York). This falling off is not attributed to low wages, since "professionally fitted men teachers get a higher average salary than the average incomes of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and business men in their communities." There are said to be four reasons which make "thoughtful young men hesitate" and the writer states them as follows:

"First, it is a hireling occupation. A college president was once comparing his work with mine. 'For one thing you are your own master,' he said. 'Yes,' I replied, 'it is a good many years since I have had to take orders from anybody.' 'That's just it,' he mused, thoughtfully; and tho he is one of the great college presidents, a man with whose work mine is not for a moment to be measured, I could see that in this respect he envied me.

"That president is as little accustomed or likely as any man I know to be interfered with by his trustees, but the ordinary man teacher is entirely at their mercy. The law makes them the authority as to course of study, regulations, selection of teachers, equipment, and supplies. Outside of the Board of Education that directly employs him the community feels authorized to dictate whether he shall smoke or dance or play cards or call on a lady twice a week. The present principal of the High School at Newark, N. J., lost a place in Cortland Normal School because when he applied he was wearing a red necktie; the chairman of the committee disliked red neckties.

"Second, teaching is looked down upon in the community. We might as well face this fact. 'When A was principal of a grammar school,' said the head of a normal school, 'he would run across the street to shake hands with me. Now that he has passed his law examination and hung up his shingle he expects me to run across the street to shake hands with him.' In other words, A feels that to be at the tail of the law is higher than to be at the top of teaching.

"The teacher may have a personality that commands respect in spite of his calling, but as a teacher and outside of his especial work he is regarded by business men slightingly, as an improvident visionary, thinking in a world of imaginary conditions, like *Alice* in Wonderland."

The third reason is that teaching belittles a man, upon which theme the writer remarks:

"His daily dealing is with petty things of interest only to his children and a few women assistants, and under regulations laid down by outside authority, so that large questions seldom come to him for consideration. His environment narrows him, he grows to have only one interest, and that limits him in public and in social life. You can not usually get it out of the heads of the kind of men who go into teaching that they are dealing with inferior minds. The child can not answer back; the teacher has the last word; ergo the teacher is correct. Of course the real teacher is a listener; he learns more from his children than they from him, because it is an ever new delight to watch the impression of ideas upon the budding mind. But how many men teachers are there of your acquaintance who listen? How many of them delight in a childish mind quick enough to catch them in a blunder? How many of them say when the child fails to comprehend, 'How stupid my teaching must be'? It is the assumption that the teacher knows it all and the child nothing that belittles. The teacher who has browbeaten his school is at a loss when he comes out of the school into the community which can answer back and is by no means disposed to accept his *ipse dixit*.

"This suggests the fourth and last reason I shall give, that teaching tends to bad manners, and bright young men who see this hesitate to be classed with teachers. . . . A normal and university graduate of considerable experience was a candidate for a place in the Albany Normal, and was pretty sure of it up to the point when he called upon the State superintendent. This officer was at his desk, and the candidate when he came in seated himself familiarly on the side of it. That cost him his appointment, and it ought to. As a rule men teachers are uncouth, crude, ill at ease in company. They do not know how to enter a drawing-room or a business office or how or when to get out of either. It is amazing what a difference it makes in a teacher's presence if he goes into business for a time and learns how to meet people."

JOHN GRANT DATER,
Financial Editor N. Y. *Herald*.

SAMUEL S. FONTAINE,
Financial Editor N. Y. *World*.

JAMES H. GANNON, JR.,
Financial Editor N. Y. *Times*.

THEODORE MOORE,
Financial Editor N. Y. *Tribune*.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

WHY MEN FAIL IN BUSINESS

THE familiar statement that ninety-five per cent. of men who embark in trade meet with failure, is taken by *System* as the text for a symposium dealing with the causes of such failures. It is explained at the outset that by this statement is not meant that "all of these unsuccessful men are bankrupts in the literal sense," but that their attempts end in bankruptcy in the sense that "their establishments go to pieces or pass into other hands," men who "do not make both ends meet being failures." *Success* has sought from eight prominent business men—merchants, manufacturers, and bankers—answers to the following questions:

"Why do ninety-five per cent. of American business men fall short of success?

"Do the causes lie in outside conditions, or in themselves?

"Are the markets available to United States merchants capable of supporting only five per cent. of these merchants?

"Is competition too strong to be overcome?"

Summing up the replies which it has received it says that "without exception the answers indicate that business failure does not come from lack of markets; there is business enough, success is possible," and then proceeds:

"Business is a science. Men who study it as a science, succeed. Men who trifle with it, fail. It is reassuring to be told that success is not luck, but logic. The man who reasons, and adapts his business to reason, wins. Business failure, in most instances, comes from wanton disregard of principles that are only common sense. Men fail because they do things in the wrong way."

Edward P. Hatch, president of Lord & Taylor, the New York merchants, one of the contributors to the symposium, says:

"Business requires the best that is in a man. Often men put into it their worst. Beyond doubt, most of the business failures are due to conditions lying entirely within the business men themselves. I believe that almost any business will succeed if it has the concentration and effort that goes to make success. Concentration means a fixt resolve. It means thorough study of the business and of conditions governing it. Concentration means never-say-die. Then, too, business men may lack in themselves some capacity that is imperative to success in a particular field. A business man must be able to read *himself*. Success comes from knowing whether you yourself can do a particular thing better than somebody else, or *vice versa*. If you are satisfied that you can not, then hire somebody else to do it."

The late Henry A. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, a week before his death, said:

"Why do business men fail? Because there are a lot of business men in the country who are fools. Now, there are two kinds of fools. We are all born that way, but some of us educate ourselves out of it. That's the first class. Others go on being fools all their lives. That's the second class. A business man, to attain success, must educate himself out of the tendency to do foolish things. There are two influences always at work upon a man; one urges him to use his common sense; the other urges him to jump in the dark. Most of the men who fail in business jump in the dark. They don't know what they are doing half the time. They guess, instead of *know*."

John H. Hanan, shoe manufacturer, is quoted as follows:

"Many business men who fall short of success have been running their establishments on the one-man idea, in effect, if not literally. You will always find that the successful business man has the faculty of surrounding himself with brainy men. He considers the *quality* of an employee of greater importance than the *salary* to be paid. Keenness of competition, or lack of markets, are not the common causes for business failure. These causes can be found within the store or office or factory, rather than outside: success has its origin in the business man himself."

Alexander J. Hemphill, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, cites as "one of the most important causes of failure the overdrawal of credit," which places men in a position where they "can not withstand a period of depression." They are "successful only as long as prosperity lasts." The American business man is inclined to be "too much of an optimist in times of optimism"; his actions are not tempered by conservatism when the market is easy. Not only he, but "banks which encourage speculative interests, are partly responsible."

Charles H. Steinway, president of the piano-manufacturing house that bears his name, declares:

"The main cause of failure is lack of knowledge. Another common cause is lack of capital. Many men do not know their business, and, singularly enough, they do not seem to know their ignorance. A man may know one side of a business, and yet be unfamiliar with another side. He may be a good manufacturer, and a poor financier. He may know his stock, but not know how to sell it. He may know how to sell, but be ignorant of credits. I believe in partnership in business."

Leon Mandel, a retail merchant, gives his opinion as follows:

"Few business men in America are content to spend their lives in building success. They want to accomplish it in a year or two. Business men do not fail because of lack of markets, nor because business requires extraordinary ability. There are ample markets, and the average ability is enough. I have long been convinced that business failure is largely due to extravagance, and hurry to achieve success. The fault of extravagance covers not only the conduct of the business itself, but the business man's personal life. Men plunge headlong into wanton expenditures, instead of husbanding their resources for time of emergency."

FAILURES FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1908

Bradstreet's prints a review of failures for the first quarter of 1908. While the March totals show an improvement, the liabilities being "the smallest since September," the totals for the quarter are "the largest since 1896." The review continues:

"To this extent, therefore, the current failure-records may be said to be hopeful. It is to be noted, however, that the number of failures for the first quarter of 1908 was 22 per cent. larger than for the last quarter of 1907, and 59 per cent. heavier than for the first quarter of last year. This latter period, of course, was a favored one, showing the smallest number of failures in the first quarter for a generation past, so that we are now comparing after-panic conditions with exceptionally favorable statistics a year ago. In the following table will be found the records of number,

assets, and liabilities for the first three months back to the year 1892:

	No. failures.	Total assets.	Total liabilities.
1908	[illegible]	$69,820,821	$111,837,663
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,208,000	38,404,886
[illegible]	[illegible]	16,301,616	34,962,799
[illegible]	[illegible]	15,640,295	29,952,209
[illegible]	[illegible]	26,404,267	47,304,132
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,361,707	28,916,996
[illegible]	3,226	16,595,651	34,231,306
[illegible]	3,217	14,080,234	31,948,840
[illegible]	2,695	18,784,650	37,817,421
1899	2,779	14,365,401	31,221,658
1898	3,515	19,503,993	30,198,566
1897	4,642	30,385,169	51,994,482
1896	4,512	35,152,701	6,513,926
1895	3,812	29,571,132	46,910,443
1894	3,969	26,748,770	49,085,088
1893	3,669	20,169,740	39,424,144
1892	3,207	18,204,044	35,861,749

"Following are the failures, assets, and liabilities monthly for the first quarters of 1908 and 1907, about the poorest and the best showings made in any first quarter for a generation:

1908	No. of failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
January	1,706	$45,344,483	$64,922,450
February	1,290	13,989,175	27,827,021
March	1,183	10,487,163	19,088,192
Total	4,179	69,820,821	111,837,663
1907			
January	1,112	8,637,164	17,119,459
February	775	5,560,793	10,092,877
March	741	6,010,043	11,192,550
Total	2,628	20,208,000	38,404,886

"The detailed returns by States bring out the remarkable fact that the Middle States and the South had almost the same number of failures in the first quarter. The increase in percentage at the South over a year ago was, however, 73 per cent., as against 50 per cent. increase in the Middle States group. Inasmuch as the number in business in the Middle States group is 45 per cent. larger than in the South, it will be seen that the South has had a relatively greater number of failures than the Middle States. These two groups, however, have apparently felt the strain more severely than have the Western and Northwestern groups."

THE ERIE EPISODE

The important event of the past month looking to the restoration of confidence was the saving by E. H. Harriman of the Erie Railroad from a threatened receivership. *The Financial Chronicle* says Mr. Harriman "has taken a heavy load from off the market and ought to receive the gratitude of the public for what he has attempted." As to the future of the road under his influence, or direction, it says he is a "many-sided man of great practical ability, of large experience, and commanding abundant capital." While Mr. Harriman says it is not his desire or intention to take the property as his or to take charge of its destiny, "at the moment it would seem as if such a course was an inevitable one."

A writer in the New York *Times* declares the part Mr. Harriman has taken "is almost certain, as Wall Street sees the matter, to lead to the passing of control of the road into Mr. Harriman's hands, whether, indeed, he wishes it or not." The writer continues:

"Mr. Harriman is now so far committed to the upholding of the Erie's credit that he will be looked to to guide the road through such further difficulties as may arise from existing business depression. And, eventually, many in the Street believe Mr. Harriman will have to undertake a readjustment of the Erie's finances in order to place the road permanently beyond the likelihood of financial embarrassment. If a readjustment of Erie securities is possible without a receivership, it is believed Mr. Harriman will undertake it without hesitation.

"Admittedly the road must be able to meet from its own resources the conditions arising from loss in business, else the advantage gained last week would prove only temporary. Much progress has already been made in this direction. The operating cost in March, it is understood, will be found to have shown considerable improvement over the earlier months of the year, and there is room probably for still further economies which will increase net earnings even tho gross shows no increase."

It appears from an article in the New York *Evening Post* that Mr. Harriman, in the reorganization of the Erie after the failure of 1893, opposed the plans submitted by J. P. Morgan & Co. on the ground that "the fixt charges under the plan appear to be considerably larger than the property, in the light of experience and past earnings, can carry with safety."

His suggestions were unheeded, however, and then, as a stockholder, he brought suit restraining the receivers from carrying out the Morgan plan. The suit failed and the plan went through, the results being, as stated by the *Evening Post* writer:

"For new working-capital, provision was quite as inadequate as the Harriman committee had alleged, and meantime the burden of annual fixt charges, against whose magnitude Harriman had protested in 1894, remained to drain the resources of the company and shut it out of the credit market."

THE BETTER CONDITIONS

Besides the relief to the critical state of the Erie Railroad's affairs, an important favorable event of the month has been the Agricultural Department's report on winter-wheat prospects as a factor in future freight business for the railroads; but "of still greater moment, if the hope is realized," says *The Financial Chronicle*, "is the idea that prevails in political circles that an advance in railroad freight rates is likely to take place not long hence." As matters now are with the railroads:

"To keep the roads going concerns and to bridge the chasm, the managers, under the combination of the alarming circumstances of the situation, are being forced to stop every piece of work that can wait. It so happens that this industry is the chief in size, the most prominent in sources of inherent activity, and the basis of many more other branches of trade than any other single industry in the land. It means much when we say that such a multipotent agent is being set to work exercising its ingenuity to its utmost limit, devising means to keep itself alive. For that is just what it does, and does it automatically, as every living thing does that is cornered, with its life at stake."

The same authority says in another article:

"Confidence in the security and stability of railroad investments must be restored. If that is not done things will necessarily go on from bad to worse. As already stated, the trouble is almost wholly political. The roads can not be restored to solvency and prosperity, and capital will not again flow into railroad and other corporate undertakings, until there is assurance that the political crusade, so disastrous in its consequences, is to cease."

From England come optimistic views of the near future. *The Statist* (London, March 28) has a leading article on "The American Outlook" in which the writer says "evidence is accumulating that the depression in trade will not be of long duration and that before many months pass by the great Republic will recommence to grow in wealth and trade." It reveals the facts that our population "has more than doubled every thirty years, the wealth of the nation has more than doubled every twenty years, and, measured by the traffic of the railways, the trade has doubled every ten years." This

(*Continued on page 622*)

NEW NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Its site that of the old Custom-House in Wall St., the original walls of the Custom-House having been retained, tho with some changes in façade, and an entirely new interior constructed.

"The Girl and the Candy"

What a delightful combination.

That's what I thought when I secured these beautiful pictures by Philip Boileau—one of the greatest painters of ideal heads in America.

My candy is new—original with me—Johnston—the first perfect combination of rich cream centers and Swiss Style Milk Chocolate coating.

I wanted something as original as the candy itself—as dainty—as different and attractive—to put in

My Free Introductory Package

These exquisitely colored souvenir cards—reproduced direct from the costly originals—were just what I wanted. Send me 10 cents for postage and packing and the **Generous Sample Box** with one of these charming Boileau heads will be mailed you **free.** Do it now—for there is no candy of any sort which compares with

Johnston's Swiss Style Milk Chocolate Creams

My own masterpiece of candy making. You'll say they are, and after one taste you'll insist on Johnston's. They are **different** in this way—the flavor is full and rich—never insipid—never too sweet. The coating is **just** hard enough—never sticky—the cream centers are firm but melting—never too soft—the whole a delicate blending of flavors that captivates the palate.

The sample is an exact miniature reproduction of the 30, 40, 60 and 80-cent sizes—gold box tied with a crimson satin ribbon—worthy of the contents.

If your dealer doesn't keep them, send to me for an 80-cent size box and six Boileau heads—a 60-cent size and four heads—a 40-cent size and three heads—or a 30-cent size and two heads. Write me today. Just address me Johnston, Dept. P, Milwaukee, Wis.

Special to Dealers

Increase your high-grade candy business by taking advantage of the instantaneous and marvelous hit my Johnston Swiss Style Milk Chocolate Creams are making throughout the country. Thousands of orders for my introductory package reach me daily. **And they bring re-orders for full size boxes** because Johnston's is such perfect candy. We want dealers in every town to take care of these re-orders. **Why not you?**

With our Special Introductory Assortment we will include for a short time, a generous number of the dainty sample gold boxes—tied with crimson satin ribbon. You have no idea how popular they are. In fact, it has made us hustle to meet all requests. By increasing our facilities we are now ready to take care of any demand. If this profitable business—well advertised and high-class—interests you, write me today for information about our Special Introductory Assortment of **Johnston's Swiss Style Milk Chocolate Creams.** It is worth your while. Better write at once before we hear from your competitor. Just address me this way—on your business stationery—

The Gold Box with the Crimson Ribbon

Johnston, Dept. R Milwaukee, Wis.

RIGHT HERE IS THE POINT

Write all your life long with a **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** for $2.50. One Red Dwarf will last a lifetime. Every man, woman and child wants a Red Dwarf Ink Pencil because it does away forever with pen and ink inconveniences.

No more scratchy pens

The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil writes smoothly, evenly on any kind of paper without scratching or sputtering—suits every style and habit of handwriting—makes writing easy as with a lead pencil—makes writing a pleasure.

No more ink stained fingers

The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil cannot leak. Your fingers never come in contact with the ink. You can carry it in any position, upside down, flat, open or closed—the ink does not flow until you want to write—and then writes straight through to the last drop.

Never gets out of order

The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil is always ready when wanted. No shaking or moistening required. Its simple construction prevents it from getting out of order. It writes longer with one supply of ink than a fountain pen.

Every person who writes should use a Red Dwarf Ink Pencil. Its use assures clean work, greater rapidity of writing, prevents blotting, scratching, sputtering. Ink cannot drop, flood or splash as with an ordinary pen or a fountain pen. The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil increases speed, makes for neatness and improves handwriting. The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil is perfectly simple. Will not get clogged, broken or out of order. Made in two sizes—Number 1, 4½ inches long,
Number 2, 5¾ " "

If your dealer does not have the Red Dwarf Ink Pencil in stock, write to-day enclosing $2.50, and we will send you a Red Dwarf—packed in a neat box—postpaid by return mail.

We guarantee every Red Dwarf Ink Pencil. If, on receipt, you are dissatisfied, we will cheerfully refund your money.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CAUTION: The phenomenal demand of the **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** since its introduction in the United States has caused it to be widely imitated in general shape, color and construction. For your protection against these unscrupulous imitators, be sure the pencil you buy is stamped "Imported Red Dwarf Ink Pencil, D. Wood & Co., New York," same as pencil illustrated above.

CURRENT POETRY

TWO LYRICS.

By William Stanley Braithwaite.

I.

Aprilian Rhapsody.

Straight in the heart of the April meadows,
  Straight in the dream in the heart of you;
Deep in the glory of gleams and shadows,
  Flame and gossamer, green and blue—

Out of the nowhere east from yonder,
  Out of the presences felt and seen,
Filled with the first unremembered wonder,
  Radiant with the memory of last year's green—

Straight in the heart of the April meadows,
  Straight in the dream in the heart of you—
Spring—in the glory of gleams and shadows,
  Flame and gossamer, green and blue!

II.

To Fiona.

(*Nineteen Months Old.*)

How my songs shall grow
  Sweeter year by year,
Just because I know
  You shall read them, dear,

When your little hands,
  And your little eyes,
Babyhood expands
  Into grown-up wise.

You will ask me then
  Reading what I write,
Of my youth and when
  Song of you took flight.

Darling, I shall say
  Just because I knew
In some future day
  You would hold them true:

"*Father wrote these songs*
  When I was a child;
Now to me belongs
  All his dreams exiled.

"*Mine is all the joy,*
  Mine are all the tears
In the heart of boy
  And the man of years."

This, my little one,
  Is what you will say,
When my songs are done,
  And my hair is gray.

But my songs I know,
  Sweeter, year by year,
From my heart will flow
  For your soul to hear—

When your little hands,
  And your little eyes,
Babyhood expands
  Into grown-up wise.

—*The Evening Transcript* (Boston).

The Little Boy and His Dream.

By Grantland Rice.

The Little Boy smiled in his sleep that night,
  As he wandered to Twilight Town,
And his face lit up with a heavenly light
  Through the shadows that drifted down;
But he woke next morning with tear-stained eye
  In the light of the gray dawn's gleam,
And out from the stillness we heard him cry
  "I've lost my dream—my dream!"

And he told us then, in his childish way,
  Of the wonderful dream he'd known,
He had wandered away from the land of play
  To the distant Land of the Grown;
He had won his share of the fame and fight
  In the struggle and toil of men;
And he sobbed and sighed in the breaking light
  "I want my dream again!"

As the years passed by the Little Boy grew
  Till he came to the Land of the Grown;
And the dream of his early youth came true—
  The dream that he thought had flown;
Yet once again he smiled in his sleep
  Smiled on till the gray dawn's gleam
When those near by might have heard him weep:
  "I want my dream—my dream!"

For he dreamed of the Yesterdays of Youth,
  And the smile on a mother's face;
A hearth of old-time faith and truth
  In the light of an old home place;
He had won his share of the fame and fight
  In the struggle and toil of men—
Yet he sobbed and sighed, in the breaking light:
  "I want my dream again!"

—*The Tennessean* (Nashville).

The Magic Carpet.

By Rosamund Marriott Watson.

The rooks sailed over the roof with a sound of the sea,
  With a sound of the sea on the shore in the gathering dark;
The west shone pale through the boughs of the sycamore tree
  As the rooks sailed home to their haunt in the dusky park.

Over the house, and away through dim deeps of the air,
  Chiming with myriad voices the day to its rest,
Still they went sailing, sailing and clamoring there,
  And my heart flew too, like a wild bird back to the nest.

For lo, at the sound of their passage no more might I see
  Dun of the glimmering dusk, or wan skies growing cold—
I was back in the green isle of youth, looking down to the quay,
  And marshland, and valley, and cliff through a sunset all gold.

Marshland, and valley, and down, and the sea out beyond,
  There, as in days long done, it was given to me
To stand for a moment's span in a dream's frail bond,
  For the call of the homing rooks was the call of the sea.

—*The Athenæum* (London, April 4).

Song of the Thrush.

(*Translated from the Welsh of Rhys Gock by Alfred Perceval Graves.*)

With dawn's rosy beams
  A rapture far ringing
Aroused me from dreams
  And guided me forth.
Aloft his rapt lay
  A lone thrush was singing—
The Druid of day
  To worshiping earth.
And still without falter
On Nature's high altar
Minstrant he offered
  His song's sacrifice.
Strains passing all words,
  From Gwalia's green psalter,
That Bard of the birds
  Poured forth to the skies.
On the meadow bank green,
  His orisons over,
I saw the thrush preen

(*Continued on page 608*)

IF YOUR DINNER DISTRESSES
half a teaspoon of *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* in half a glass of water brings quick relief—*makes digestion natural and easy.*

Welch's Grape Juice

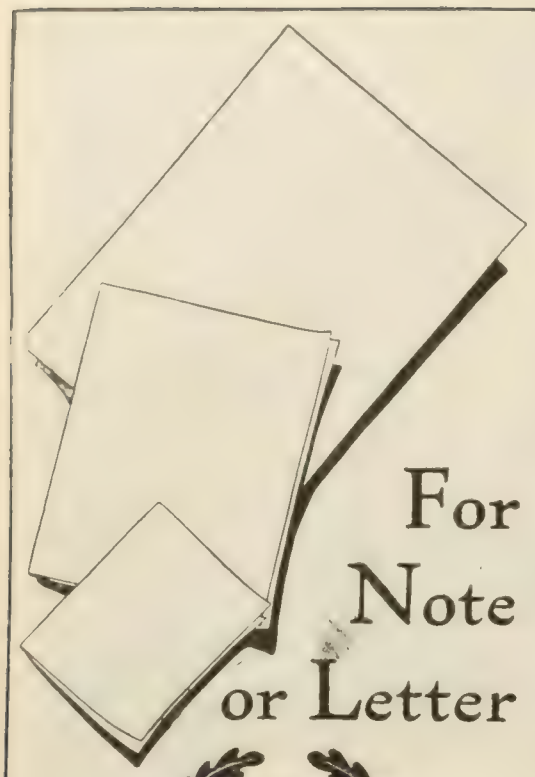
THE Chautauqua Grape Belt is the country's vineyard for Concord Grapes. Here the Concord reaches perfect maturity which no combination of soil and climate elsewhere secures. From this Belt Concord Grapes are shipped to almost every state in the Union.

It was to secure the choicest part of the crop and to get the grapes at their best that eleven years ago we moved from Vineland, N. J., to Westfield, N. Y. The wisdom of our move is shown by the fact that our output of 50,000 gallons in 1897 has grown to over 700,000 gallons in 1908.

The best of Concord Grapes, the "know how," cleanliness, and exacting care, no adulteration of any kind—these make Welch's Grape Juice what it is: a splendid product that is steadily growing in favor.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice, free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10 cents.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, Westfield, N. Y.



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Book I "Health Cleanliness for School Children"—very interesting and valuable. MAILED **FREE**

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., New York

His wings and his breast;
The clear honey dew
He sipt from the clover,
Then joyously flew
To his mate on the nest.
And there a love meter
He fashioned far sweeter
Than ever in words
I had woven before.
And with its gold links
To-night when I greet her,
My Lunet, methinks,
May love me once more!

The Nation (London).

The Eden Memory.

By Edith M. Thomas.

Now, when the Angel missioned with the sword,
At Eden-gate his burning falchion drew,
And when our sad First Parents had passed through,
How did that garden mourn their fate untoward!
The fourfold rivers from their urns were poured
With unconsoled repinings; and the dew
Did stand like tear-drops in the heart'-sease blue,
And waned the lilies' golden honey-hoard.
The breathing air henceforth was but one sigh
That all around that lonesome pleasance ran,
While Voices asked—and lapsed without reply. . .
Such wistful airs about my garden fan,
I dream, some grief of Eden still must lie
At heart of every garden made by man!

—*Success* (April).

PERSONAL

A Clerk Who Rivals Carnegie. Andrew Carnegie has a modest rival in his library-building trust. The great steel magnate, with three hundred million dollars at his command, suddenly finds himself in close competition with a little-known insurance clerk, Charles Carroll Brooks, who manages his philanthropy on a slender salary from his office work. In small mountain settlements through the Eastern United States this clerk is establishing circulating libraries and inspiring hundreds of illiterate native-born Americans to a new desire for book-learning and higher ideals. A writer in the New York *World* tells of Mr. Brooks's interesting work as follows:

To-day Mr. Brooks has established thirteen libraries in the mountain districts of the Eastern United States, stretching in a string from New York to the Carolinas and westward to Arkansas. In almost every library a reading-room has been opened and the residents for miles around go to the general store or schoolhouse, where the library is, to get books and to look over the latest magazines and illustrated papers.

Mr. Brooks was born in the mountains of West Virginia fifty-two years ago. His boyhood was similar to that of thousands of other boys who belong to that strange part of the American people known as "the Southern mountaineer." Hemmed in in his mountain home he longed for knowledge of the outside world and he gained it through the few books which came his way and the occasional newspaper which drifted up into the mountain hamlet. He was a voracious reader and his education came from his reading, for the mountains of West Virginia do not furnish advanced schools.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Brooks came to New York and was engaged as a clerk in the offices of Newman & McBain, insurance brokers, 54 Maiden Lane. The whir and hurry of the great city did not cause him to forget his mountain breeding or the hunger he used to feel for something to read. But several years elapsed before he worked out his plans for sending books into the mountains to break the monotony of life.

In 1905 he was spending his vacation at Silver Grove, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., and talked the matter over with old "Uncle George" Staub, a typical mountaineer who kept the general store at Silver Grove. "Uncle George," who kept his books with a lead pencil and knew nothing of Spencerian curves, was enthusiastic. He offered, if Mr. Brooks

Old Philadelphia's most aristocratic contribution to favorite American dainties—

Whitman's "SUPER EXTRA"

Chocolates *and* Confections—*80c a pound box*

The Whitman distributing method insures unrivalled freshness everywhere.

Whitmans **"Fine" Confections** 60c pound box.

Whitmans **"VICTORIA" Confections** 50c pound box.

Whitmans **Instantaneous Chocolate made instantly with boiling milk or water.**

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SINCE 1842

DRUGGISTS!

The Whitman advertisement now running in the Pharmaceutical Era contains a special proposition that will interest you.

Don't fail to read it.

Concentrated Thought

THE LITERARY DIGEST

provides you with the important news of the world gleaned from all publications, all countries, all arts, all brains, all industries, all sciences. You don't have to wade through a jungle of reading-matter to get one thought. The best is culled for you.—BUY A COPY TO-DAY.

Puts the Best Cutting Edge on Any Razor

There is a *quality* in the smooth surface of a Torrey Strop which gives a wonderfully fine edge to a razor—our *free* catalogue tells you about it. Once you shave with a razor stropped on a "Torrey," you know what is meant by a "perfect edge" and you know how to get it.

TORREY STROPS

are best. To use one, just before shaving, puts a razor in such fine trim that shaving is a luxury.

Torrey Strops can be had for 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 in style and quality to correspond with the prices. Postpaid if your dealer doesn't have them, and a new strop or money back if not satisfied.

Ask for TORREY STROPS and RAZORS

Torrey's **Oil-Edge** Dressing will keep any strop soft and pliable. Price 15c at dealers or mailed on receipt of price. Catalogue containing valuable information free.

J. R. TORREY & CO., Dept. O, Worcester, Mass.

Clothes Do Not Make the Man—or Woman

A sallow, worn or wrinkled face will spoil the effect of the handsomest clothes for women and men alike.

FOR HER—The clear, fresh, velvety, unwrinkled skin of youth.

Debilitating spring weather makes women and men sallow and worn looking. You *must* aid nature these days in order to look your best. Begin now to acquire that clear, healthful, natural glow which makes people forget imperfect features and turn to admire. All facial blemishes that come from unnourished tissues, clogged pores, worry, or care can be easily overcome by the use of

FOR HIM—No shaving soreness; a ruddy, healthy, athletic look.

POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM

The Largest Selling Face Cream

FOR HER—Wrinkles and crow's-feet are driven away, sallowness vanishes, angles are rounded out and double chins reduced by its use.

Massage for a few minutes each day with Pompeian Massage Cream is all that is necessary. It aids nature in nature's own way and gives wholesome, natural beauty—a thousand times better than artificial "beauty" given by cosmetics. Moreover, being a non-grease cream, it will not —*cannot*—grow hair on the face.

FOR HIM—To cure shaving soreness and for cleanliness, men should use Pompeian Massage Cream. It takes out pore dirt that mere soap and water washing cannot remove. It gradually strengthens the skin and enables you to shave frequently without ill effect. It also flexes the muscles, removes wrinkles and banishes the drawn expression caused by the concentrated thinking and working of to-day. It gives the skin the ruddy, healthy, athletic look that all normal men desire. Easy to apply. At all druggists.

THIS IS THE FIRST FACE CREAM TO BECOME A HOUSEHOLD PRODUCT IT MAKES AND KEEPS PEOPLE GOOD LOOKING

Free—Sample and Book

50c, 75c and $1.00 per Jar

DRUGGISTS—SPECIAL OFFER: You should write to us to-day for our handsome new Pompeian counter and window crystalloid, 8 by 11 inches. It is in 12 colors, and undoubtedly the finest bit of advertising we ever put out. On your counter or in your window it is a timely and constant reminder to the women or men who have seen our advertising in 60 magazines and scores of big newspapers. This sign is worth 8 inches of your counter space, because it makes more sales for the largest selling product of its kind, 10,000 jars being made and sold daily. It's free. Simply send us your letterhead. Don't bother to write. Address

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO., 15 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

Pompeian Massage Soap is appreciated by all who are particular in regard to the soap they use. For sale by all dealers—25 cents a cake, a box of 3 cakes for 60 cents.

CUT OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE, FILL IN AND MAIL, OR SEND POSTAL TO-DAY

Pompeian Mfg. Co.
15 Prospect St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:—Please send, without cost to me, one copy of your book on facial massage and a liberal sample of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name .....

Address .....

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BOTTLE

keeps hot liquids hot *24 hours*—ice cold liquids ice cold *72 hours*. It consists of one glass bottle inside another with a *vacuum* between through which neither heat nor cold can pass. No chemicals. Lasts a lifetime. *Filled, cleaned, emptied same as any ordinary bottle.*

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Night and day the Thermos Bottle keeps baby's milk *warm and sweet*—at just the proper temperature. Simply fill the Thermos Bottle with hot milk and it will *stay* hot for 24 hours. No more bother heating milk at night—just fill the nursing bottle.

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The Thermos Bottle keeps medicines and nourishment always at the right temperature. By doing away with germ-collecting pitchers and other open vessels the Thermos Bottle prevents infection. It saves steps and time for nurses—is a boon for invalids.

On All Outing Trips

When Motoring, Yachting, Picnicing, Hunting, Fishing, Canoeing, Traveling, you can have hot and cold drinks always ready if you put them into Thermos Bottles before you start. There's a Thermos Bottle Basket for six bottles, also leather case for two.

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Wherever you work—indoors or out—and whatever kind of work you do, the Thermos Bottle will provide you with hot coffee or cold milk for luncheon. Have the Thermos Bottle filled with any hot or cold drink you like and you have it when you want it.

Thermos Bottles are sold at all kinds of stores everywhere. Or we will ship direct prepaid on receipt of price. Quarts, $7.00; Pints, $4.50. *Write today for free booklet telling about all the wonderful things the Thermos Bottle does.*

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO., New York

could get the books, to give a corner of his store for storing them and to act as librarian. That was the beginning of "The Very Small Library" which has spread down through the mountain chain.

Upon his return home Mr. Brooks got busy. He called on his friends. They dug around in forgotten boxes and gathered up volumes of Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger, E. P. Roe, Harry Castlemon, and other books they had read when they were boys. Mr. Brooks does not agree with the librarians of the big Carnegie libraries and the Boston book purveyors that these books are not of sufficiently high literary standard to find a place on library shelves. He remembered how his boyish heart had been fired over the adventures of "Frank in the Forecastle," "Through by Daylight," "Tattered Tom," and other heroes of a generation growing gray-haired now.

He knew that "Paul and Virginia" and "Scottish Chiefs" had caused thrills and tears in the log-cabin days in the Virginia mountains and that "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr" and "From Jest to Earnest" had kept the feminine members of the family late out of bed on many occasions. Looking back over it all he did not believe any of them had been spoiled by reading of this caliber, despite the condemnation visited upon it by the library critics. He was glad to get these books. They were just what he wanted to start the mountain boys, get them interested, and cause them to form the habit of reading. Once they had devoured these he knew they could readily be led on to something else, and he hoped and prayed the something else would come.

The first library at Silver Grove was opened with thirty-six books on the shelves. With continuous additions it now has 700. This is for a population of 175. The reading-room, opened in an abandoned log cabin, became an instant success. The mountain boys "chinked" the logs, put the old fireplace in good condition and they are liberal in their supply of kerosene oil for the lamps which light it at night. The winter evenings in Silver Grove are not so long as they used to be. More than that, every boy and young man in Silver Grove has learned to read and write. It is a disgrace now not to be able to patronize the free library.

"Uncle George" was a faithful librarian. He never failed to send a monthly report to Mr. Brooks. The old man took great pride in the growth of the library and his monthly reports, printed in large capital letters with a lead pencil, with his own original idea of spelling; gave minute information as to how the project was progressing.

The school teacher at Silver Grove was not possest of that missionary spirit without which no teacher can be a success. She struck, declaring she could not eat the "grub" furnished in Silver Grove. "Uncle George" was in despair. For three months the school was closed. Then he printed a long letter to Mr. Brooks, explaining the situation and declaring the library never could be a success if the residents of Silver Grove did not learn to read.

Mr. Brooks was struck by the strength of the claim. He wrote to the State superintendent of schools of West Virginia. A new teacher was appointed and the Silver Grove people were so delighted that they raised $125 for repairs to the schoolhouse. The new teacher took a lively interest in the free library. The young men learned to read and there has never been any let-up in interest in Silver Grove since.

Mr. Fish and the Brakeman.—The personal interest which Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad, has always been credited with taking in his workmen, is singularly illustrated by the following incident. To quote from *Human Life*:

When the Illinois Central formed an alliance with the Minneapolis & St. Louis and thereby secured an entrance to the great Northwestern field, Stuyvesant Fish in his private car made a trip over the new line. Returning, the car was attached to the regular evening train for Chicago. About five minutes before starting time a young fellow that looked like a railroad man came to the rear platform of the car, where the party was sitting, and said:

"I want to see Mr. Fish."

Mr. Fish glanced down at him and said instantly:

"Come aboard."

The young fellow climbed over the railing.

"Do you want to talk with me?" asked Mr. Fish.

The young man said he did.

"Then come in here," said Mr. Fish, and led the way into the car.

Three minutes later he reappeared and called for the conductor of the train.

"Jim," he said, "how long can you hold this train and have time to meet No. 7 at Lumptylump," or some such place.

"Seven minutes," said the conductor.

"That will be enough," said Mr. Fish, and went back into the car. In five minutes he came out and the young man hopped off.

"I'll attend to it," Mr. Fish said to him. "Go ahead, Jim."

At the first stop Mr. Fish sent a telegram ordering the reinstatement of the young man in the company's service. He was a brakeman that because of some misunderstanding with a train dispatcher had been unjustly dismissed. He had sat in Mr. Fish's private car and a train had been held while he told his story and he had got justice for the telling of it.

Some one exprest surprize that Mr. Fish should bother with such things. He said:

"That man was a brakeman. I have swung a lantern myself. All he wanted was fair play. It wasn't much to do for fair play."

For Bryan and a Hair Cut.—There is a man out in Missouri, Thomas Benton Robertson, who is anxiously awaiting the results of the coming Presidential nominations and election. He has not had his hair cut since Bryan was defeated in 1896. As he is by no means a freak or a recluse by nature, his Samsonesque appearance has now lost its novelty. Twice has he lived in hope of being allowed to climb into a barber's chair, only to have his hopes shattered by Bryan's defeat. The New York *Sun* gives the history of the queer situation as follows:

When Mr. Robertson read Bryan's "cross of gold" speech that stampeded the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896 he threw his hat in the air and shouted "Glory!" His cousin, Charles Winfield, of Quincy, Ill., suggested that there might be a slip between the cup and the Nebraskan's lips.

"Don't you believe it," said Robertson. "That man's going to be President. I'm so sure of it that I will agree here and now never again to shave or cut my hair until he or some other Democrat is President."

"Pshaw!" said Winfield, "you're only talking, but I'll tell you what I'll do. If you keep that pledge I'll give you $200 the day a Democrat is elected and will deposit $100 to your credit at Quincy."

Robertson was only fifty-six then and was tall and a fine-looking man. He was more than ordinarily careful about his personal appearance, and Winfield didn't think he would run the risk of becoming a freak.

But the Bryan admirer accepted the challenge, and has faithfully kept his compact through all the defeats of the "inspired son." He hopes Bryan may be elected this fall, but he looks rather wistful when he discusses his chances.

When Bryan was here a couple of years ago he learned about his martyr friend and made an earnest effort to have a chat with him after the meeting, but Mr. Robertson had gone home and that pleasure was denied the perennial candidate.

Allowing one shave a week at ten cents and eight hair cuts a year, Mr. Robertson figures he is $86.40 to the good for the twelve years, but he confesses he would greatly enjoy the luxury of lifting the boycott against the barbers. He keeps his hair from making him conspicuous by wearing it plaited on top of his head.

His widowed daughter, with whom he lives, earns fifty cents a week for attending to this feature of his make-up. The hair has grown out long and bright, like fine silken threads, and glistens over the patriot's shoulders like a silver sheen. He's as proud of it as a village belle over her golden tresses, and

(*Continued on page 612*)

I Want You to Try My Razor

If you are still depending upon the barber or old-fashioned razor you are in the same category with the man who climbs ten flight of stairs when there is an elevator in the building.

You are not only like him—losing time—which is money—but you are also losing the benefits of a clean, comfortable home shave—which is not only a great convenience but also economical. With the "Gillette" the most inexperienced man can remove, without cut or scratch, in three to five minutes, any beard that ever grew.

My razor is always ready, **No Stropping, No Honing.** No other razor so durable. The "Gillette" will last a lifetime. Blades so inexpensive, when dull you throw them away as you would an old pen.

I have spent years in perfecting this razor, which gives you the best possible shave at home or away—saving you time, money and endless inconvenience.

Over two million men know how well I have succeeded. I want *you* to enjoy the benefits of my razor. All Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers sell it. Get it to-day.

King C. Gillette

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged flexible blades—24 keen edges packed in a velvet-lined leather case, and the price is $5.00.

Combination Sets from $6.50 to $50.00

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" to-day. If substitutes are offered, refuse them, and write us at once for our booklet and free trial offer.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY

240 Times Bldg. New York **240 Kimball Bldg. BOSTON** **240 Stock Exchange Bldg. Chicago**

Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING NO HONING

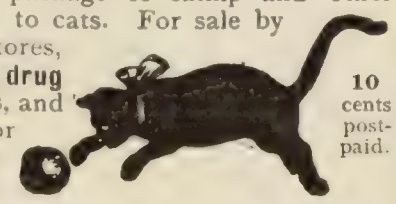
COLGATE'S ANTISEPTIC DENTAL CREAM

DELICIOUS, antiseptic—more convenient, more efficient and less wasteful than powder. The Colgate quality in another

ORIGINAL COLGATE PACKAGE

COLGATE & CO., Established 1806, New York, U. S. A.
Makers of the world-famed Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap, Powder and Perfume.

CATNIP BALL (Pat' d) a toy for cats—they can't let it alone; ridiculously amusing; positively beneficial; will last for years. Price, 10 cents, together with package of catnip and other herbs beneficial to cats. For sale by 5 and 10 cent stores, sporting goods, **drug** and bird stores, and news-stands, or mailed by us on receipt of price.



10 cents post-paid.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS:—We sell these goods to hundreds of druggists through regular jobbing channels. They come in attractive "self-selling" counter-cartons containing one dozen Catnip Balls each. Order from your regular jobber.

NATIONAL CAT SUPPLIES CO.
Dept. L D. East Boston, Mass.

Die in open air seeking water.

Rat Bis=Kit

"Gets them all"

Has cleaned out the worst infested "rat-holes." Rats and mice leave choicest food and grain for it. Dry, clean, never leaves a mark. Packed in boxes ready for use.

At Druggists'—15 cts. a box. If yours hasn't it, send us 15c. for one box or 60c. for three boxes, express prepaid.

THE RAT BISCUIT CO., 11 N. Limestone, Springfield, O.

NEW-SKIN
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Liquid Court Plaster

immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, waterproof coating. **"New-Skin" heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.**

A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes. **MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS,** in fact all of us, are liable to bruise, scratch or scrape our skin. **"NEW-SKIN"** will heal these injuries, **will not wash off,** and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as **"NEW-SKIN"** makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it. **"Paint it with 'New-Skin' and forget it,"** is literally true.

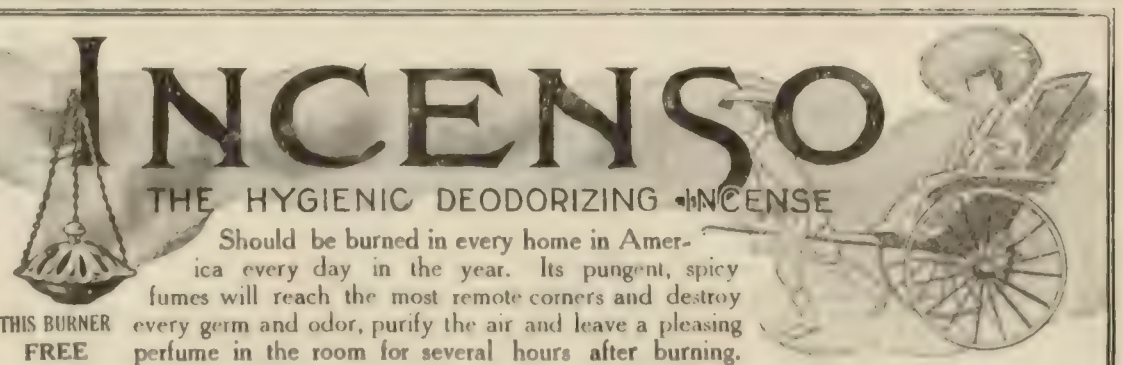
CAUTION: WE GUARANTEE our claims for **"NEW-SKIN."** No one guarantees substitutes or imitations trading on our reputation, and the guarantee of an imitator would be worthless anyway.

ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING "NEW-SKIN"
Sample size, **10c.** Family size (like illustration), **25c.** Two ounce bottles (for surgeons and hospitals), **50c.** **AT THE DRUGGISTS,** or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

Douglas Mfg. Co. 64-66 Poplar St. Dept. 35, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND OUR
"BAY STATE" ELASTIC BANDAGES
for all parts of the body to reduce Sprains, Swelling. Made of Egyptian cotton and pure rubber. Washable. Sold in various widths and lengths. Also ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BANDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Send for illustrated descriptive price list and instructions.
SPRINGFIELD WEBBING CO., 241 Mill St., Springfield, Mass.

INCENSO
THE HYGIENIC DEODORIZING INCENSE



THIS BURNER FREE

Should be burned in every home in America every day in the year. Its pungent, spicy fumes will reach the most remote corners and destroy every germ and odor, purify the air and leave a pleasing perfume in the room for several hours after burning.

Incenso destroys the odors of cooking and tobacco smoke, sick-room and toilet-room odors, and takes the place of moth balls in the closets. **Introductory Offer.**—If you have never used Incenso, we will send you this beautiful bronze burner and a generous free sample for your druggist's name. Send 10c. for packing and postage. **The INCENSO CO., 413 Fifth Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.**

yet he hopes that he will soon be able to part with it and keep his vow.

"I've been a Democrat all my life, as my father was before me," said Mr Robertson. "My first vote was cast for Stephen A Douglas for President, and I don't recollect ever having scratched a Democratic ticket, municipal, county, State, or national, except once, when a good neighbor and friend ran for sheriff on the Republican ticket. I voted for him and he was elected. With that solitary exception the record is absolutely clear.

"It was a little funny the way I came to make this pledge. The country was wild over the money question, and after that speech of Bryan's I thought he had a walkover. If I had been a betting man I would have put up a big sum on him, but I had enough sporting-blood in me to back my judgment anyhow.

"Say, you read the papers pretty close: What's the chance for our getting our man in? About time, don't you think?"

Mr. Robertson was born near Quincy, Ill., in 1840. His parents moved to Missouri two years later and settled in Knox county. Since 1858 he has been the owner and operator of a portable sawmill, and is in that business now.

He is as strong as any of the stalwart fellows who work for him. A few years ago he had a wrestling, bout in which he defeated one of the biggest and most powerful men of his town. He is inclined to imagine that his long locks have something to do with his strength.

"If you get this story up right, and don't stretch it too bad," said Mr. Robertson, "I'm going to send Mr. Bryan a copy of the paper and ask him if it isn't about time I cut my hair. I'm going to put it directly up to him."

Mark Twain's Cat Story.—A cat fight, a candy pull, a sloping snow-covered roof, and an ambitious boy who would never take a dare are the ingredients which Mark Twain mixes into an amusing story for a recent instalment of his autobiography in *The Sunday Magazine*. To quote in part:

It was back in those far distant days—1848 or '49—that Jim Wolf came to us. He was from Shelbyville, a hamlet thirty or forty miles back in the country, and he brought all his native sweetness and gentleness and simplicities with him. He was approaching seventeen, a grave and slender lad, trustful, honest, a creature to love and cling to. And he was incredibly bashful.

It is to this kind that untoward things happen. My sister gave a candy pull on a winter's night. I was too young to be of the company, and Jim was too diffident. I was sent up to bed early, and Jim followed of his own motion. His room was in the new part of the house, and his window looked out on the roof of the L annex. That roof was six inches deep in snow, and the snow had an ice crust upon it which was as slick as glass. Out of the comb of the roof projected a short chimney, a common resort for sentimental cats on moonlight nights and this was a moonlight night. Down at the eaves, below the chimney, a canopy of dead vine spread away to some posts, making a cozy shelter, and after an hour or two the rollicking crowd of young ladies and gentlemen grouped themselves in its shade, with their saucers of liquid and piping hot candy disposed about them on the frozen ground to cool. There was joyous chaffing and joking and laughter, peal upon peal of it.

About this time a couple of old disreputable tomcats got up on the chimney and started a heated argument about something; also about this time I gave up trying to get to sleep, and went visiting to Jim's room. He was awake and fuming about the cats and their intolerable yowling. I asked him mockingly why he didn't climb out and drive them away. He was nettled, and said overboldly that for two cents he would.

It was a rash remark, and was probably repented of before it was fairly out of his mouth. But it was too late, he was committed. I knew him; and I knew he would rather break his neck than back down, if I egged him on judiciously.

"Oh, of course you would! Who's doubting it?"

(*Continued on page 614*)

$1.00

Look for "*Ingersoll*" on the dial

If you want a *guaranteed time-keeper*—sold with a *signed guarantee,* every bit as binding as if your watch cost $50 instead of one dollar. Remember, if the name "*Ingersoll*" is not on the dial of the watch, you will not find this guarantee in the back of the case, and *you* will have to take all the risk.

12,000 Ingersoll Watches are sold every day.

THE *Ingersoll* Dollar Watch

60,000 dealers sell the famous Ingersoll Watches.

Is the most popular and most practical inexpensive watch in the world. There is an Ingersoll for every member of the family, and they are *all* reliable, guaranteed time-keepers.

The Ingersoll is the famous, original "Dollar Watch," and the only real time-keeper sold to-day for a dollar; it is stem-wind and pendant-set, like all Ingersolls, **$1.00**
Other men's Ingersolls .....$1.50 to $2.00

The Midget—This is an ideal time-keeper for ladies, girls and boys; it is a perfect, practical little watch of very attractive appearance, and a perfectly reliable time-keeper, **$2.00**
Other Midget models in more ornate cases $2.50 to $5.00

Examine Ingersoll Watches for yourself

Ask Your Dealer to Show You Ingersolls

If he should not happen to keep them, send us his name, and we'll send you an illustrated circular FREE.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 17 Frankel Bldg., New York City

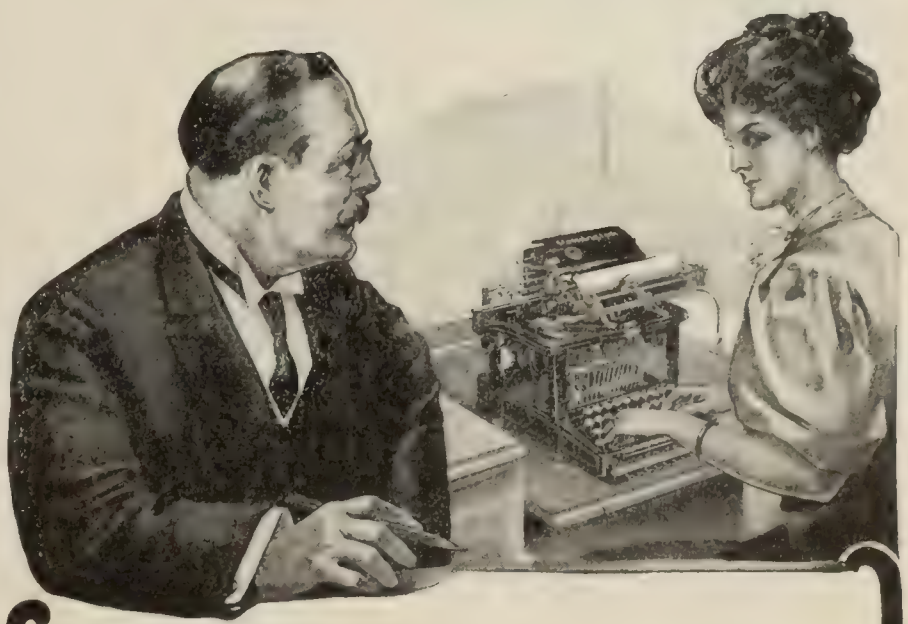
THIS YEAR'S SCHOOL SERVICE

Readers will find the school announcements in this issue on page 627.

The service and reliability our school directory afford (appearing in the last issue of each month) will this year be of unusual value to parents considering —Which School or College?

The announcements in this and future school issues will include the representative schools of the country, and it is our aim to include only institutions of established reputation.

THE LITERARY DIGEST



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How Many Cigars Do You Throw Away Half Smoked

JUST BECAUSE AT THE TIME YOU DID NOT WANT A LONG SMOKE—JUST A MEDIUM-SIZE CIGAR PERHAPS? IF YOU ARE AN AVERAGE SMOKER YOU WASTE NEARLY HALF YOUR CIGARS, ON THE OTHER HAND YOU OBJECT TO A RE-LIGHTED CIGAR—A STALE SMOKE AT THE BEST.

EXACT SIZE

IF IT'S QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY, YOU WANT, HERE'S AS FINE A CIGAR AS ANY MAN COULD WISH FOR.

¶ **Our Baby Grand Cigar** is 4 1-16 inches long and is filled with the short leaves from the choice tobacco used in our highest priced clear Havanas. This is LONG CUT, so that any objection to a short filler is overcome. It is wrapped with the most expensive Havana leaf obtainable, and contains no factory scraps, no dirt, no dust, no stems; just the finest mellow, rich Havana, carefully blended.

A FREE TRIAL

¶ All you need do is to write us on your business letter-head, or enclose your business card, and we will send you a box of 100 BABY GRAND cigars ON TRIAL. If you like them send us $3.75, but if for any reason you do not care for them, return the balance at our expense and no charge will be made for the few smoked. We pay expressage both ways.

¶ Our complete line of over 36 styles is sold to business men, professional men and clubs everywhere. We make cigars as high as 15c. each, which compare favorably with those sold at 25c. straight in the usual retail way.

Our method eliminates the profits of the salesmen, jobbers and dealers and brings our highest grade cigars to you at Rock Bottom Prices.

IF you enjoy a cigar made of clean stock, by clean workmen in a clean factory—if you appreciate a free-smoking, pleasure-producing Havana that tastes good all the way—send to-day for a box of "Baby Grand" on trial.

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY

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Reference—State Bank

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

Allen's Foot-Ease, **a powder for the feet.** It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. **It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age.** Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. **Do not accept any substitute.** Sent by mail for 25c in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. Also Free sample of the **FOOT-EASE** Sanitary **CORN PAD,** a new invention. Address

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

It galled him, and he burst out, with sharp irritation, "Maybe you doubt it?"

"I? Oh, no, I shouldn't think of such a thing! You are always doing wonderful things—with your mouth."

He was in a passion now. He snatched on his yarn socks and began to raise the window, saying in a voice unsteady with anger, "You think I dasn't—you do! Think what you blame please! I don't care what you think! I'll show you!"

The window made him rage; it wouldn't stay up. I said, "Never mind, I'll hold it."

Indeed, I should have done anything to help. I was only a boy, and was already in a radiant heaven of anticipation. He climbed carefully out, clung to the window-sill until his feet were safely placed, then began to pick his perilous way on all fours along the glassy comb, a foot and a hand on each side of it. I believe I enjoy it now as much as I did then; yet it is a good deal over fifty years ago. The frosty breeze flapped his short shirt about his lean legs; the crystal roof shone like polished marble in the intense glory of the moon; the unconscious cats sat erect upon the chimney, alertly watching each other, lashing their tails and pouring out their hollow grievances; and slowly and cautiously Jim crept on, flapping as he went, the gay and frolicsome young creatures under the vine canopy unaware, and outraging these solemnities with their misplaced laughter. Every time Jim slipt I had a hope; but always on he crept and disappointed it.

At last he was within reaching distance. He paused, raised himself carefully up, measured his distance deliberately, then made a frantic grab at the nearest cat—and missed. Of course he lost his balance. His heels flew up, he struck on his back, and like a rocket he darted down the roof feet first, crashed through the dead vines, and landed in a sitting posture in fourteen saucers of red-hot candy, in the midst of all that party—and drest as he was, this lad who could not look a girl in the face with his clothes on. There was a wild scramble and a storm of shrieks, and Jim fled up the stairs, dripping broken crockery all the way.

The French Tramp.—The American farmer who is occasionally forced to evict an uninvited guest from the top of his hay-loft, or his good housewife, who since time began has prescribed the woodpile for all poor unfortunates fated with the blood of Ishmael, may find some consolation in knowing that bad as the American tramp is, he can not begin to compare with the variety served up in France. Over there they call him a *chemineau*. But like the soup on the city-hotel menu, the romance of the fancy name has nothing to do with the inherent qualities of the product. A writer in *The Outing Magazine* (April) thus describes this vagabond:

He has had some education—few Frenchmen can escape it; he has read a little, perhaps enough to kindle his wolfish brain; and he has two aims in life—to live the free life of the wolf on the hill, and to injure as much as he can that great, monstrous, law-driven machine, civilization. The lonely farmhouses are defenseless against him. When all are busy afield he creeps in and pillages. If need be, he kills. He has a distinct hatred for those who work and garner. As he passes he fires the hayricks—barns and buildings go up in smoke. That is where the Latin shows in him. Once out of law he is an anarch. So long as he is cross-tied in innumerable acts of parliament, the Latin is merry and amiable; when the ropes are off he makes revolutions—or fires hayricks.

The last time I was down at the old farms in the Bourbonnais there had been so much of this sort of thing that the companies refused to issue fire insurances. Old Pierre and some of the other farmers had organized a tramp-hunt, in order to clear the countryside of the worst vagabonds. Mounted and afoot, the farm lads scoured the forest and the roads. One January night I rode with Old Pierre and his son, a brisk lad just back from the army. We had searched the forest road and the frozen hedges; there were no foot-trails in the snow and no signs of passing vagabond. We came home by the river road. There by the Ouieq one of us made out a glint of fire, a flag of smoke; when we came to the

A Hat That Feels Good On the Head

The comfort and fit of a stiff hat depend upon the sweatband. It must be adjusted to form what the hatter terms a drummed or cushioned leather so that the head is relieved of pressure from the stiffness of the felt.

This is one of the points of excellence of the

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Shapes in stiff and soft hats to suit every face, figure and fancy, $3, $4 and $5.

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CHAPPED HANDS, CHAFING and all **skin troubles.** *"A little higher in price perhaps than imitations, but a reason for it."* Delightful after shaving and after bathing. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original) *Sample free*

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place we could see that a tramp had roasted a chicken there; but our man had gone—an hour before, perhaps, for the fire was dying. Beyond the road skirted a plantation of trees, and there we found our vagabond, sleeping under an oak. It was the soldier lad who discovered him. I thought it was a log that lay there.

He was lying warm and snug in a sleeping-bag, which he had made of an old blanket. Outside, completely covering the blanket, he had sewed strips of green wood—branches with the bark still on. Hid in that thing, he had the look of a fallen tree stem; and lay in comfort. Pierre stirred him with his foot, and he crawled out and laughed at us. It was too late to take him to the jail at Saint Menoux, so we brought him back to the farm, his hands tied behind him. Pierre is a good-natured old peasant, but as it was his chicken our tramp had roasted, he was not overtender to him. We searched the fellow in the kitchen; at the heart of his dirty bundle was a wad of Anarchist tracts; in his pocket a knife and a *manchon*—a sort of heavy mitten soaked in camphire and pepper, which was, it seems, his weapon against dogs. He had a little money which Pierre left him. In spite of his rags, he was a good-looking young fellow, well fed, with laughing eyes. He seemed not to be a bit perturbed by his capture. There was a little brick house used in summer for dairy work; it had no window, and the door was of good oak, with an iron lock. We locked him in there with his sleeping-bag. And in the morning?

Naturally; the door was down, and he was gone; he had cut the iron hasps.

"He had a talisman," said Pierre's old wife, "*l'herbe à couper le fer.*"

All tramps are supposed to carry this herb for cutting iron; and I daresay it was a file.

Diplomat Russell at the Academy.—William W. Russell, the United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela, who is on his way back to this country because of strained

COFFEE EYES

It Acts Slowly, but Frequently Produces Blindness.

The curious effect of slow daily poisoning and the gradual building in of disease as a result is shown in numbers of cases where the eyes are affected by coffee.

A case in point will illustrate:

A lady in Oswego, Mont., experienced a slow but sure disease settling upon her eyes in the form of increasing weakness and shooting pains with wavy, dancing lines of light, so vivid that nothing else could be seen for minutes at a time.

She says:

"This gradual failure of sight alarmed me, and I naturally began a very earnest quest for the cause. About this time I was told that coffee poisoning sometimes took that form; and while I didn't believe that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I concluded to quit it and see.

"I took up Postum Food Coffee in spite of the jokes of husband, whose experience with one cup at a neighbor's was unsatisfactory. Well, I made Postum strictly according to directions, boiling it a little longer, because of our high altitude. The result was charming. I have now used Postum in place of coffee for about 3 months, and my eyes are well, never paining me or showing any weakness. I know to a certainty that the cause of the trouble was coffee, and the cure was in quitting it and building up the nervous system on Postum, for that was absolutely the only change I made in diet, and I took no medicine.

"My nursing baby has been kept in a perfectly healthy state since I have used Postum.

"Mr.———, a friend, discarded coffee and took on Postum to see if he could be rid of his dyspepsia and frequent headaches. The change produced a most remarkable improvement quickly."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Clupeco Shrunk, Quarter sizes, 15 cents each—2 for 25 cents.
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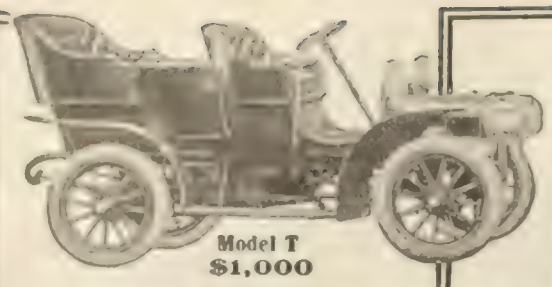

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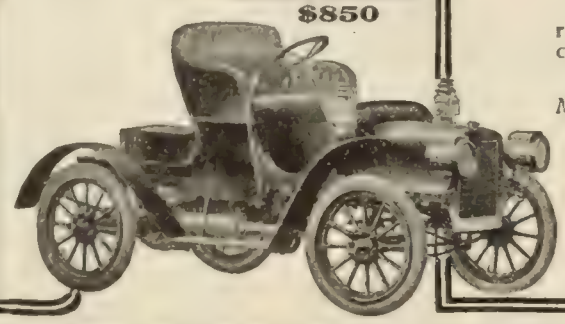
Model S-Runabout
$850



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The Truth about the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One

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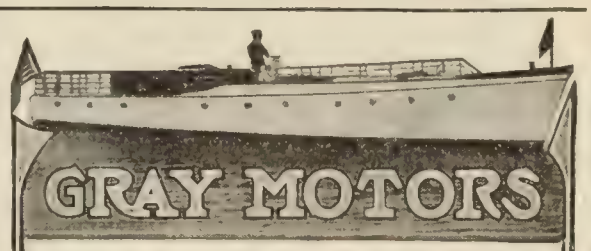

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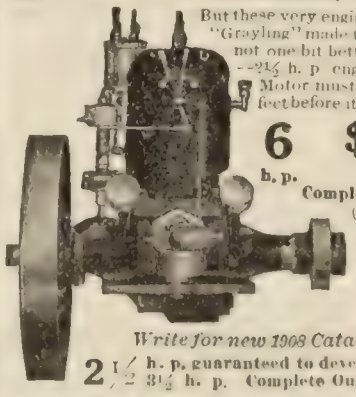

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6 h. p. $97.50 Complete Boat Outfit (NOT BARE)

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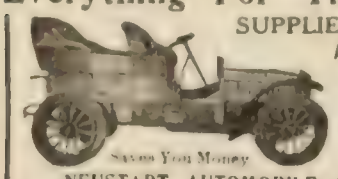

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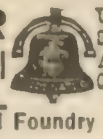

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$550 Up. 12 H. P., Air Cooled

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VICTOR AUTOMOBILE MFG. CO., 3932 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

relations between Uncle Sam and Señor Castro, was at one time a midshipman at the United States naval academy. Altho he did not graduate from the institution, he stayed there long enough to become a great favorite, and his pranks still furnish many a good story to the succeeding generations of middies. The Chicago *Post* is responsible for the following selections. We read:

Michael Russell had a way with him, and the middies and the authorities were not long in finding it out. Pete had difficulty in restraining himself on occasions, as witness:

One Sunday at Annapolis the chaplain preached long and droningly. The listening middies were tired out with the heat of the day and the burden of the sermon, which lasted one hour and ten minutes. The sermon over, a soloist in the choir, undeterred and undismayed by the length of the chaplain's discourse, started in to sing "Sun of My Soul." He went through the first line untrippingly and then struck into the second. "It is not night," he sang. Then he repeated "It is not night," and repeated it again after the manner of soloists who don't know when the listeners have had enough and having a good hold are loath to let go.

The sermon and the song got on Pete Russell's nerves. He sat in the middle seat of a pew in the very middle of the corps of midshipmen with officers at the front, at both flanks, and at the rear. Under the strain of the thing Pete stood up, whistled melodiously but very loudly the tune accompanying the third and fourth lines of the first stanza of "Sun of My Soul," and then, before the bewildered and shocked officers could put in an interference, he calmly commanded the soloist to get a move on him.

They grabbed Pete out from his middle pew seat and marched him down the aisle under guard. When the corps was dismissed and was marching back to barracks Pete was going in the opposite direction headed for the prison ship, *Santee*, with his books and his blanket swung over his shoulder.

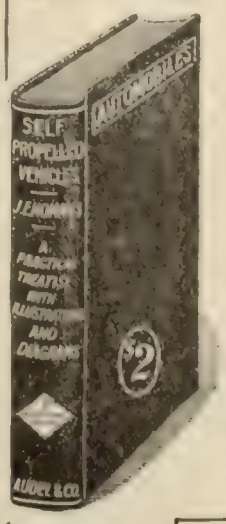
As he passed the marching middies and the officers in command he was heard loudly soliloquizing, with his head well down in counterfeit abjectness:

"Poor Pete, poor Pete, breakers right under poor Pete's bow."

Once upon a time Pete set to work during his idle hours and constructed a skeleton more fearfully and wonderfully made than any man. Pete knew the peculiarities of a certain inspecting officer whose habit it was on entering a midshipman's room to see if all was well and orderly, to pull the door back with a sudden jerk and to look behind it for traces of sweepings, for it was a common habit with midshipmen to sweep things behind the door in the hope that they would pass unnoticed.

Pete finished his skeleton, and by the exercise of nothing less than devilish ingenuity he succeeded in so adjusting it that when the door was given a sharp,

How to Run an Auto



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quick jerk, the thing would drive its fist straight into the eye of the man who did the jerking. It wasn't intentional on Pete's part, for he simply forgot, but he went to recitation one morning, the morning that the skeleton had been put up, and left his room-mate, who didn't know that the skeleton behind the door was in existence, to suffer any consequence that might come.

The inspecting officer came and gave the door a jerk, and was promptly poked in the eye by the bony hand of Pete's skeleton.

The officer instantly marched Pete's room-mate, all innocent that he was, to the *Santee*, where he was locked up. In three hours the room-mate heard some shuffling steps outside the prison door. Looking out he saw Pete with his books and his blanket coming to share his durance.

"What's the matter, Pete?" he asked.

"Nothing," said Pete, "only I forgot to take that d d skeleton down."

When William W. Russell first went to Venezuela in a subordinate diplomatic capacity, an American naval officer who knew him well, who liked him, and who had memories of the diplomat's pranks at Annapolis, concluded that Pete should have a proper reception, but it is needless to say he didn't take Pete into his confidence.

When Russell, newly accredited to the "court" of President Castro, drove from his hotel to the Presidential palace in an open carriage and wearing the frock coat and high hat of diplomacy, he was greeted in the middle of every block and at every street corner with vociferous cheerings from all the street gamins that Caracas possest. The mighty cry that went up almost constantly from hotel to palace was:

"Viva Pete Russell."

Mr. Shaw's Autobiography.—Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury and prospective Presidential candidate, was recently invited to write a short account of his life to be published in *The Home Herald*. We quote Mr. Shaw's reply in full. He wrote:

I have not the time to prepare any sketch of my life worth publishing. About all need be said is the fact that I was once born, am now living, and am not anxious to die. I have done a few unimportant

STRONG AS A MULE

Farmer Gets Power from Food.

Any one can better his condition, if eating improper food, by changing to the right kind.

It is becoming well known among all classes of people in this country that strength of mind and body come from the nourishment that is taken into the system in the form of food.

A cowboy whose stomach got all out of order on a ranch went to farming and incidentally found the cause of his trouble and the way out of it. He writes:

"I was raised on a cow ranch, lived like the rest on beef and potatoes, often eating too much, until my stomach became so weak and I was so run down I had to quit the job.

"Then I tried farming, but did not get any better. My nerves were all unstrung and I could not sleep at night. A year ago I saw an ad. about Grape-Nuts being such a wonderful food, and told my wife I was going to try it.

"So I bought a box of Grape-Nuts, and by the time I had used this food two weeks the weakness began to leave my stomach.

"Now I weigh 184 lbs. and am as strong as a mule. We eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast, and I also take some as a lunch between meals. I must say that Grape-Nuts is the best food there is, and nearly every one in town, seeing my improvement, has taken to eating it."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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Important Announcement!

The world-standard Continentals can now be bought at as low a price as tires of ordinary quality. New discount now in effect—ten per cent. from previously published list.

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These prices are net (cash discount excepted) and are for first quality Continentals, tube and cover, wrapped tread construction, American sizes. Other styles and sizes also at new prices.

The Continental, *an extraordinary tire*, now at *an ordinary price!*

"How can this be done?"

First, *a factory on American soil.* Formerly Continentals were imported as complete tires. Duty, freight, insurance, special transportation expenses, of an enormous aggregate amount. All this we now save. The tires are of same quality as formerly. No difference whatever in grade; the same materials; the same process; made under the same direction and supervision.

Second, *volume of business.* The Continental organization makes and sells in a year more automobile tires than any other concern in the world. This means economy. Economy in purchase of materials. Economy in factory processes. Economy in distributing and organization expenses. In fact, economy all along the line.

We give you the benefit of this saving.

Because of the immense business in tires done by our Company, not only in America but all over the globe, we are in position to put more value into a tire for the same money than any other manufacturer, and the fact that we really do this is one of the secrets of our success.

The demand for Continentals has increased year by year. It seems that the more they are tested and known the more of them are sold. There could not be this enormous and increasing sale if the quality of the goods did not justify what we claim in our advertising.

The cheapest tire in the long run is the one that lasts the longest. A tire lasts longest when it is made the Continental way. It is impossible for any other tire to be made the Continental way, for no one outside of our own factories has the secret of doing it.

"Ready-Flated" Tire Equipment consists of Continental Demountable Rims and spare tires carried *inflated.* In case of a puncture the spare tire can be put in place in a moment *and you don't have to blow it up!*

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The bugbear of the puncture has at last vanished!

Ready-Flated Equipment is *the thing* for 1908. Can be put on any automobile, old or new. Will last as long as the car. Costs little. Have it put on this year.

For particulars ask any dealer or write to us.

When you order a new car, by all means insist on "Continental Ready-Flated Tire Equipment." This will *complete* your car!

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Gives you a modern, compact office system for filing correspondence, invoices, business or legal papers at practically half what you expected to pay. Each drawer holds 5000 letters. **All** the correspondence with any one party—both letters and your replies—or **all** the papers on any matter—can be arranged together ready for **instant reference.** Time saved in filing—delay and annoyance saved in finding them again.

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This 4-Drawer, Solid Oak, Dust Proof **Letter File $12**

Fine enough for any office. Shipping weight, 100 lbs.
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Drawers 22½ inches long, 12 wide, 10⅛ high, inside.
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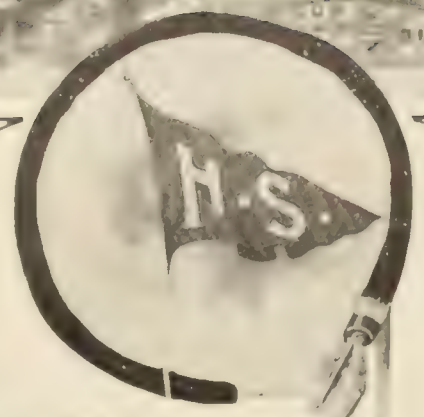

How "High Standard" Paint Saves Painter's Time

YOU can't figure that *this*-much White Lead, and *that*-much Linseed-Oil, make a gallon of *paint*. You've got to figure-in the Painter's *time*—the *mixing*—

And a *good* Painter's time is worth from 40c to 70c or more an hour.

Now, the Painter mixes by-rule-of-thumb, by *judgment*, by *guess*—he *thins* and he *thickens* until he *thinks* it's right—but he never gets two batches *quite* alike—

And he mixes by *hand*—that's necessarily *slow*—and Painters' *time* you know, soon *counts-up* in *cost*—

And *hand*-mixing *can't* be *thorough*—*Can't* thoroughly combine the *pigment* and *oil*—

There'll be drops of *oil* and particles of *pigment* that haven't *united*.

The result is a mixture that won't *work* right *under the brush*—runs *heavy* here and *light* there—It takes the Painter *longer* to *put-on that* kind of paint—

More Painter's *time* for you to pay for—

High-priced Painter's-time that you can *save* by using

Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint

It's a paint that's all-ready-for-the-brush—*It's ground* by special paint-grinding machinery.

Ground and reground—first the dry pigments—then in *oil*—then in *more* oil—

Until *all* the paint-pigment is thoroughly combined with the oil—Until *every minute drop* of the liquid holds in solution its share of *paint*-pigment—And *that's* the best paint.

That kind of paint—"High Standard" Paint—*works* right—"runs" *smooth-and-even*—"*spreads*" better—covers *more surface*—takes less Painter's time to put it on—And you get a better painting-job.

And "High Standard" Paint *lasts* from five to six years or more—That's two to four years longer than *any* cheap paint will last.

There's a "High Standard" Paint, Enamel and Varnish for every purpose—On every can there's a "Little Blue Flag"—your protection.

Write for our free Booklet—"Attractive Homes, and How to Make Them."

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Paintmakers—Varnishmakers
Dayton, Ohio
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Get my Big Free Book, including Big Color Cards to select from—also free Book of Painters' Supplies sold at Direct-to-You Prices. I make Paint to order—sell it on three months' time—allow two full gallons free to try—and pay all freight charges. Write postal for full particulars and FREE Books.

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Pumps day and night on any stream. Requires no repairs. Write for illustrated booklet K and guaranteed estimate. We furnish towers and tanks.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., New York. Factory: Chester, Pa.

[illegible] in life, and have held two positions which are generally considered important.

If *Home Herald* were to publish an article saying I had discharged the official duties to the best of my ability, no one would read it, and while the opposite statement might be of interest, it would be untrue.

Therefore, there is nothing to be said. Let the dead past bury its dead.

Baron Takahira, Silence Specialist.—A Japanese diplomatist, who can keep silent in twenty languages, has recently returned to Washington in the person of Kogoro Takahira, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States. His interesting personality is brought out through an interview by a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*. We quote in part:

This is about the way an interview with the Baron goes: You call at the Embassy. Somebody receives you. A colloquy follows with a smiling person who radiates happiness, he is so glad to see you. "Can I see the Ambassador?" Can you? Why, my dear sir, the Ambassador would have been on the doorstep waiting to greet you if he had known you were coming. He is upstairs now putting on his decorations so you will be hailed with sufficient distinction—or words to that effect.

The Baron comes in. He is not a tall man, but he looks like a big man because he has a great breadth of shoulder. He might be a wrestler, you think, as he walks over to where you are standing, with his eyeglasses dangling from his finger, smiling genially; oh, tickled to death.

What is it you wish? How would you like that vase? Could you use the flagstaff? It is vast regret he has that the place should be so unworthily furnished. Ah, an interview? Ping! goes the lever with a little clicking sound.

"Mr. Ambassador, there is a well-authenticated story from Pekin that Japan is not keeping faith with China and is making preparations to grab—excuse the harshness of the word—to grab that country. Can you tell me anything about it?"

The Ambassador leans back in his chair, contemplates his eye-glasses and says: "Ah-h-h." (The Japanese equivalent, you understand.)

"Then, too, I have here news from Tokio that Japan is secretly making plans to declare war against the United States, and that England is ready to give such support as is necessary."

The Baron strokes his chin. "Ah-h-h," he remarks.

"Moreover, there is incontrovertible evidence that Japan is highly indignant over the immigration restrictions placed on her people by this country and makes demands it is impossible for us to accept."

The Ambassador looks with much interest at the toe of his tiny boot. "Ah-h-h," he comments.

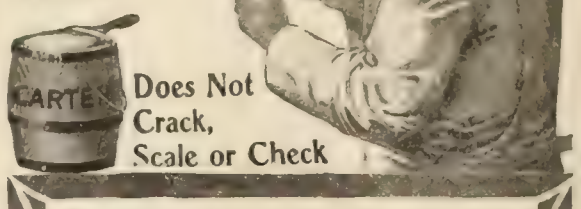
"Also, how about the policy of the open door—and who closed it—and do you believe in fairies—and are you going to fight China over that ship incident—and is there any difference between Shintoism and Buddhism, and, if so, why—and do you think President Roosevelt really wants to run again—and where is the Japanese fleet—and what is your opinion of Secretary Taft as compared with William Jennings Bryan—and explain the relations between the shizoku and the kwazoku—and do you think there will be any more snow?"

The Ambassador smiles genially. "It is my opinion," he says, "that owing to the transition of the seasons and the consequent disturbance of the atmosphere in this latitude there may be a few more appearances, in minute quantities, of that feathery substance that is so poetically known in the charming American tongue as the beautiful snow. Must you go? It has been a great honor to have you here with me. I am deeply sensible of your attention. I shall be pleased to see you often, if you should deem my unworthy self of sufficient importance to waste your extremely valuable and most distinguished time upon."

And when you come to you are standing out on the pavement wondering how it is you have sense enough to keep out of the way of the street cars. You see, he turned the lever off when you began and turned it on again when he saw you were finishing. That's all there was to it.

Pure Paint

How to Know It by Simple Test



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Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

When the peace negotiations were on at Portsmouth. Takahira, then Minister to this country, was one of the Japanese Commissioners. Baron Komura was the other. Nobody expected Komura to talk. He was so tiny he took his wine with a medicine-dropper and ate birdseed, almost. But there was an idea Takahira might unbelt once in a while, an idea that was rudely dissipated. So far as Takahira was concerned at that Peace Conference, he never had heard a word of English in his life, had no knowledge of the tongue, and couldn't even make signs—that is, for publication, of course. Meantime, the Russians were giving lifelike imitations of phonographs. Count Witte talked Russian with a French accent and French with a Russian accent, something like this: "Ouiovitch," which meant "Yes." The result was that the Russians got all the press notices, and the Japanese got the war ended, which they desired.

Ambassador Takahira returned at an opportune time. Just as soon as it was announced the American fleet was going around the world he slipt up to Secretary Root with an invitation for a visit to Japan, for the Japanese, as he put it, earnestly desire "to give an enthusiastic expression to the sentiments of friendship and admiration invariably entertained by the people of Japan toward the people of the United States"—and that day the Baron's English compartments were not shut off.

That is why Baron Kogoro Takahira is here. Japan does not want war with the United States any more than the United States wants war with Japan. But, if anything should happen, Takahira is on the spot, whereupon Japan will lose nothing in the negotiations.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Where He Learned.—PHYLLIS—"What an awkward waltzer Charley Litewate is. Wonder he wouldn't take a few lessons."

MAUD—"Why, he has. He told me that he took a regular correspondence-school course in dancing last winter."—*Sunday Magazine.*

Habit Reigns.—An old librarian, unable to find his umbrella one evening when it was time to close, returned, and looked anxiously for it in the card catalog, under the letter U.—*The Christian Register.*

Leads Them All.—An instructor in the Military Academy at West Point was once assigned to conduct about the place the visiting parents of a certain cadet.

After a tour of the post, the proud and happy parents joined the crowd assembled to witness evening parade, a most imposing spectacle. The march past aroused the father of the cadet to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

"There!" he exclaimed, turning to his spouse, "isn't that fine? But," he added, reflectively, "I shall not be happy till my boy attains the proud position that leads 'em all." And he pointed in rapt admiration to the drum-major.—*The Advance.*

Keep These in Mind.—Don't sleep on your left side, for it causes too great a pressure on the heart.

Don't sleep on your right side, for it interferes with the respiration of that lung.

Don't sleep on your stomach, for that interferes with the respiration of both lungs and makes breathing difficult.

Don't sleep on your back, for this method of getting rest is bad for the nervous system.

Don't sleep sitting in a chair, for your body falls into an unnatural position, and you can not get the necessary relaxation.

Don't sleep standing up, for you may topple over and crack your skull.

Don't sleep.—*Puck.*

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NOT one householder in ten realizes the health-importance of a *sanitary* bathroom. But when you consider for a minute that the health-barometer of the entire home is *governed absolutely* by domestic sanitary conditions, and that its rise or fall is largely regulated by the sanitary or unsanitary condition of the *bathroom,* you can readily see the extreme necessity for equipping your bathroom with only the most sanitary fixtures.

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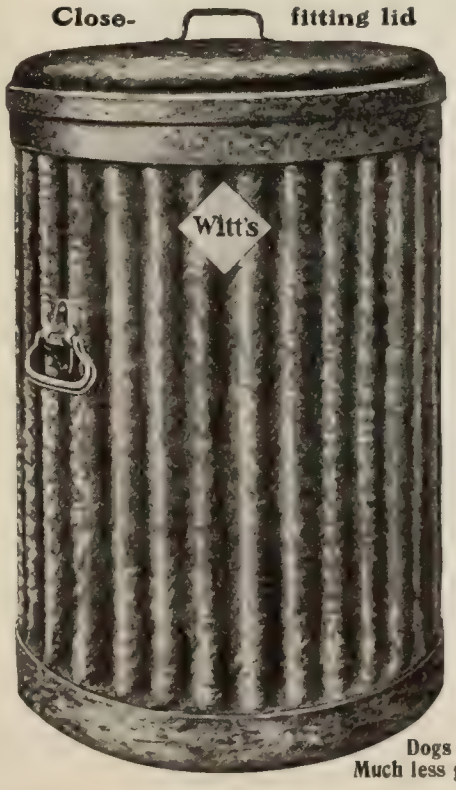

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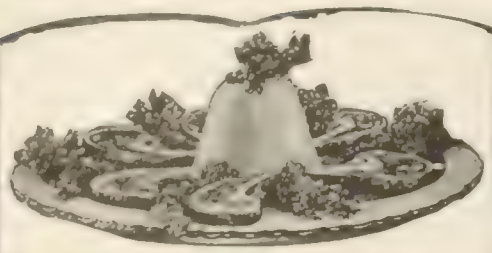

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Not a cigar in America equals my American Havanas at the price. I want to prove that Your taste the sole judge. After smoking 10 (or more) if they are not the best you ever had for the money, if they don't equal in quality most retail 3 for a quarter cigars, your dollar back on your own say so, without haggling or unwelcome correspondence.

In selling this cigar straight from my factory I save you three profits—salesman's, jobber's and retailer's. I also give you a cigar fresh from the workman's table, its full natural aroma unimpaired by being carried in stock by jobbers and retailers awaiting buyers.

Send $1, your name and address plainly written. I will forward the box of 50 at once, prepaid. This is not a sale unless the cigars please you; if they don't return the balance and get your money. Reference R. G. Dun. Address

HENRY DEHMEL, Dept. F, WHEELING, W. VA.

Nothing in It.—"Well," said Kwoter, "you know, 'faint heart ne'er won fair lady.'"

"Nonsense!" replied Miss Bright; "if the lady's heart isn't faint and she's willing to help him a little he can win every time."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Coming Some.—"You Americans don't appreciate art," said the man from abroad.

"We don't, eh?" rejoined the earnest patriot. "Why, we pay some opera singers more than we do baseball players!"—*Washington Star.*

Love at First Sight.—LOVE (to his beloved)—"Do not, I beseech you, refuse my hand. My life is insured for two hundred thousand marks, and if you accept me I am sure I shall not survive very long."—*Simplicissimus.*

Never Graduate.—"Experience," said the wise person, "is the best teacher."

"Yes," answered Mrs. Torkins sadly; "but when it comes to horse races, some people go on taking postgraduate courses all their lives."—*Washington Star.*

A Good Guess.—TEACHER (after reading the "Charge of the Light Brigade")—"Who were the six hundred referred to in the verse, 'Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred'?"

PUPIL—"I expect they were dentists, ma'am."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Work no Place for Him.—PASTOR—"Why are you not at work, John?"

JOHN (with a pot of beer in his hand)—"The doctor has ordered me to do something that will make me sweat."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Appreciation.—"Some people," said the Rev. Mr. Goodman, "can never be made to appreciate the value of religion."

"That's right," replied Mainchantz, the merchant; "they don't know how to catch the church trade at all."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Shakespeare and the Easter Hat.—"Shakespeare wrote for all time."

"For instance?"

"Take his expression: 'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a barn-door, yet 'twill serve.' How well that describes a 1908 spring hat!"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Improving.—"But how about political reform?" asked the man who had been living abroad for a good many years. "Are you making any headway?"

"I should say we were," replied the solid citizen. "It is no longer a disgrace to be mentioned as a candidate for alderman."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Badly Needed.—POLICEMAN—"Heavy downpour this morning."

MILKMAN (who has left the lid off his milk-can)—"Yes, but it's badly needed. We could do with a lot more to do any good."—*London Opinion.*

Beyond Endurance.—"You allege cruel and inhuman treatment?" inquiringly said the attorney. "Just tell me, please."

"Yes, sir!" snapt the feminine and sharp-featured petitioner for a divorce. "Why, actually, wherever I try to start an argument with him, he grins and agrees with me!"—*Puck.*

Such Is Fame.—YOUNG ACTOR—"My Faust seems to be a failure. Poor Goethe!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Motherly Interest.—LADY OF TITLE (to the nurse)—"They tell me my baby boy is a perfect beauty; please do let me take one look at him."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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If you are a devotee send us a eulogy.

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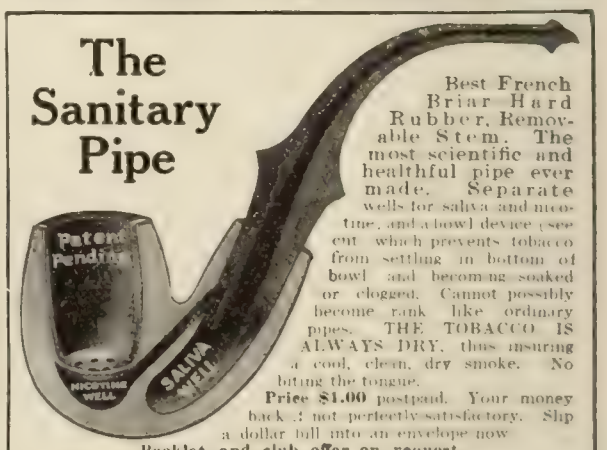

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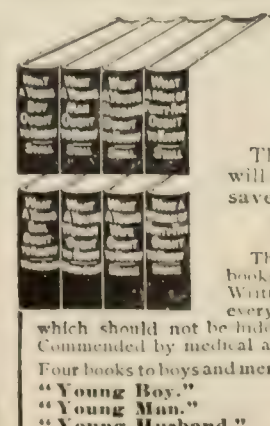

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Rebuffed.—"Sir, I am looking for a little succor."

"Do I look like one?"—*Washington Herald.*

Wasted Caution.—CHURCH—"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

CHAPELL—"My wife put it there to remind me to post her letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me!"—*London Opinion.*

Queer.—THE MAN OF EASE—"When I compare the one or two creditors I have with the millions and millions of people to whom I owe nothing, I wonder why in the world those fellows make such a confounded fuss about it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

His Way.—"That orator says he feels that he can never repay his constituents for the honor they have conferred on him."

"Yes," answered the voter, "that's his polite way of telling us we needn't expect much from him in the way of actual work."—*Washington Star.*

Obedient.—WIFE—"You are going shooting with a cold like that? No, I couldn't let you go possibly."

HUSBAND—"O, but I promised you a hare. At least I must go and countermand it."—*Lustige Blaetter.*

His Last Stand.—"So Nelson is dead. What killed him?"

"You know he had one foot in the grave?"

"Yes."

"Well, some one pulled his leg."—*Harper's Weekly.*

How Did He?—BOY—"Shall ye be 'ere tomorrer, mister?"

IMPRESSIONIST—"No, my lad. The picture is finished now."

BOY—"Finished? Aw, 'ow do ye tell when it be finished then?"—*The Bystander.*

Seventy Times Seven.—From a Paris paper we take the following conversation in a police court:

THE PRESIDENT—"It appears from your record that you have been thirty-seven times previously convicted."

THE PRISONER (sententiously)—"Man is not perfect."—*Home Herald.*

Not Bigoted.—Quoth the married philosopher, with an introspective smile: "I think my wife is an angel. She thinks I am a brute. Possibly both of us may be mistaken."—*Sunday Magazine.*

Still More Miraculous.—"In choosing his men," said the Sabbath-school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."—*Home Herald.*

After the First Night.—SECOND CAMPER—"Where do you think I'd better pitch my tent?"

FIRST CAMPER (tangled, mosquito bitten, and tripping over a stake)—"Right over that cliff."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Dangerous.—"But you confess, papa," protested the beautiful girl when the father showed indications of a desire to withhold his consent, "that you do not know of a single, solitary thing that is in the least derogatory to his reputation."

"That's just it," replied the old gentleman. "I don't like the idea of bringing any one into my family who is so infernally sly as all that."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Doubt.—"Isn't running for office a contagious disease?"

"I don't know about that. It isn't always catching."—*Baltimore American.*

(*Continued on page 625*)

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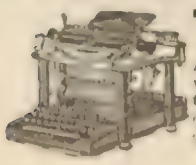

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 604.)

progress "has been persistent and continuous throughout the history of the country," and has been due to three causes—the "vast natural wealth of the country" and the attractions offered to labor and to capital at home and abroad. *The Statist* says further:

"We have no doubt in our own minds that the United States is capable of producing at least twice as much wealth as it is at present creating. So far as agriculture is concerned, the limit of American production is not likely to be reached for many generations. The mineral resources of the country are equally abundant. Only in the matter of forests are there any signs of exhaustion, and, provided that intelligent measures are taken in the matter of reafforestation, even in this respect the limits of production would be very far distant."

Noting conditions for the week ending April 11, *Bradstreets* says, "tho irregular, the developments have been in the direction of improvement." *Dun's Review* for the same period reports that the gain in commercial conditions for the first quarter has been maintained, altho progress is slow. Still, "the outlook for future business is brighter because of the almost unanimous reports of satisfactory crop prospects."

It appears that winter wheat is in a 91.3 per cent. condition, which is exceptionally high, having been equaled in the April estimates in the past ten years only on three occasions. Two of those three fine years "produced wheat crops beyond all previous precedent," says the New York *Evening Post*. That paper proceeds to consider what a great wheat crop may, or may not, mean to the business of the country:

"Panics have come when harvests were abundant, as with the wheat crop of 1873, and they have failed to come when harvests ran short, as with our corn crop of 1901, and our wheat crop of 1881. Furthermore, panics and panic depression have frequently occurred, on given occasions, in one part of the world and not in another, as with the English panic of 1890 and the French panic of 1882, showing that the world's crops could hardly have been the primary cause.

"Nevertheless, no one denies that good crops or poor crops exert a substantial influence on prosperity, even in favorable times; it is therefore reasonable to suppose that they must play some part in mitigating or aggravating a period of depression. What a lucky harvest can do by way of averting panic and panic depression, was shown in 1891. The result was an enormous export, a quick reversal of the foreign exchanges, import of $50,000,000 gold, revival of business confidence, and postponement of the panic for two years."

ATTRACTIVE STOCKS AND BONDS

Prominent newspapers and periodicals continue to print lists of railway and industrial stocks and bonds which, at present prices for purchase and rates of dividend paid, yield to the purchaser good annual returns. One of the latest appeared in the New York *Herald* for April 14. It is given below. Readers must bear in mind always that the danger point with stocks is the rate of dividend. Will it continue the same?

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While it is not always essential, it is nevertheless desirable that an investment should possess either an active or at least a reasonably broad market. Of course, where a sum of money is invested with the object of securing the largest amount of income compatible with safety of principal, it is frequently deemed advisable to sacrifice some degree of marketability for the sake of greater revenue.

However, it is our belief, based upon many years' experience, that at least a part of a given sum of money should be restricted to the purchase of securities that can be readily sold in the event of a future contingency making it necessary to quickly convert the investment into cash. This applies especially to the surplus funds of business men, which, broadly speaking, should not be placed in securities having practically no market whatsoever.

Our 8-page circular No. 454 describes a carefully selected group of bonds suitable for the most discriminating buyers.

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A practical book describing clearly and plainly the method of securing money for enterprises. Vol. I tells how to investigate, protect and capitalize an enterprise; Vol. II how to prepare and present it to secure money, together with discussion of prospectuses, guaranteed stock, employment of promoters, commissions, underwriting, etc. Free from advertising and the only successful work on promotion. Second edition, 540 pages. Buckram binding, charges paid, $4.00. *Send for pamphlet and list of business books.*

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

RAILWAY SHARES.

Name.	Yearly div.	price. 1906	Net income. 1906	Last price.	Present net income.
Atch.	5	110½	5.42	76	6.57
B. & O.	6	125⅝	4.79	83½	7.19
Cent. of N. J.	8	239⅞	3.33	174	4.59
Ches. & Ohio	1	65⅝	1.52	32	3.13
Ch., M. & St. Paul	7	199⅞	3.51	117¾	5.94
C. & Northwest	7	240	2.82	147	4.76
D. & H.	9	234¾	3.83	152⅝	5.89
D. & Rio G. pf.	5	91½	5.46	53	9.43
G. Northern pf.	7	348	2.06	124½	5.62
Ill. Central	7	184½	3.79	123¾	5.65
L. & N.	6	156½	3.82	101½	5.92
Mo., K. & T. pf.	4	76	5.26	58½	6.83
N. Y. Cent.	5	156¼	3.84	98⅜	5.09
N. Y., N. H. & H.	8	204¾	3.23	134	5.97
N. Y., O. & West	2	57¼	3.49	32¾	6.12
N. Pacific	7	232½	3.02	126¼	5.54
Penna	7	147½	4.74	117½	5.95
P., C., C. & St. L.	4	87	4.59	70	5.72
Reading	4	164	2.44	104¾	3.82
South. Pac.	6	97½	6.16	73¼	8.18
Un. Pacific	10	195⅜	5.12	127½	7.85

INDUSTRIALS.

Am. Car & F. pf.	7	105	6.66	94½	7.41
Am. Loco. pf.	7	120¼	5.82	91½	7.65
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	7	130	5.38	96¼	7.27
Am. Sugar	7	157	4.46	126½	5.53
Am. Tel. & Tel.	8	144⅝	5.53	112¾	7.10
Am. Tobacco pf.	6	109	5.50	89½	6.70
Cent. Leather pf.	7	107½	6.51	87	8.05
Gen. Electric	8	184	4.34	133	6.02
Nat. Lead pf.	7	106¼	6.58	95	7.37
U. S. Steel	2	50¼	3.98	33⅝	5.95
U. S. Steel pf.	7	113¼	6.17	98⅜	7.11

A writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia (April 11) discusses three kinds of investment bonds—the long term, the medium term convertible, and the short term. A long-term bond he explains as one that "extends over a considerable period of years and keeps your money employed all that time; as, for example, a bond which does not mature until 1950 or 1960." He prints a list of active bonds of this kind, each of which pays at least 4 per cent. a year (the average savings-bank rate of interest), and whose yield is 4 per cent., or better. By "active" bonds he means "bonds that are readily marketable and may be sold almost instantly on the New York Stock Exchange should the emergency arise for their sale." His list, with the market price at the time he wrote, the interest rate, and the yield on the money invested, is as follows:

Railroad	Price.	Rate.	Yield.
Atchison, Gen. Mort., due 1995	96½	4	4.15
B. & O. First Mort., due 1948	97	4	4.15
Ches. & O. Gen. Mort., due 1992	98½	4½	4.55
R. I. First and Refunding, due 1934	84	4	5.05
C., B. & Q. (Ill. Div.) Mort., due 1949	98½	4	4.10
L. & N. Unified Mort., due 1940	94¾	4	4.30
M., K. & T. First Mort., due 1990	94	4	4.25
South. Pac. First Cons. Refund., due 1955	87⅝	4	4.65
Reading Gen. Mort., due 1997	94	4	4.25
No. Pac. Prior Lien, due 1997	99	4	4.

The advantages of the long-term bond are that it "employs your money safely and profitably for a long time," that it is "as far removed as possible from the shifting changes of the market," and that it "relieves the investor of the task of soon reinvesting his money."

The convertible bond gives the investor "stability and good returns," but this is "for a period of moderate length." It is "essentially a business man's investment because the bond can be converted into stock," and hence it offers two kinds of investment, first, as a bond, paying a stipulated rate of interest each year; second as a stock investment. It is only profitable to convert the bond, however.

"when the price of the stock rises above the price which is the basis of conversion; as, for example, when a stock whose conversion basis is 125 rises above that price.

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Can be bought To yield from 4½ TO 5%

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9 Miles from Denver, Colo.

begins an area of farming land stretching half way to the celebrated Greeley and Longmont region (the best known irrigation district in the world) which is the basis of an issue of bonds now owned and offered by us, viz.:

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due each year from 3 to 11 years. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. Denominations—$100, $500, and $1,000 (Orders accepted for single bonds) issued by the

Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co.

which company has acquired and merged into one system the properties of 9 active, operating irrigation companies in the immediate vicinity of Denver, thus enduing the company with some of the earliest water rights in Colorado, dating back over 40 years—others 30 years.

These are rights or priorities to the direct river flow and also to the flood waters of the principal streams of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and, besides, tapping the Fraser, the principal river on the western slope. Water stored in reservoirs for use in the late summer when the streams fail is of inestimable value to sugar beets and other crops. *Stored Water is Stored Wealth.*

Security Under the Bonds

Primarily, mortgage liens on the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company's system, including water rights, canals, reservoirs, sites, etc., and all properties now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Company, conservatively estimated worth

Two Million to Three Million Dollars

Secondly, collateral security in the form of mortgage liens upon the lands to which the water is to be applied, derived from sales of reservoir stock representing water rights sufficient for the land, and by the water stock itself, which is not delivered to purchaser until he has completed his payment.

The farmer has ten years in which to pay for a perpetual water right at the rate of $50 per acre. The deed of trust securing the bonds provides that these mortgage liens given to secure the payments for water rights shall be deposited with the **American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee,** in the ratio of *one and one-quarter times* the amount of the bonds issued, which ratio must be maintained during the life of the bonds.

The value of the collateral security therefore may be stated as follows:

As security for every $1,000 bond the trustee bank holds $1,250 mortgage liens upon farm land estimated worth with water over $3,000, or security equal to THREE TIMES the amount of the bonds, in addition to the responsibility of the Company.

The Denver-Greeley District

This is said to be the richest agricultural community in the world, producing the highest quality of sugar beets, potatoes and other farm products.

These securities are unparalleled in attractiveness in the history of irrigation in the United States in the following respects:

FIRST, *Location:* Viz., immediately adjoining the City of Denver, the most beautiful city in the West—the capital of the state, the second largest city between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast, with over 200,000 people, twelve or fifteen railroad systems, constituting Denver the principal distributing point for the whole Rocky Mountain region extending from Montana to Northern Texas, affording a ready market for all that can be produced in a radius of many miles, giving a potential value to these lands beyond that of any irrigated section east of California.

SECOND, *Comparative values:* In other irrigated sections fruit lands command from $300 to $2,000 per acre; farming land from $100 to $350 per acre. These values exist in isolated and sparsely settled localities.

Adjoining the land in question on the south and west the above prices prevail, but as a basis for estimating the value of the security under these bonds, we have taken $100 per acre only as the land value. The actual selling price is considerably above this figure and advancing constantly.

Purpose of Bond Issue

These land mortgages are discounted to make available the funds of the Company for the further extension of it canals, and for the construction of the Standley Reser voir—the 10th and largest in the system; in other words, to realize, within reasonable restrictions, upon the assets of the Company.

Expert reports by Dr. Elwood Mead, Chief of United States Government Irrigation Investigations Department, and J. G. White & Co., Engineers and Contractors, New York, also illustrated booklet, will be furnished upon request.

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(INCORPORATED)

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First National Bank Building, Chicago

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First National Bank Bldg.
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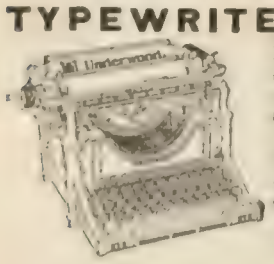
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The basis on which the conversion can be made profitable depends on the price you pay for the bond. If you buy it below par you do not have to wait until the basis mentioned in the bond is reached."

The writer particularizes as follows as to some well-known convertible bonds:

"Pennsylvania Railroad 3½ per cent. convertible, due in 1915; convertible into stock of the company at $75 a share (par value being $50). Since the stock is selling at 118 for the full share of $100, or $59 for the half share, it would not be profitable to convert now. Since this bond may now be bought at about 90½ and interest (which would make the yield as a bond about 5.10 per cent.), the actual conversion basis for the half shares would be when the stock sold at about 68.

"Atchison 5 per cent. convertible, due in 1917; convertible into common stock on the basis of ten shares of stock, par value of $100, for each $1,000 bond. Thus, par is the basis of conversion, but the stock is now selling at 74, and a conversion would be unwise, for the price of the bond is 96 and interest, which would make the yield as a bond 5.65 per cent.

"Union Pacific Convertible 4 per cent., due in 1929; convertible into common stock at $175 a share. The price at the time this is written is 84 and interest, which would make the yield, as a bond, about 5.30 per cent. The stock is selling at about 125. Thus the actual conversion basis for profit would be when the stock has risen above 147."

Discussing the short-term note the writer cites as "the first and most important inducement that it affords a very high yield." But this high yield "only lasts a comparatively short time, and the investor is forced to seek new employment for his money and run the risk of getting less return than before." He continues:

"Just now the principal form of short-term investment is the short-term note which runs from one to five years.

"The notes of such well-known railroads as the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Pennsylvania, and Louisville & Nashville, all 5 per cent. and maturing in 1910, may be bought at the time this article is written at prices to make the yield range from 5.25 to 5.60 per cent. Notes like the American Telephone & Telegraph 5 per cent., due in 1910, yield 6.75 per cent.; while the notes of public-service corporations of good earning capacity yield 7½ and 8 per cent. Industrial notes yield as much as 10.30 per cent.

"Short-term notes are suitable for people who will need their funds within a few years; as, for example, those who may want money to put into a business or meet a mortgage in 1910."

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There isn't a sounder, more convenient and at the same time profitable investment anywhere than our 6 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.
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Cross-eyed Drama.—With perfect apathy the village resident listened to the city visitor's account of the joys and excitement of life in town. "We get everything here that is worth seeing," said the villager. "Why, last week we had the champion brass band here, the week before the greatest cornet-player in the country, and this week we are going to have a great production of the drama, 'Lewis the Cross-Eye.' I tell you that is going to be tiptop."

"What did you say was the name of the play?" asked the visitor.

"Here, have a look for yourself," said the proud villager, as he pulled out a grubby, much-folded program, announcing "a grand production of 'Louis XI.'"—*Le Temps.*

Too Much for the Old Man.—"Good morning, sir," said the artist, politely, "that's a perfect cow of yours down there in the field, I'd like to paint her if you don't mind."

"By heck!" exclaimed Farmer Korntop; "I reckon ye won't. Git outer hyar! I'm tired o' you 'Perkins' Purple Pills' fellers."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Hard Lines.—TESS—"Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her."

JESS—"Yes; but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it 'Lines on Mabel's Face.'"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Learning Early.—A Sunday-school teacher had been telling her class the story of the Good Samaritan. When she asked them what the story meant, a little boy said, "It means that when I am in trouble my neighbors must help me."—*The Universalist Leader.*

A Safe Guess.—ELLERTON—"I would like to know where all the bright girls of the past are."

BRONSON—"I should say that some of them are administering cautious doses of paregoric to the bright girls of the future."—*Christian Word.*

Spent It All.—Amazed at the brevity of little four-year-old Gracie's nap, her mother asked her why she awakened so soon. "Why," replied Gracie, looking up in childish astonishment, "I slept all the sleep I had."—*The Universalist Leader.*

Not His Fault.—A first-grade boy brought perfect spelling papers home for several weeks, and then suddenly began to miss five and six out of ten.

"How's this, son?" asked his father.

"Teacher's fault," replied the boy.

"How is it the teacher's fault?"

"She moved the little boy that sat next to me."—*Christian Leader.*

Slippery.—PATIENCE—"I see dainty Indian muslins are made from fibers of the banana-tree."

PATRICE—"They ought to be easy to slip on."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

As Advertised.—"What's your time?" asked the old farmer of the brisk salesman.

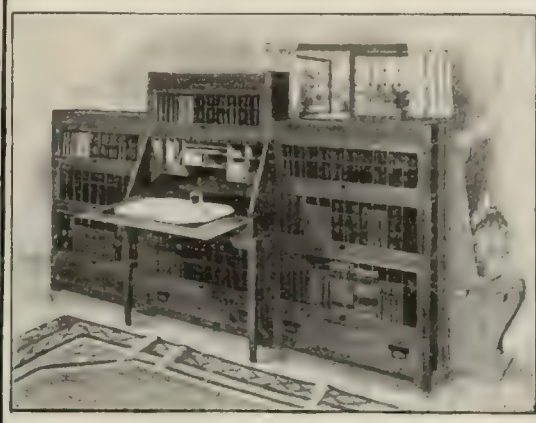
"Twenty minutes after five. What can I do for you?"

"I want them pants," said the old farmer, leading the way to the window and pointing to a ticket marked "Given away at 5.10."—*Judge.*

Or Wept.—POET—"What do you think of this little poem of mine, 'She would not smile'?"

EDITOR—"I think if you had read the poem to her she would have smiled."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Spelling Reform.—"What I wants to see," said Uncle Eben, "is some kin' o' spellin' reforms foh dese here spells o' weather we's gettin'."—*Washington Star.*



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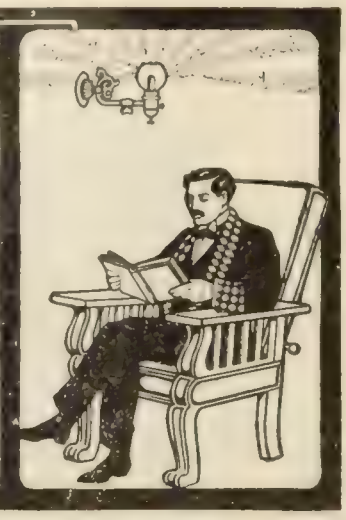

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Whatever the position of the legs—crossed, walking, standing—the BRIGHTON Garter lies as **flat as a coin.**

No metal parts touch the skin or clothing. Hence, irritation of the leg is impossible

No pulling or tearing of the sock. The patented flat swivel clasp is as responsive as the needle to the compass.

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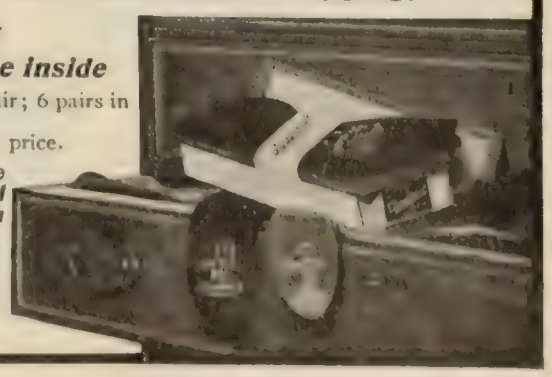

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 10.—Three well-known anarchists and a cartload of dynamite are captured in Paris.

April 11.—The Japanese steamer *America* leaves Hongkong for San Francisco without a single package of Chinese goods, owing to the boycott.

The German armored cruiser *Blücher*, costing $6,915,000 and having a displacement of 15,000 tons, is launched at Kiel.

April 12.—The new British Cabinet is announced. There are few changes. David Lloyd-George is made Chancellor of the Exchequer, the post formerly held by Mr. Asquith; John Morley is made a peer, but retains his post as Secretary for India.

April 13.—The American Asiatic squadron is assembling at Subig Bay in preparation for its cruise on April 15 to the principal ports of China and Japan.

April 14.—The Danish Folkething adopts the government franchise bill which gives to women tax-payers the right to vote in communal elections.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

April 12.—Fire devastates the manufacturing, tenement, and retail districts of Chelsea, Mass., causing a loss of several million dollars and destroying many public buildings, churches, stores, and dwellings. Thirteen persons are killed and fifty injured.

April 13.—The New England Methodist Episcopal Conference votes in favor of removing the church ban from dancing, card-playing, and theater-going.

April 14.—The battle-ship fleet arrives at San Diego, Cal.

April 15.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in answer to a complaint of poor service, denies the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, alleging that the law creating that body is unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON.

April 11.—Treaties for determining the Canadian boundary and regulating the fisheries of the Great Lakes are signed at the State Department by Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce.

April 12.—It is said in Washington that President Roosevelt will spend a year after the expiration of his term in traveling abroad.

April 13.—Congress receives a message from the President vetoing a bill extending the time for building a dam across the Rainy River and denouncing the practise of giving away valuable national resources.

April 14.—A message from the President urging that four battle-ships instead of two be provided for, is read in both Houses.

Senator Foraker makes a long speech on the Brownsville affair.

April 15.—The proposition for four battle-ships, advocated by the President, is defeated in the House by a vote of 199 to 83; the Naval Committee's recommendation of two ships being adopted.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"D. M.," Louisville, Ky.—The correct pronunciation of oaths is "odhz" and not "oths." That is the pronunciation recorded as correct by all the dictionaries to which we have access.

"T. M. S.," Amesbury, Mass.—"What is the chemical term for *terra alba*, and what is the substance used for?"

Terra alba is a clay used in pottery, chiefly for pipes; hence it is sometimes called *pipe-clay*. In chemistry it is an aluminum silicate.

"W. A. H.," Kansas City, Mo.—The preferred spelling of any word in a dictionary, when two or more forms are recorded, is always the form given first.

"E. G.," Passaic, N. J.—(1) A morganatic marriage may not exist simultaneously with a perfect marriage. Either one may take place, but not both. (2) The verb "to thank" may be followed by an object expresst or understood, or the object may precede it.

"Querist," Ulysses, Fla.—The word *hanway* is not in any of the dictionaries to which we have access. It is probably a playful allusion to Jonas Hanway, the traveler, who introduced the umbrella into London.

"G. D K.," Mandarin, Fla.—In the sentence you cite, the expression "anything else" is a substantive phrase. Taken separately, "anything" is a pronoun and "else" is an adverb. When used with pronouns and some nouns, "else" has the force of an adjective.

"V. McB. W.," Norfolk, Va.—The word "bric-a-brac" is correctly pronounced brik'a-brac"—i as in pin; the first a as in sofa, and the last as in at.

"X. L.," Cross Lake, Minn.—"What is *phenacetin*, and what effect does it have on the human system?"

Phenacetin is a white crystalline coal-tar compound used in medicine as an antipyretic, analgesic, or antirheumatic.

CONSTANT READER, Cleveland, O.—"What is the proper way to spell *Gunevarius?*"

If our correspondent refers to the violin-maker Giuseppe Antonio Guarneri of Cremona (1683–1745), the Latinized form of the name would be *Guarnerius*. We can not identify the name *Gunevarius*. Guarneri is sometimes referred to as Guarnieri.

"Mrs. M. D. W.," Pasadena, Cal.—The matter we quoted containing the Dutch idiom "Daus maar op" was quoted verbatim from Dr. Samuel Ramsey's work on the "English Language," p. 411. The words "maar op" are found in the "Nederlandsch-Engelsch Woordenboek," as in the phrase Fire away! "Schiet er *maar op* los!"

The difference between *piece* and *slice* is that, while a piece may be broken, a slice must be cut, or appear as if cut.

"R. E. W.," Wahuapitée, Ont.—"(1) What is the correct pronunciation of St. Louis? (2) Is the pronunciation you give the common practise among the educated people of that city? (3) What rule is generally followed in English-speaking countries in pronouncing such names as Louisburg and Louisville?"

(1) "Saint Louis" is pronounced in two ways—saint loo'is or loo'ee. (2) The first pronunciation is preferred, altho the second is quite allowable. (3) "Louisburg" is pronounced loo'is-burg. "Louisville" is pronounced loo'is-vil or loo'i-vil, preferably the former. There is no rule on the subject, but the tendency is to pronounce them as spelled (*e.g.*, Prairie du Chien, pray'ree du sheen; Fond du Lac, fond du lack).

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"F. L. W.," Boston, Mass.—Investigation of the point you raise shows that a jigger-mast is, in British usage, the aftermost mast of a four-masted merchant vessel. The uncertainty as to American usage comes from the fact that in recent years vessels have been built having not merely four, but five, six, and one—the recently wrecked *Thomas W. Lawson*—seven masts. New names have had to be given—spanker, driver, pusher. In very recent designs numbers have been substituted for names. The naming of the masts may have been in some respects a matter of individual caprice, and the name "spanker" has perhaps in some cases been substituted for "jigger." But *Shipping* for February 22, 1908—a New York publication—says (p. 205): "*Vimiera* would be a full-rigged ship without her fourth, or 'jigger' mast. If her 'jigger' were square-rigged she would be a four-masted ship." The *Vimiera* is a four-masted vessel built in Glasgow.

In Dixon Kemp's "Glossary of Technical Terms," one of the best known and most authoritative works in use by yachtsmen, "jigger-mast" is defined as the mizzen mast of yawl or dandy." A dandy is a cutter-rigged vessel with lugmizzen set on a jigger-mast. As far as relates to this class of two-masted vessels the names "mizzen" or "jigger" mean the same thing, the first of these names being more commonly used.

"M. M. B.," New York.—"(1) Will you kindly tell me whether it is permissible, in good English, to use either one of the following forms? 'A unique hanger for druggists' or 'An unique, etc.' (2) If both are correct which is preferable? (3) If '*an* unique,' etc., is correct in writing, is '*a* unique' generally accepted as being correct in speech?"

Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 225) says on this point: "*An* is used in preference to *a* whenever the following word begins with a *vowel sound;* as, *an* art, *an* end, *an* heir, *an* inch, *an* ounce, *an* hour, *an* urn. *A* is used in preference to *an* whenever the following word begins with a *consonant sound;* as, *a* man, *a* house, *a* wonder, *a* one, *a* yew, a USE, *a* ewer. Thus the consonant sounds of *w* and *y*, *even when exprest by other letters*, require *a* and not *an* before them."

The STANDARD DICTIONARY says (p. 72, col. 2): '*An* . . . used like the article *a*, but before words beginning with a *vowel sound;* as, *an* acorn, *an* honest man. The *n* of early English *an* began to drop about 1150. The rule for dropping is given by More (1532) and has been repeated ever since, but not always followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u*, *eu* pronounced *yu*. In a few instances *an* is found in both books. In Shakespeare *an usurer* occurs once, *a usurer* five times. . . . The form *an* is not used before *u*, *eu*, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers in England use *an* before an unaccented *h*."

As will be seen from the foregoing, "*a* unique' is the usage sanctioned by rule, altho a few scattered authorities (mostly not modern) use "an."

"C. B. C.," Mattituck, N. Y.—"Please express an opinion as to the correctness of the expression 'Divide one number into another.' Divide 6 into 72 is used instead of 'divide 72 by 6'?"

To find out how many times one number is contained by another we divide the smaller number *into* the larger or the larger number *by* the smaller. The process performed determines the correct preposition to use.

"O. H. G.," Oakland, Cal.—"In Lindsay's 'History of the Reformation' I find this phrase, or its equivalent, repeatedly: 'The presence of this chapter prevented the book being accepted by the Estates.' I write to learn whether this form is warranted by good usage and what the rule is in such a case. Also he uses the word *liken* in comparing two persons, 'Philip II was much *liken* Charles X than . . .' Is this usage to be commended?"

Verbs of preventing should be made to govern, not the participle in *-ing*, nor what are called substantive phrases, but the objective case of a noun or a pronoun; and if a participle follow, it ought to be governed by the preposition *from;* as, "to prevent it *from* being connected, etc." The instances quoted by our correspondent are elliptical uses, and in harmony with good usage *from* should be inserted. *Liken* is an obsolete form: the comparative degree of *like* is *more like*, superlative *most like*.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TWO BATTLE-SHIPS, OR FOUR?

THE sharp divergence between the views of Congress and the views of the press on the need of four new battle-ships for our Navy brings out strongly the fact that we have two indexes of public opinion, one official and one unofficial—the voice of Congress and the voice of the press. The President believes the people are with him in his desire for four new ships; the House of Representatives replied by defeating the proposition by a vote of 199 to 83 and providing for only two. Despite this decisive ballot, many newspapers insist that the popular will demands the four new vessels. A poll of the National Newspaper Convention in New York last week by *The Telegram* showed that more than 80 per cent. of the assembled editors favored four battle-ships, and an examination of our own exchanges shows a preponderance of opinion on the same side. In New York *The Mail*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *American* support the President, the Philadelphia *Ledger* and *Press* take the same stand, as do also the Baltimore *American*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Minneapolis *Journal*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Kansas City *Star*, and the Salt Lake *Tribune*. The Pacific Coast papers are unanimous. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, the Portland *Oregonian*, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the San Diego *Union*, and many other papers outspokenly favor the President's program. On the other side are ranged the New York *Evening Post*, the Washington *Star*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Houston *Post*, the Knoxville *Sentinel*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Kansas City *Journal*, and the *Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake).

It seems likely from the phrasing of the editorials that everybody would favor the four ships if the national Treasury were not in so lean a condition. This time last year the Treasury had a surplus of $50,000,000; now it has a deficit of $40,000,000—a difference of $90,000,000—and the revenues are reported to be falling off at the rate of $2,000,000 a week as compared with last year. These cold facts tend to chill the enthusiasm of some who might otherwise favor spending from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 on four new ships. The papers that oppose the President's program are quoting a striking speech in Congress by Representative Tawney (Rep. Minn.), in which he shows that in naval and military expenditure we rank up with the great war-ridden Powers of Europe, and reckons that nearly 70 per cent. of our revenues go to pay for pensions or preparation for future conflicts. To quote his words:

"A comparison of the amounts expended by the United States this year on account of preparation for war with the amounts expended for the same purpose by England, France, Germany, and Japan, together with a statement of the relative strength of the armies and navies of these countries, is worthy of most careful consideration on the part of every member of this House and should also be considered by the people whose money is thus appropriated and expended for destructive purposes. The total expended by these countries in preparation for war is:

Country.	Amount.	P.C. of Revenues.
United States	$204,122,855.57	36.5
England	270,596,757.90	38.4
France	201,439,523.11	28.0
Germany	240,007,724.60	41.4
Japan	97,048,500.00	....

"Statement of the aggregate annual expenditure by the United States, England, Germany, and France on account of past wars, including all objects for which expenditures are made on that account and the percentage of the revenue of each country expended for these purposes in the years 1906 and 1908:

Country.	Amount.	P.C. of Revenues.
United States, 1908	$180,678,204.00	31.0
England, 1906	29,329,063.92	4.1
France, 1906	30,501,600.00	4.2
Germany, 1906	8,725,496.02	1.5

"Total expended by these countries in preparation for war and on account of past wars:

Country.	Amount.	P.C. of Revenues.
United States	$384,801,059.57	67.5
England	299,925,821.82	42.5
France	231,941,123.11	32.2
Germany	248,733,220.62	42.9

"These figures show that on account of preparation for war the United States, with an army of 52,000 men and a navy of 42,000 men, is expending this year only $66,473,701.18 less than England, with an army of 204,300 men and a navy of 129,000 men.

"That the United States is expending for this purpose only $35,884,869.03 less than Germany, with her army of 600,000 and her navy of 62,000 men.

"That the United States is expending for this purpose in excess of the amount expended by France, with her army of 550,000 men and her navy of 56,285 men, $2,683,332.46.

"A further comparison of the sums expended by these countries on account of preparation for war and on account of past wars shows the startling fact that we are expending more than any other nation in the world for both objects named. We are this year expending $84,975,238.75 more than England, $136,067,838.95 more than Germany, and $152,859,936.46 more than France."

The Brooklyn *Times* thinks the money for the extra two battleships might better be spent in building up our merchant navy; and the Deseret *News* and Houston *Post* would rather see it spent for internal improvements. Says the Houston paper:

"It is a reproach to our statesmanship that the great public

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THE ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET OFF CORONADO

works to which the Government is committed must be neglected while our resources are devoted to the development of a monster navy. If the President's policy is to become the permanent American policy, then internal improvements will have to be abandoned entirely or taxes increased. To neglect the rivers and harbors means commercial and industrial decay in the long run. If the nation is to be strong, it must be strong at the foundation, and its foundations are bound to weaken if industry is permitted to languish.

"The Government shouldn't squander the people's resources in military extravagance, but should set its footsteps in the direction of peace, with arbitration as the means of settling all disputes. A military republic is not apt to last very long, for with the growth of military power Republican ideals soon fade away. For the present, the House has acted wisely in rejecting the President's counsels."

The anxiety of Congress to economize along this particular line does not appeal to the Charleston *News and Courier*, however, which declares that the Congressmen want the money to use in "wasteful expenditure for the benefit of their constituents." Every Congressman is looking for reelection this year, and each dollar

THAT CONGRESS UMBRELLA.
U. S.—"An excellent umbrella, providing it doesn't rain."
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

spent for public buildings, river and harbor improvement, and salaries of appointees in his district will be worth more in the campaign than a dozen spent in some remote navy-yard or steel works.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* hits off this idea by considering the case of the Congressman from Mudville. It says:

"With the country wanting four new battle-ships, and with some of the sources of revenue less prolific than of late, what are we going to do about it? Dare we ask Mudville to give up the government building on which it has had its heart set for a long time, and for which some of its real-estate speculators have even prepared the site?

"It is not only possible but easy to prove that the total annual cost of rent, light, heat, and janitor service of the Post-office the Government rents in Mudville is not equal to the half of a 5-per-cent. annual interest on the amount of money the Government is expected to pay for a public building there. As a business proposition, a public building at Mudville is seen to be ridiculous.

"But such a building at Mudville and at two or three other points in a district are points in a trade through which many Congressmen get to Washington. When they get there, they find that very many of their colleagues have traveled the same road A pool is formed, the members of which stand as a solid phalanx around a long chain of public buildings from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Who shall dare lay a vandal hand upon it?

"Increasing millions of public money are going every year into the erection of public buildings at places where their construction involves a heavy and continuing loss of money. Such a building is not needed at any place with less than a carrier service of half a dozen men and which is the center of a star-route district. Mudville may have no carrier service, or none worth speaking of, and may serve but one mail-sack a day to a star route. But Mudville is not a seaport, and it bids defiance to all mankind, confident that with the Navy we already have we could whip the world.

"Look at Manila, says Mudville, and look at Santiago. Mudville takes a just pride in these great achievements, for Mudville is never unpatriotic. It is only that Mudville is too cocksure that Americans could never be beaten, even tho they should be caught without guns, ammunition, or rations. Confidence is a splendid thing in a man or a nation when ready, but it is only wisdom to get ready first.

"The people of a hundred Mudvilles might be brought to see this great truth and to applaud Congressmen who vote for the public defense in preference to voting for the waste of public money in putting up costly buildings in places where they are not needed, and where their maintenance must involve a continuing cost to the Government entirely out of proportion with any return the Government receives.

"It might be possible to convince every man in every Mudville, except the few who have land for sale to the Government as a site. It is these the Mudville Congressmen represent in the last analysis.

"Wherefore, anybody who proposes to touch a Mudville building to get the money for building a battle-ship must go up against a wall of Congressional fire around a thousand cities of dreams in which a government building is the towering center of glittering

BEACH, SAN DIEGO, ON APRIL 14.

perspectives. And it will be hard to scare anybody in Mudville right now, with sixteen great battle-ships lying abreast in the harbors of our Pacific Coast."

WHY THE PRESIDENT DECLINES ANOTHER TERM

MANY men who would like to see President Roosevelt returned to the White House for another term think his refusal is based on the similar refusals of Washington and Jefferson, and is therefore largely sentimental and not to be considered insurmountable in these days of intense practicality. This impression is corrected by Mr. James Creelman in a striking article in the May *Pearson's*. Mr. Roosevelt's renunciation, we read, is a calm and well-considered part of the plan of battle in his fight to subordinate the great corporations to the Government. His idea is "deeper than mere sentiment, or tradition, or reverence for Washington," and is "necessary as a matter of practical, present statesmanship." Mr. Roosevelt knew before he began his fight, that he would encounter the "bitter and united opposition of the great 'interests.'" Furthermore:

"The President knew the limitations of his official power. He could not win the fight alone. He must have cooperation. He must have help sufficient to meet the overt and covert forces that Wall Street and its allies would array against him in and out of Congress. That help could come only from the great mass of the American people, and the President understood very well that he must manage to keep the people on his side in the approaching conflict or lose every battle and become a mediocrity, a picturesque but futile episode in the story of America.

"It was plain to be seen that his policies must carry him farther than he had already gone. He must search out, strip bare, and publicly denounce crimes of rich men and corporations in terms that would cause the culprits and their friends to class him with demagogs. It was vital—nothing could be more vital—than that in his work of reform, taken up responsibly as President of the United States, Wall Street should not succeed in confusing and confounding him in the public mind with the reckless public ranters who abused millionaires and private corporations, innocent or guilty, in season and out of season, merely to stir up passion and gather votes.

"Mr. Roosevelt came to the conclusion that, to distinguish himself and his work from demagoguery, he must make it clear to the average citizen that his fight to regulate the power of money in the affairs of the nation, and to execute the laws even against the greatest of the money kings and their combined wealth and cunning, was inspired purely by patriotic motives.

"He must make it evident to the ordinary man in the street, to the farmer, the factory hand, the railroad employee, the clerk, the shopkeeper, that he had no personal interest to serve in his policies and that the struggle between his Administration and its resourceful enemies was a test of strength between the nation and the misused power of its overgrown wealth.

"Thus President Roosevelt decided to wait until the votes were counted and, if he were elected, immediately to make a public renunciation of any possible renomination for the Presidency.

"If he had made that announcement before election day it would undoubtedly have been regarded as a bid for votes.

"By waiting until his election was acknowledged, Mr. Roosevelt intended that his unqualified renunciation should operate as a notice to the corrupt party bosses that their enmity or opposition would in no way affect the future he had chosen for himself and an assurance to the people, in every part of the country and of every shade of opinion, that their hearty support would in no wa tend to aggrandize his personal fortunes.

"In other words, Mr. Roosevelt gave his word not to accept another nomination for President in order to assure popular confidence in his disinterestedness and, by taking it out of the power of Wall Street to say that he was building himself up for another term of office, to bring the whole power of public opinion to bear upon Congress and thus secure the legislative support which, as a matter of fact, made it possible for him to secure the railway, pure food, and other reform laws which distinguished his Administration."

Now that the President has the confidence of the people, however,

THE PRICE OF PEACE.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*

why should he decline to go on and carry out his policies? Mr. Creelman replies:

"For two years great pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to reconsider his pledge not to stand

for the Presidency again. But he has steadily refused to entertain any thought of reelection. His one idea is to use all the influence that remains to him to persuade the country to continue the work begun by his Administration and to prevent any backward step.

"The people soon tire of any one man's name or virtues. They grow weary of hearing the same thing said, year after year, by the same person. The Athenians were so impatient of hearing endlessly of Aristides the Just that they revolted against, and exiled that blameless man. Tolstoy says that the ethical truths of the world must be repeated once every generation in a fresh dialect.

"Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that the country wants a new voice and a new touch in the Presidency. He thinks that the people want his great work continued, but that they are growing tired, or will become tired, of his personality.

"That is why Mr. Roosevelt wants to see the big, able, courageous, and genial character of Secretary Taft set to the future guidance and execution of the governmental tasks already begun. He believes that Mr. Taft is strong enough, sure enough, and tactful enough to hold the confidence of the people and prevent Wall Street from reversing the wheels of progress; that he can neither be fooled, bought, nor browbeaten."

WHAT THE LABOR-UNIONS DEMAND OF CONGRESS

"WE have no hesitation in cautioning the leaders of parties that their actions are being watched by labor as never before," said *The Labor World* of Duluth some weeks ago; and on every side there are signs that organized labor is preparing to test its power in the political field. "To be as specific as possible," as *The Labor World* went on to say, "the political organizations, from the national ones down to those in counties and cities and townships, had better consult labor in making up their tickets and not attempt in this year of our Lord to elect any man to office with whose record labor is not satisfied." Since the publication of "Labor's Protest to Congress" (in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 28) the most notable development has been the meetings held on Easter Sunday in every large city of the United States to register the demand of the labor-unions for specific legislation by Congress during its present session. Altho the same resolutions were adopted by all the meetings, interest centers in the New York gathering, which was addrest by Samuel Gompers. The resolutions demand an employers' liability law (which has since been enacted); an amendment of the Sherman Antitrust Law to safeguard labor-unions from its operation; a law limiting the power of injunction; and an eight-hour day for all employees engaged on Government work. These demands are emphasized by the following sentence: "We hereby declare our determination to hold each and every Representative and Senator strictly accountable upon his record upon these measures during the present session of the present Congress." While waiting for the arrival of Mr. Gompers, William Coakley, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the New York meeting, further explained the position of organized labor. The Supreme Court, he said—as reported by *The Times*—had taken away from the trade-unions their greatest weapon, the right of boycott and blacklist, and "we want an uprising, a peaceful uprising, to gain our rights." But he added: "We will make no allegiance to a political party, but only to the men who will see to it that the rights we demand be given to us"—a method of procedure which appeals to the Chicago *Socialist* as "farcical." To quote that paper:

"It is as tho in the midst of the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress had met and decided to give their aid and sympathy to those generals in the British Army who would make the fairest promises to the Revolutionists.

"The very fact that a man is running for office on the Democratic or Republican ticket is sufficient proof that he is an 'enemy of labor.' There have never been any party lines on the evils of which labor complains. Republicans and Democrats have been perfectly impartial in the use of the injunction, the police, and the militia, or in the enactment of laws injurious to the workers.

"Just how farcical is the attempt to find friends in the camp of the enemy is seen in the fact that one of those who posed as the 'friend of labor' yesterday was Senator Dick, of Ohio, the author of the infamous 'Dick Law,' which was put through in secret and for the purpose of creating a compulsory military service.

"Labor is not in need of 'friends' on the political field. It is no homeless weakling requiring a wet-nurse selected from among the members of a ruling class.

"WHAT LABOR WANTS IS REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN FROM ITS OWN MEMBERS WHO WILL FIGHT ITS BATTLES BECAUSE THEY BELONG IN THE WORKING CLASS."

Altho other issues are grouped with it in the resolutions adopted, no secret is made of the fact that the crux of the matter lies in the Antitrust Law. "We are met here," said Mr. Gompers, "to take

GETTING EVEN WITH TEACHER
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

UNRULY.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

MR. BRYAN AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

When photographed, Mr. Bryan's family had just disembarked from the Atlantic liner *Minnehaha*, from London to New York. In the left of the picture is his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt. Miss Grace Bryan, in white, holds her niece, Ruth Leavitt, while Bryan Leavitt is in the arms of his grandfather. Mrs. Bryan is hidden behind her husband.

counsel on the peculiar situation confronting us through the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Sherman Antitrust Law"—a decision by which the provisions of that law were applied to a Connecticut trade-union which was maintaining a boycott in restraint of interstate trade. The speaker explained that, while he did not believe the Supreme Court to be prompted by "any sordid or dishonest purpose," it was nevertheless composed of "those who have been successful lawyers or jurists, whose rearing, surroundings, and environments are not in accord with the spirit of the times." Moreover, he said, it is an error to suppose that the same kind of legislation can be applied to capital and to labor. On this point the New York *Sun* quotes him as follows: "You can legislate regarding capital, the product of labor, as distinct from the man who owns it, but you can't legislate on labor without affecting the laborer himself." This view leads the Philadelphia *Record* to remark:

"Capital and labor are convenient abstract terms. But commonly they are used as the equivalents of very concrete actualities, namely, capitalists and laborers. Capitalists are not necessarily plutocrats; they are the possessors of capital, and capital may be anything from the simplest tool to a vast sum of money or a workshop or a railroad. Capital and labor as abstractions have no rights at all, but capitalists and laborers are alike 'living, breathing creatures' and have rights which the courts will protect, and the courts have rarely afforded the slightest excuse for the charge of favoritism. Mr. Gompers admits that capital is the product of labor, and as such it is an individual possession. He would undoubtedly assent to the proposition that the labor that produced it had a right to possess it and had a right to exchange it for something else, in which case it would belong to the persons who obtained it by exchange, and those persons are living, breathing creatures entitled to the equal protection of the laws. Capital is as necessary to production as labor is, and the possessor of one, as well as the man who exerts the other, contributes to further production, which is divided between the capitalists and the laborers who produced it. The man who has made a machine or built a factory is no more of an outlaw than the man who tends the machine in the factory. We are all living, breathing creatures, dwelling under the equal protection of the law."

In an earlier published statement Mr. Gompers asserts that "Labor is going to be the judge of what is best for it in labor legislation." This leads the New York *Commercial* to retort:

"Labor can no more be the 'best judge' in this matter than capital can. The railroad companies, for instance, have to take 'what is coming to them' every time in the way of legislation—and often it is dead against their own 'best judgment' and their sense of justice. Still, they don't demand of Congress to pass measures to protect their 'liberties'—and for the very good reason that their liberties are not special but general, like everybody else's; and labor has no special 'liberties' of its own requiring protection."

This is really the doctrine of "help yourself," remarks the New York *Times*, which adds:

"It is charged, and with some reason, that capital for many years acted on that principle. It drew its own laws, or guided the pen that did draw them, notably the tariff laws, and it fattened prodigiously. Then came along the foes, or, if you please, the restrainers, of capital, successfully enforcing their judgment of what the laws ought to be. We are still in the confusion of that conflict."

What the labor-union leaders demand, says *The Journal of Commerce*, is "the most destructive and subversive kind of class legislation." To particularize:

"What labor-unions, under a malign leadership, have been claiming in this country in recent years is the 'right' to prevent men from working in their chosen trades without belonging to unions, the right to say who shall and who shall not be trained to these trades, the right to say how much work they shall do and what wages they shall receive, the right to prevent employers from hiring workmen who do not belong to unions. These are among the 'rights' which they claim, and it is for the 'protection' of such rights that they demand freedom of conspiracy against non-union workmen and the employers of non-union labor, impunity to injure them in person, property, and liberty of action, and power to ruin their employment and their business without having the law invoked for their protection."

The Chicago *Post* doubts the wisdom of an organized protest

which must inevitably have accentuated the bitterness of class warfare in American affairs. All the measures labor demands, remarks *The Post*, have been already suggested, in practically the same form, to a Republican Congress by a Republican President. Says the New York *Evening Mail*, which surveys the situation in a non-partizan spirit:

"These demands, tho put upon the same plane, are of different merit. Congress has already passed an employers' liability act; but to be effective this must, and should be, supplemented by State legislation. Relief from the Antitrust Law should be granted, and will be given, but doubtless as an incident to a general recasting of that omnibus and injurious statute, and not as a special exemption granted to a class. No modification of the injunctive power may be permitted that robs it of its efficacy as an emergency means of protecting property during a strike, and preventing the prejudicing of an industrial controversy by violence. If organized labor is set upon getting the law and the courts to recognize the boycott, it will have to flock by itself on that matter; we do not believe that even the Socialists would indorse such a proposition. . . . . .

"Mr. Gompers calls the legal status of trade-unionism 'labor's crisis.' It is important, but it seems to us that labor's real crisis is identical with that of every other element in the community. As the State Labor Department reports, 32.7 per cent. of the membership of the New York unions was idle at the close of 1907. Set beside that fact the showing of 305,000 freight-cars idle at the beginning of this month, and you have the situation that most poignantly concerns labor and capital. To work for the full return of prosperity is the duty of the moment."

The New York *Daily People*, an organ of the Socialist Labor party, rejoices that the unions have been driven into politics. Thus:

"Despite much incoherent talk indulged in by Gompers and his fellows at the labor-protest meetings held on the 19th throughout the country, much good will come out of them. Capitalist development has forced the A. F. of L. to recognize the political aspect of the labor movement. The Socialist Labor party principle is being triumphantly vindicated: 'No politics in the union!' is being banged in the house of its own fathers. That's progress. The next step will be the recognition of the fact that the ballot alone is like shooting with blank cartridges, and that labor must be equipped with the requisite organization of POWER wherewith to enforce its ASPIRATIONS as proclaimed by the ballot."

THE ARBITRATION TREATIES

WHILE the press admit that no radical advance toward international peace is embodied in the new arbitration treaties with Great Britain and Spain, as ratified by the Senate last week, these treaties are welcomed nevertheless as "practical agreements to systematize that which has hitherto been unsystematic." They are practically identical, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, with treaties heretofore ratified with France, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland, Norway, and Portugal. The first article of each of the new treaties—which are binding for only five years—reads as follows:

"Differences which may arise of a legal nature relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided nevertheless that they do not affect the vital interests, independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties."

A minor difference between the two treaties, however, is attracting some attention. The British treaty reserves the right, in "any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire, to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion." This is the first time, says a Washington correspondent, that such a reservation has been made in a purely diplomatic treaty, as distinguished from a commercial agreement. Of this "most significant change" the New York *Evening Post* says in part:

"This is a concession to colonial pride and self-interest which should go far toward avoiding such heartburnings as were aroused in Canada by the outcome of the Alaskan-boundary dispute, or more recently in Newfoundland over the fisheries question That a Liberal Government, the party of 'Little Englanders' should make so wise and important a contribution to the fortunes of the Empire by reducing the possibilities of strife between the mother country and her colonies, must disturb Conservative complacency in England."

Inasmuch as nearly all the differences between Great Britain and the United States are issues between the United States and Canada or Newfoundland, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, this clause is of peculiar interest. Of the general terms of the treaties the New York *Tribune* says:

"Their terms may be disappointing to those who have indulged visions of unconditional, instantaneous, and universal arbitration, and they should be reassuring to those who have feared the usurpation by some alien tribunal of the essential functions of our own national sovereignty. The majority of temperate thinkers between those extremes will probably regard them as marking an earnest and judicious attempt to systematize and facilitate the arbitration of a certain class of international disputes, which should be commended to sympathetic support, but which frankly recognizes those limitations of arbitral procedure which the truest friends of international peace have not failed to perceive."

DEPARTMENT-STORE CONTROL OF THE PRESS

"WE who know can tell you that the editorial and news policies of nearly all the great journals in this city are dictated entirely by their respective business offices," said District-Attorney Jerome, in an address before the St. George Society of New York City, on Thursday of last week, and he went on to explain specifically what this apparently innocent statement means. It means, according to Mr. Jerome, that purely financial considerations decree whether certain facts shall be suppressed entirely or given sensational prominence. "Why, if you want to learn the real policy of any of these papers," Mr. Jerome is reported to have said, "let me direct you to the manager's office of any or all of three or four big department stores in this city who are the heaviest advertisers." "If I want a paper controlled, where do I go?" And in answer to his own question he named some of the large department stores of the city. It is interesting to note that in their reports of the District-Attorney's speech the papers significantly omit to specify the stores which he mentioned. "It is there," he went on to say, "that newspaper policy is molded; it is that influence which leads the editors to falsify the news, color editorials, suppress items, or 'play up' sensational incidents." As an instance of the latter policy, where no advertising was jeopardized, Mr. Jerome recalled the case of a prominent New York banker who killed himself some months ago after the failure of his business. After his death a newspaper of this city devoted a page to the alleged scandals of his private life. "Did the story of his personal wrongdoings thus blazoned before the world," asked Mr. Jerome, "make it more possible for us to work out our own institutions?" On the other hand, he continued, when a prominent man of this city was shot dead in one of the big department stores, not a paper, in chronicling the event, mentioned where the shooting took place. Again, when one of the largest advertisers of Philadelphia was charged with a crime and committed suicide here, not one Philadelphia paper reported it. However, as Mr. Jerome remarked, "a great and enterprising newspaper in New York, owned by a great and enterprising citizen, sent a special edition to Philadelphia, with the fearful story blazing forth to wreck that home."

Editorially, the New York papers do not devote much space to

Mr. Jerome's charges. *The Times*, which characterizes them as "a bit hysterical," as well as "inaccurate," has this to say on one point:

"Naturally, the advertiser with an argument why this, that, or the other matter of no public importance should be suppressed, is heard, like anybody else, and occasionally his request is granted; but for one instance when he exercises this 'control,' people who are not advertisers do it a dozen times—and it's nothing to be ashamed of, either."

The Evening Post, however, welcomes this "frank protest" against the domination of the newspaper by the counting-room, and at the same time sets Mr. Jerome right on some points of fact. To quote:

"We have repeatedly pointed out this danger—the greatest now menacing the liberty and independence of the press. Too much stress can not be laid upon it, and every frank and honest critic, like Mr. Jerome or the eloquent Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who also dwelt upon this point at Wednesday's banquet of publishers and editors, ought to be welcomed by the fraternity at large. It is a great pity, therefore, when a courageous faultfinder like Mr. Jerome fails wholly to discriminate between newspapers and makes gross blunders as to his facts. For instance, Mr. Jerome asserted that when a 'prominent man' was murdered in a department store not a single newspaper in the city dared give the name of that store. Had he taken the trouble to look for himself, he would have found that not only did *The Evening Post* record the event as having happened at Macy's, but *The Evening World* and *The Evening Sun* as well. *The Mail*, *Globe*, *Telegram*, and *The Evening Journal* did not mention it. *The Evening World* even put the name of the store in its head-lines, and the majority of the morning newspapers gave every fact, *The Tribune* being one of those that fell from grace. Obviously, Mr. Jerome, of whom as a public prosecutor the community has a right to expect exact statements, did injustice to half of the press of the city. His assertion that book-reviews are controlled by the publishers' advertising was another gross exaggeration."

A GOOD WORD FOR OUR RAILROADS

A PREVAILING impression of the kind of partnership which exists between the railroads and the people of the United States is graphically indicated by the accompanying cartoon from *Puck*. *The Wall Street Journal*, however, in a recent editorial, lays emphasis upon some other facts in the railroad situation that are perhaps not less significant. In spite of unwisdom in the attitude of certain managements toward publicity, in spite of the past disposition to sacrifice the public interest to private profit, our railroads, says *The Journal*, "have not really given a bad account of themselves." They are doing, it adds, their full share of the world's transportation work. And altho, as a whole, they represent a capitalization—according to estimates of the Interstate Commerce Commission—of eighteen billion dollars, they are not, as compared with foreign railroads, overcapitalized. To quote further:

"To begin with, for every mile that the rest of the world has put down, we have put another mile down and at a considerably less cost as exprest in capitalization. For instance, the average capitalization of the 220,183 miles of railroad in foreign countries is $108,000 a mile. In the United States the average for 222,340 miles is a little more than $58,000 a mile, taking the totals of Slason Thompson as a basis of comparison.

"With only half of the capitalization, therefore, we operate a little larger mileage than the rest of the world, and the figures show that, even at considerably lower rates, we get larger traffic earnings than all the foreign railroads combined. Moreover, our passengers travel on the average journey more than twice as far, and the average length of haul of freight is twice that of foreign roads.

"As the sober second thought of the American people comes back to its own, it should become clearer that, compared with the rest of the world, the American railroads can not be fairly said to be excessively capitalized, especially after so heavy a shrinkage of values as now applies to this class of American property. Rather, as these figures indicate, they may well be regarded as undercapitalized. . . . As this feeling gains in strength, and the comparison of our railroads with those of foreign countries is pushed to the front, the foreign investor should come to realize that, however much we may criticize our own properties, they still compare well with what the rest of the world is doing, and will be all the more valuable in the long run for having been subject to criticism."

From "Puck," copyrighted 1908. By permission.

THE PARTNERS.

The people remembered that they were at least silent partners in the railroad business by reason of the franchises they had granted and the investments they had made in the railroad properties themselves.—*Attorney-General Hadley on the railroad as a common carrier* —Keppler in *Puck*.

PRESIDENT ELIOT AND THE FOOTBALL FETISH

IT is a significant commentary upon the times, says the Boston *Transcript*, that the observations of the president of Harvard College on athletics should occupy a larger share of public attention than any other topic discust in his annual report. Reiterating his protest against the exaggeration of athletic sports in schools and colleges, Dr. Eliot, as of old, directs the main batteries of his criticism against football, the college sport which, while most popular with spectators and newspapers, is "the least useful of all the games, because a smaller proportional number of students are fit for that sport than for any other." He emphasizes the greater value of "the moderate, generally available, and long available sports," and urges that "every intelligent youth ought to cultivate sports that he knows will serve him until he is old, rather than those he can not keep up after he leaves college."

Those who defend football and similar violent games on the ground that they are important factors in equipping a student's character for the more serious, if less spectacular, struggles of his

postgraduate life will read with misgivings Dr. Eliot's very definite assertion that "neither the bodily nor the mental qualities which characterize football-players are particularly serviceable to young men who have their way to make in the intellectual callings." To quote further on this point:

"Football toughness is not the kind of toughness which is most profitable in after-life. The weight and insensitiveness needed in the football line are not the bodily qualities which best serve the man who must make his living by quick, accurate, and inventive thinking.

"To get accustomed to make one's greatest exertions in the presence of shouting thousands and of the newspaper extra is bad preparation for the struggles of professional men, who must generally do their best work quite alone or in the presence of a few critical observers.

"Even for modern warfare the violent competitive sports afford no appropriate preparation, inasmuch as in real warfare the combatants seldom see each other."

The strong tendency of the highly competitive, violent games, as their critic points out, is "to reduce the proportion of boys and young men who play them and to impede the universal development of wholesome sports accessible to all." To check this tendency he proposes to limit the number of Harvard's intercollegiate athletic contests to "two in each sport during any one session." "It is to be feared that the always-to-be-venerated head of Harvard University rides the hobby of his ideas on athletics a little too hard," remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, which adds that golf appears to be about the only game "which meets all the requirements of Dr. Eliot's idea of a sport suitable for the young because it will be suitable for them when they are older." *The World*—which adds rowing and tennis to the list of eligibles—admits the strength of the case against football, and thinks it "well to have the delusion dispelled that the rush-line is the nursery of greatness." But it adds:

"Football, of course, has ethical uses which forbid its complete abolishment by colleges. Like prize-fights between the crews of battle-ships, it settles beyond debate questions of supremacy which can be settled in no other way. The eleven is a college pretorian guard which must be maintained to uphold alma mater against any charge of mollycoddling. This necessity President Eliot appears to recognize in favoring two intercollegiate contests every season in each branch of sport."

DISPOSING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

PROPHETS of the press have long been trying to guess what channels of activity will absorb President Roosevelt's personal energy after his term expires; but as the Portland *Oregonian* remarks, the problem appears to "stump" them, none of the usual activities of our ex-Presidents seeming exactly congruous in the present case. Mr. Roosevelt is not rich enough, says *The Oregonian*, to follow Washington's example and retire to a princely estate, there to enjoy leisure with dignity. "Much less," it adds, "can one imagine Mr. Roosevelt going into the poultry business like the estimable Mr. Hayes." It is generally admitted that a seat in the Senate would not be altogether comfortable for one who as President has clashed so continually with that body. Yet as the paper already quoted points out, Mr. Roosevelt is inseparably associated in the public mind with the idea of activity, and "we are all determined that he shall have something to do which shall keep his tremendous energy fully employed and which is at the same time grandiose enough to save his Presidential respectability and our pride."

A Chicago paper prints, with plausible detail, a picturesque story to the effect that he will accept the presidency of a great national university to be founded in Washington by Andrew Carnegie with an initial endowment of $25,000,000. More authoritative, apparently, and not at all in conflict with the above rumor, is the report that Mr. Roosevelt will devote a year or more to foreign travel immediately after the expiration of his term. He himself is quoted—altho the quotation is not confirmed—as pointing out that this course would make impossible the charge that he was dictating the policy of his successor in office. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* notes a suggestive parallel in the case of President Grant, who at the end of his second term in 1877 made a tour of the world, and on his return lent himself to a movement in his own behalf for a third nomination for the Presidency, the Administration of President Hayes having intervened.

The Pittsburg *Gazette Times*, referring to the report that during his foreign travel Mr. Roosevelt will indulge his fondness for hunting big game, predicts that, however good the sport provided for him abroad, he "will have fits of lonesomeness for the trail of his old friend the octopus."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE open season for umpires is on.—*San Francisco Call.*

"WHAT has passed in Congress this year?" asks the Springfield *Republican*. Time!—*The Florida Times-Union.*

IT is impossible to imagine anything worse than Haiti without imagining two Haitis.—*Washington Herald.*

IT is alleged that the North Pole is moving. Maybe it is looking for Walter Wellman.—*Florida Times-Union.*

IF Minnesota is infested with smallpox, as the Canadian authorities declare, Evan might have Johnson quarantined.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BERNARD SHAW is being asked whether he is willing to stand for Parliament. He is, and Parliament, we hope, will reciprocate.—*New York Mail.*

AMBASSADOR TOWER says it takes "money for diplomacy." Wives of stingy husbands testify that the reverse is true.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE college professor who is to study lost races should not have left so soon. It will be some time before the Presidential returns are in.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SAN FRANCISCO Japanese have settled their claims for $450. Thus does a great international crisis slide into the street-car accident class.—*New York American.*

"GET the whitewash brush ready," advises a Southern contemporary. Is this a spring house-cleaning tip, or a hint to prepare for the political campaign?—*Washington Post.*

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has prohibited the use of profanity by employees while on duty. We trust Mr. Gompers will not take umbrage at this.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"FOUR years ago to-day, who gave the name of Alton B. Parker serious consideration?" asks the New York *Mail*. Our guess is Alton B. Parker.—*Washington Post.*

MRS. EDDY's declaration in favor of a large navy is explained by one editor on the theory that her followers are at sea.

A SOCIALIST exclaims that titled heads cost Europe more than they are worth. And America, too.—*San Francisco Call.*

BEFORE going to war with Venezuela the United States should have some sort of guaranty that Venezuela will not be left on Uncle Sam's hands to have and to hold.—*Washington Post.*

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes an editorial of sixty-three words on "The British Sense of Humor." This is absolute proof that it is possible to get something out of nothing.—*Baltimore American.*

KAISER WILHELM wants his letters concerning Dr. Hill regarded as not sent. President Roosevelt's messages, without any request on his part, receive about the same attention.—*New York American.*

A BOSTON man who walked along Tremont Street wearing a hat three feet high, ornamented with ribbons and feathers, was promptly arrested. In Boston, it seems, some attention is being paid to women's rights.—*Washington Post.*

FIRST one naval expert tells the Senate Committee that the armor belt is not needed above the water-line and then another one says it isn't needed below. Why not save compromise by not having any belt at all?—*Chicago Post.*

A DELAWARE man will have to pay a fine of $100 and spend three months in jail for selling his vote, altho he didn't get the money after voting as directed. Business still seems to be in an unsettled condition in that State.—*Washington Post.*

IT is proposed to license those who feel that they must carry dynamite. Then whenever a man sees any one trying to blow up his house he can go to the door and demand that the busy one desist unless he can show a license.—*Chicago News.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN

HOT-HEADED Jingoism and radical fanaticism were equally abhorred by the Liberal Prime Minister of England who, according to the English press, has passed away with the regrets of all parties. Mr. Asquith, his successor, is reported to have said in Parliament that there was not a single man in the House that did not regret the absence of "C. B.," as he was almost fondly nicknamed. Those who did not agree with him in politics liked him for his personal character, his geniality and humor. He was not a great orator like Gladstone, or a great statesman like Beaconsfield, we are told. He was not a warlike Imperialist like Palmerston, to whom he has been compared. He hated war, and was counted as a friend even by the Nationalists of Ireland, and was distinctly an agent of conciliation at a very trying transition period in English political life. Such is the tenor of English press comment. Of his qualities as a statesman the London *Times* speaks as follows:

"As a statesman, Sir Henry has shown the saving gifts of common sense and directness of utterance, and an unselfish devotion to his high conception of duty which have gained him a distinguished place in the roll of servants of the Crown and of this nation. As a man, his happy family life, so lately and so sadly brought to a close, his accessibility, his generous gifts of friendship and companionship, and his simple and most winning humor have endeared him to many even beyond the wide circle of his personal acquaintance. Even those who have generally been at variance with his sentiments have always found him a courteous and a generous opponent."

He gave steadiness to the Government of England during an almost delirious period of excitement, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*. To quote:

"Without a leader of this type the country would probably have wasted several years over the process of coming to its senses after the delirious period of Jingo ascendancy. In Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman it found ready a statesman who had never budged from the position of sane patriotism to which it was itself seeking its way back. The sobered nation placed itself eagerly under the care of a guide so splendidly free from the weaknesses for which it was suffering, and so little concerned to recommend himself to its favor by the kind of adulation which had coaxed it even further than its own desire along the unlucky track."

SIR HENRY'S LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

The Conservative London *Standard*, however, while admiring the "personal qualities" of the late Premier, thinks that "under his leadership the party was drifting to ruin"; but "his good humor, his happy way with men," declares the equally Conservative *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, "his—shall we say?—almost parental diplomacy, have prevented extremists of all sorts from coming to blows, and have kept some sort of good-fellowship reigning in a Cabinet which might easily have come to blows." English politics were "in the melting-pot" when he came to power, asserts *The Daily News* (London), and his services "will class him in history, not only among the statesmen who have attained to the office of Prime Minister, but among the Prime Ministers who have earned our enduring gratitude."

A glowing tribute is paid to him by the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) from which we quote the following:

"In the past ten years he has passed through ordeals as fierce as ever fell to the lot of a fighting politician, and has met great and sudden changes of fortune with the same equal mind. The qualities which he has shown in this period are qualities which the English people prize in their statesmen, and it has been made abundantly clear to us all in the last few weeks that he has won his place in the hearts of his countrymen. . . . There should on all hands be generous acknowledgment of his great services to his country."

WOMAN'S FITNESS FOR WAR

WOMEN could be soldiers just as well as men and so merit the suffrage as really as their brothers, lovers, or husbands, maintains Lady Agnes Grove in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). The argument against votes for women, the great plea that has been hurled at the heads of the "Suffragettes" is that "war is the *ultima ratio*," and because this "last argument" can never be practically applied by woman, she must ever remain man's political subordinate. This plea has been made over and over again, adds Lady Grove. To quote her words:

"It has been and is used again and again by statesmen and lawyers, such as Lord James and Mr. Asquith; it was paraded yet again in a leading article in *The Times* as lately as February 29 last, and supported by correspondents to the same newspaper as 'not only the strongest but the one unanswerable argument,' and it has been solemnly advanced as the one conclusive argument by a leading weekly journal, whose standing in the intellectual world is generally acknowledged."

But it is all nonsense, says this somewhat bellicose, or at least pertinacious, advocate of the "Suffragettes." The following is her statement:

"Let us examine this dogmatic assertion that 'war is the *ultima ratio*.' It is accompanied by the glib assumption, which is apparently regarded as an indisputable axiom, that 'nature has deprived women of the right to use that argument against men'! It is the one thing nature has not done. Civilization has, I hope, accomplished this for us, but nature most distinctly has nothing whatever to do with it. Surely the writer has forgotten that there was a time when human beings were in a more 'natural' state than they can be said to be in now, when the male's only form of courtship was a struggle with the lady who had engaged his affections and that the female always successfully resisted a suitor when she had bestowed her preference on a favored rival. The confusion between what is unnatural and what is unusual, against which John Stuart Mill warned controversialists on this subject, is again apparent. 'In the feudal ages,' says Mill, 'war and politics were not thought unnatural to women because not unusual.' How, even now, would 'nature' prevent women at this moment from facing an enemy, from donning a uniform, from marching to the battle-ground?"

She supposes that if a sex war took place in England, certainly an uncivil rather than a civil war, women would show the men how to shoot straight. Thus we read:

"Let us imagine all the available inhabitants of Great Britain drawn up in battle array opposite each other: men on one side and women on the other. Given to women a few generations of training such as soldiers have had in discipline and gunnery and all the

paraphernalia of war, given the same means of acquiring arms, given the generalship of a Joan of Arc, given the numerical preponderance of able-bodied women (a fact that I never shirk, seeing that 'nature' provides the world with a still greater preponderance of male infants), given all these circumstances, I am not at all sure that 'nature' would guarantee all the men invulnerability from the female bullets. It is true that in sporting parlance the betting would be perhaps 2 to 1 *on* the 'favorite,' which, in virtue of its greater familiarity with the battle-field, would probably be the male army. But certainly nature would have nothing to do with preventing such a contingency in the unlikely event of women making up their minds to provoke the arbitration of war to decide their claims."

A HINDU VIEW OF OUR CIVILIZATION

FRANCE is carrying civilization into Morocco at the point of the bayonet, Germany is putting to death thousands of black men in Africa with a view to the "pacification" and Christianization of that continent, and now England's method of civilizing India is put in the same class by Mr. Ameer Ali, a brilliant Hindu who writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). After remarking that "the most important problem of modern times is the future relation of East and West," Mr. Ameer Ali launches out into a fierce arraignment of Western civilization in its most recent development. Thus, in regard to imperialism, he exclaims:

"A few years ago 'Spread-eagleism' was used for mere purposes of ridicule; christened 'Imperialism' it has acquired a holy meaning—it sanctifies crusades against the liberty of weaker States. Not only has the Empire of Great Britain an imperial policy which has enabled it to appropriate vast territories in every part of the globe, but the mighty republics of the United States of America and of France have similar policies of an equally decided character. One would have thought that 'Imperialism' was inconsistent with 'Republicanism,' but here come into play some of those anomalies which make modern civilization, with its mixture of humbug and hypocrisy, such an interesting study."

He soon concentrates all his vituperation on the English in India with their so-called "Western civilization." While the Spaniard conquered the New World in the name of religion, England goes to India with a new catchword. Thus we read:

"To-day other shibboleths have taken the place of older ones; religion has made room for what is called 'Western civilization.' 'The white man's burden' has elbowed out the Gospel, while trade has become more important than 'evangelization.' Altho the missionary, in his efforts to avoid martyrdom, has always at his back ironclads and big guns, the Bible is not forced upon unwilling people with the same fierce proselytizing zeal as a few centuries ago; it is now trade which they are compelled to admit whether they will or not. They are no more converted, they are 'civilized.' Civilization is brought to their doors with beat of drums and clangor of arms, in the shape of trousers and top-hats, drink, disease, infant murder, and prostitution. There was something definite and ennobling in the conception of religion; and tho the adoption of a new faith did not usually bring the converted equality of rights with the converting missionary, soldier, or priest, it promised at least some compensation in the next world.

"The new creed does not hold out any such prospect. They drink and they die, and there is an end of it. But the fat lands remain to reward the labors of the civilized man. In the intensity of conviction in his 'mission,' the follower of the new creed rivals those of the old. The champion of Jehovah restricted salvation to birth in Israel; the champion of 'Western civilization' confines it to a special color. With him it is a primary article of faith that, whatever may be the case in heaven, the kingdom of the earth is for the white skin. And the products of the ghetto and the slum are equally vehement, equally clamorous in the assertion of special claims to civilization, with the privileges which it carries."

England treats her provincials worse than Rome, a pagan country, ever treated even the aliens she had conquered. To quote further:

"We are thus face to face with a peculiar situation which in the struggle for 'grab'—that delightfully simple yet expressive Americanism—we have neither the time nor the wish to study; the incongruity does not strike us as anything out of the common. The pagan Empire of Rome extended to all its subjects the rights of citizenship, and the 'provincial' was as much entitled to the full enjoyment of those privileges as the Roman-born. The Christian Empire of Great Britain can not secure considerate treatment for its 'provincials' in its own colonies. South Africa presents at this moment an extraordinary spectacle of what a mixture of high altruistic pretensions and rank selfishness can produce in the name of civilization. . . . The galley and the scourge have disappeared; the taskmaster still flourishes, and modern ingenuity has armed him with new instruments of punishment. The names are changed, but the substance remains. That this is no exaggeration any fair-minded student of the subject in the Kongo, in parts of South and East Africa, will not hesitate to admit."

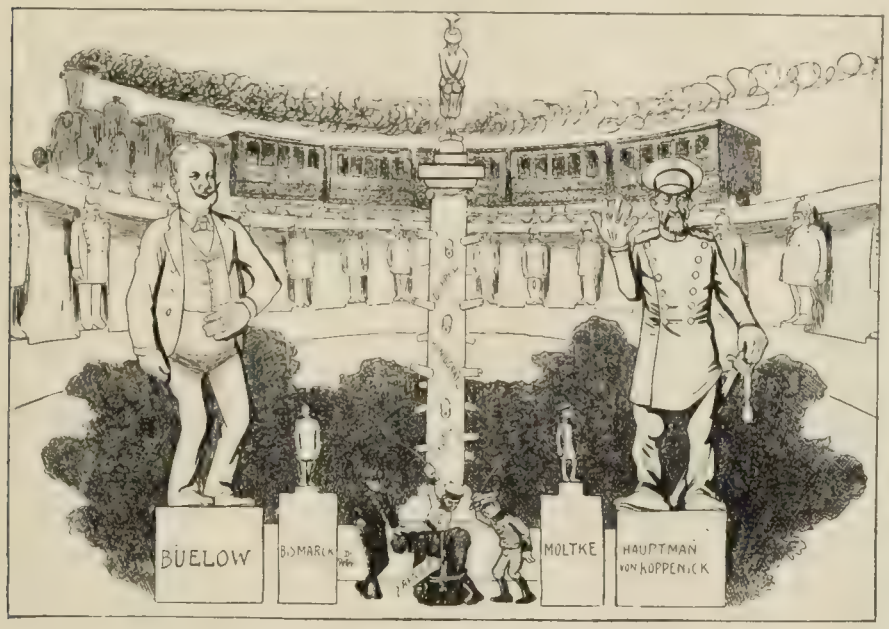
WILLIAM II. -"What excellent Germans those Moroccans make!"
—*Cri de Paris.*

À LA MOROCCO.
"But, officer, I merely did it to pacify the gentleman"
—*Rire* (Paris).

FRENCH SATIRE ON THE "PACIFICATION" OF MOROCCO.

CHILD-SUICIDE IN GERMANY

THE frequency of suicide among the school-children of Berlin is beginning to attract notice in the German press. Inquiries are being made as to whether the teachers or the parents are to blame. How can a child, says the Berlin *Preussische Zeitung*, be driven to despair? The writer mentions a recent case of a pupil



MODERN GERMANY.
Her great men and great conquests.
—*Floh* (Vienna).

who was struck on the head by one of the teachers in the Berlin Realgymnasium and soon afterward took his own life. Yet the *Preussische Zeitung* does not lay the whole blame on the teacher, but remarks:

"The natural tendency of public opinion, as the first impression of such a startling tragedy in which a boy is driven to despair of the world and of himself, is to accuse the school, or some specific teacher, as responsible for the crime. But, after all, teachers are but human and suffer from human infirmities, and while they might easily defend themselves, they can in most cases easily be harshly dealt with in the excitement of the moment. It ought to be understood that the scholars very frequently make a special effort to torment the teacher and to increase as much as possible the troubles of his essentially difficult lot. It may be safely said that no teacher sets out to treat with injustice and systematically to cow the pupils whose best interests he has at heart."

After this vindication of the general run of German public-school teachers, the writer proceeds to discuss the character of the German home as a factor in the happiness of children, and observes:

"When we are shocked at such terrible signs of the times as this suicide of school-children, coming in a time of history when there reigns in our cities such an imperturbable calm, we are tempted to ask whether the home of this child has kept pace with the school. What material does the home furnish for furthering the training which the child is receiving from his instructor? If a man goes profoundly into these questions he will certainly arrive at most deplorable results."

The writer thinks that the children in German homes are neglected sometimes by drunken, oftener by merely thoughtless and selfish parents, and the neglect of religion is also a real hindrance to the happiness of children. While Christianity in Germany occupies a much more favored position than it does in France, it is too often merely nominal and perfunctory as practised in many so-called Christian homes in Berlin; yet nowadays it is essential for character-builidng. Thus he writes:

"We will here merely allude to the palpable calamity that alcoholic parentage is to a child, a calamity which not only brings unrest into the household, but also is likely to corrupt and destroy affection and good morals in children who have probably inherited a type of degeneration. The spectacle of this form of depravity is likely to nullify all the good influences which are received from education. The decay of the religious spirit in many households of Germany professedly Christian is often an obstacle to the child's advance toward moral earnestness and keen sense of duty."

This is aggravated by the German parents' fondness for their pleasure and their want of sympathy with their offspring. In this connection we read:

"How seldom is it that the fever of business life, and the eager pursuit of pleasure on the part of the parents, give them time to concern themselves with the amusement of their children, to do something to lighten their little cares as a reward for their dutiful obedience, which would quicken and lift up their hearts and send them back with cheerfulness to their studies. The affections of children quickly become estranged from those parents who have no time to think and care for them. Quiet and shy natures become unkind and embittered, frivolous and pert natures become reckless and self-willed, going their own way without guidance or care for the consequences. If when the parents do notice their children they do so with threats and rebukes, it is no wonder if pain roused in the young heart crushes out the love of life and drives it to the brink of despair."

The evil consequences of parental neglect are increased by the influence of the reading-matter which is permitted to fall into the hands of German children. As this writer says:

"Nor must we forget that the wholly improper literature which comes under the perusal of neglected German children has upon them the most unwholesome effect. Moral corruption is thus generated in natures inclined to depravity, while the minds of the better disposed are apt to become unsettled and imprudent. These characteristics produce pupils who are a real cross to the teacher."

The spirit of impatience, of unrest, of dissatisfaction, which prevails at present in Germany, has affected even children, says Prof. Alfried Biese, a director of a Berlin school, in his "Pedagogics and Poetry." To quote his words:

"There is perhaps no word which so briefly and so exactly expresses the chief feature of our time as unrest. It is reflected in our current social history. It describes the devil by which our present civilization is possest. It is the Pandora box of all our troubles, which exhibits itself in nervosity, in mental irritability, in the craze for pleasure, in a sense of dissatisfaction, in blasé pessimism and materialism."

The Professor proceeds to quote the German proverb, "What the parents sing the children whistle," and speaking of child-sui-

THE COOK OF THE REICHSTAG.
BÜELOW.—"Here's a dish that will please the master."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

cide he concludes by saying that it is equally the duty of German parents and German teachers to aim at rousing up in children "a stronger will and a sturdier character."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOPE FOR MACEDONIA

MACEDONIA, known as the "cock-pit of the Turk," is a country where Christians fight and kill each other and the Turk eggs them on, watches them, and smiles. Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, remarked in a recent dispatch, after speaking of "outrages committed by Turkish troops and officials," that "the strife between the different nationalities and the outrages committed by armed bands have made life and

ENGLAND'S WHITE BOOK ON MACEDONIA.
Turkey will lose no time in trying to blacken it.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

property in Macedonia more insecure than ever, and have been accompanied by revolting crimes." This state of affairs is encouraged by Hilmi Pasha, the representative of the Sultan in Macedonia, of whom the London *Daily News* says:

"Hilmi Pasha we know. A clever man, an astute diplomatist, an arch-bureaucrat, he has presided now for five years over the comedy of reform. He came with a record as a safe Palace man. He it was who drove the Arabs of the Yemen into revolt by his centralizing policy. In Macedonia he has been the faithful tool of Hamidian policy. He it is who has done the work of inflaming the feud of Greeks and Bulgarians. He it is who has reduced the European officers to nullities. Again and again, even the Austrian and Russian agents have complained of the veiled obstruction which the whole work of reform encountered. Hilmi Pasha was the instrument of that obstruction."

At this present moment the English Foreign Minister and the Russian Foreign Minister. Mr. Isvolsky, are entering upon negotiations which may result in such reforms as will bring to Macedonia peace and fiscal solvency, for the Macedonian budget has an annual deficit of $1,500,000, and the people are crusht with taxation. Yet nothing can be done without consent of the Powers, and Austria, for one, has just formulated a scheme for railroad connection with Salonica. Sir Edward Grey suggests the appointment of a governor who shall be independent of the Porte, the levying of a gendarmerie to keep the peace, and a diminution of the Turkish forces, who do more harm than good, for the tranquillity and comfort of Christian Macedonians and other inhabitants of the country. The main point of Sir Edward's scheme, however, is that the taxes shall be held up and local expenses paid before the tribute to Constantinople or the military expenses are met. The London *Saturday Review* says:

"Every one who knows the situation knows well that the second point most strongly urged by Sir Edward Grey in his reply to the Russian proposals is also urgent, the mischievous retention in Macedonia of a military force vastly in excess of the needs of the province. This may seem paradoxical when the anarchy and disorder prevailing are considered, but the truth is that energetic action on the part of the troops is hardly ever allowed. They impoverish the country, for they live on it while they do nothing to check the mutual massacre of Greeks and Slavs."

The organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), speaks in a fair and kindly tone of the British Minister's proposal, but doubts its exact practicality. "We meet here," remarks this organ, "a new and very moderate British scheme, which may facilitate negotiations between the Powers." It is admitted by this paper that the proposal to diminish the number of Turkish troops "is administrative and not political." To quote the words of this article:

"The English Minister's object is to set in order the Macedonian budget as a necessary condition of carrying on reforms. These reforms are to have the first mortgage on the Macedonian revenues, and Turkish tribute and military expenses only a second mortgage."

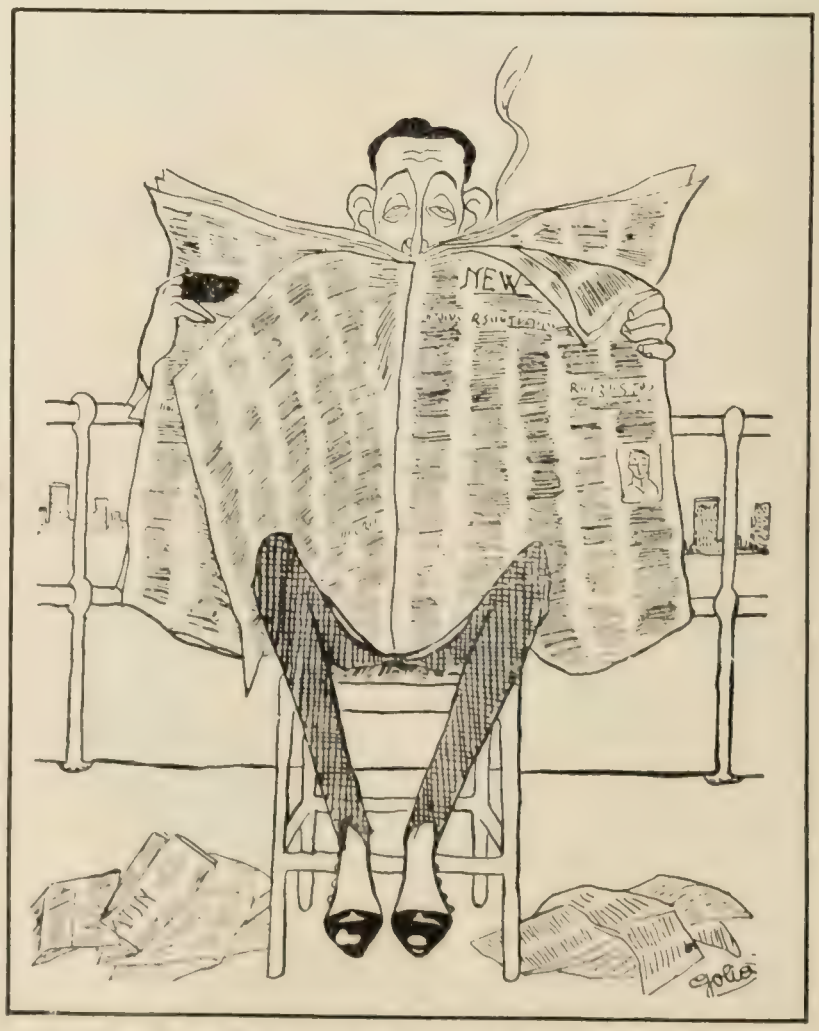
Yet the *Fremdenblatt* somewhat falteringly concludes:

"The Porte, it is true, promised to make good the Macedonian deficit. But the Porte may claim that this promise was made on condition that order had been previously established in the country, and until this is accomplished a sufficient number of troops must be on hand to keep peace and guarantee the completion of reforms. How the Porte can accept a new arrangement of the budget at variance with this view is not told us in the British note."

The Vienna *Zeit*, which expresses widely held views, and in this case probably speaks with authority, declares that England and Russia may just as well be allowed a free hand in the matter and adds:

"For us Austrians there is not much prospect of advantage or peculiar satisfaction in this new turn in Macedonian affairs. But we have learned in course of time to be very modest, and ought to feel grateful if the present negotiations conclude with the avoidance of international friction and the maintenance of peace.

The same semi-indifference to the action of England and Russia is shown by the leading French paper, the *Temps* (Paris), which remarks that recently "the question of Macedonia was discust by a listless chamber" and that "Parliament, if it does not actually ignore Macedonia, takes absolutely no interest in it." "We should therefore avoid putting ourselves forward uselessly in the matter, and above all should run no risk of breaking the accord of the Powers, upon which we count in many ways for support in pursuing our own ends."



DUKE OF ABRUZZI—"My American venture appears to make more noise in the world than the Russo-Japanese war, the Morocco question, and the Peace Conference put together."—*Rire* (Paris).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PHOTOGRAPHY IN YELLOW JOURNALISM

THAT a photograph does not always tell the truth has been many times pointed out. It is particularly subject to faults of exaggeration because, if nothing is introduced into the picture to show its scale, a small object may readily be made to look large by placing it in the near foreground. How this fact may be used by newspaper photographers to convey a wrong impression is told by Claude Albaret in *La Nature* (Paris, March 28). Says this writer:

"In case of a riot the zealous reporter adds a zero to the number of the wounded. . . . When there is a panic in the foreign money-market, he feels humiliated if the figures, as they come over the cable, speak only of ten millions or so. He adds another zero, and considers that he has done only his duty.

"The Americans, who are connoisseurs of 'bluff,' have invented the term 'yellow journalism' for this kind of thing, which flourishes more among them than in our effete Europe. Now as photography has successfully invaded the daily press, the virtuosi of the sensitive plate have felt it incumbent on them not to be left behind. . . . The photographic reporter must find a way to make his lens record the exaggerations required by the new school. We shall presently see that the method has been discovered. . . . . .

"The first attempt—and it was a masterpiece!—took place last winter. One morning in January, the 500,000 readers of a great New York daily read on the first page an accusation against the Street-cleaning Department of the city government. It was charged that . . . snow was allowed to accumulate in huge piles. . . . The article was accompanied by a photograph . . . showing a great mountain of snow—tons of it, apparently. Next day, there was another violent attack, accompanied by a picture of a mountain of paving-stones 'almost as high as the house' in a street under repair. . . . People who went to the spot to observe it, however, saw no 'mountain,' only a pile of blocks such as are always seen in a street where a pavement is being relaid—perhaps as high as the top of the hydrants. And the public concluded that the municipality, seized with tardy remorse or moved by the journalistic campaign, had hastily removed the mountain, whose published photograph remained as an imperishable record for future generations.

"The city fathers determined to fight the devil with fire. At their request one of the best photographic firms in New York took pictures of the famous snow mountain and of that composed of paving-stones. . . . A rival journal then published side by side the real and the false photographs, and the solution of the enigma was apparent; the yellow photographic reporter had enormously exaggerated the objects in his foreground, in comparison with the distant perspective.

A GROTTO, AND THE CRACK FROM WHICH ITS PICTURE WAS MADE.

SNOW MOUNTAIN AS THE REPORTER SAW IT; AND THE REALITY.

"This lesson, however, passed unheeded. Several days later an account appeared in the same paper of some Adirondack tourists who had been lost in a cave. With it was a photograph of the entrance to the cavern. This photograph was also investigated, with the result that the original was discovered to be a crack about three-fourths of an inch wide, in a wall not far from the photographer's house!

"Beware of American photographers!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT POWER IN LIGHT MOTORS

THE earliest marine engines weighed about 1,000 pounds per horse-power; the latest motors for dirigible balloons weigh only about 3 pounds per horse-power. This enormous reduction in weight, which has been such a feature of modern motors, as seen in the automobile and still more in aeronautics, has had interesting effects on all of their applications. This is cited by a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, April) as an important example of the manner in which the development of one department of engineering is dependent upon another. He says:

"The early steam-engines operated at low pressures and with slow speeds, and hence the size and weight were very great for the power developed. The engines of the *Powhatan*, one of the early steamships of the United States Navy, weighed 508 tons, including all the machinery, and as they developed only 1,172 horse-power, the weight was nearly 1,000 pounds per horse-power. As pressures and speeds increased, the weight per horse-power was reduced, and in some of the higher-powered torpedo-boats it has been reduced to nearly 50 pounds per horse-power.

"When Daimler undertook to improve the internal-combustion engine so that it could be employed to propel motor vehicles, he realized that the essential thing was to increase the rotative speed,

since by this means the power could be increased without material increase in weight. He therefore abandoned the flame ignition, then used at the Deutz Works in the Otto engine, and used the hot tube, afterward substituting for this the electric spark, which had been used in the early Lenoir engines. The result was the modern automobile, since it was only the motor of light weight which was lacking.

"The further development of the combustion motor, as regards weight, has been the result of persistent effort directed toward the perfection of details, including the use of materials of the highest grade and the closest attention to the disposition of material in the lines of the stresses, with the elimination of all unnecessary weight. This has resulted in the production of motors which bring the solution of the problem of mechanical flight within measurable approach.

"The electric motor, with primary battery, used by Renard in his important experiments with dirigible balloons, weighed something more than 40 pounds per horse-power, and hence the power which he could carry in that manner was very limited. The earlier engines used by M. Santos-Dumont in his experiments with dirigibles were only about one-fourth of this weight, and in response to the demand for still lighter machines, the weight of gasoline motors has been brought down to 2 kilograms, and even to 1.5 kilograms, or a little more than 3 pounds per horse-power.

"This last result has been attained by M. Esnault-Pelterie, who has worked upon the idea that, by the use of a number of cylinders so arranged as to render the turning effect upon the shaft as uniform as possible, the shocks which the members of the machine have to resist may be minimized, and the cross-section and weight correspondingly diminished. A seven-cylinder motor of this type, developing 35 actual horse-power, weighs 52 kilograms, ready for operation, including carbureter, and with the propeller and its shaft completing the propelling machinery of a flying-machine, the total weight is but 60 kilograms, or 1.72 kilograms per horse-power, or 3.78 pounds.

"With such machines available, the problem of the aeroplane becomes materially simplified, and it is not impossible that the use of sustaining screws may become practicable."

WHAT MAKES THE HEART BEAT?—To what direct cause is due the rhythmic contraction of the heart? Is it controlled by its nervous elements, as are most other bodily movements? Or is it dependent on contraction of the muscles, not actuated by the nerves? Each of these theories has its advocates, we are told by a writer in the Charlotte *Medical Journal* (Charlotte, N. C., March). Both theories regard the heart-beat as automatic, and not controlled in any way by the central nervous system; they differ only in assigning the control, one to the nerve-elements and the other to the muscle-elements, of the heart itself. Says the writer:

"These are the so-called neurogenic and myogenic theories, implying that the origin of the impulse lies in the nervous and muscular elements respectively. The writer thinks that the complete myogenic [muscular] theory has the more weighty evidence in its favor and should be accepted until stronger arguments are brought against it. It is not incompatible with any of the known phenomena of the heart-beat, while it affords the best explanation of many of them. It is certain that the muscle fibers possess the powers of contractility, excitability, conductivity, and tonicity, and it is probable that these are exercised during the normal beat of the heart without the intervention of the nervous tissue. It is also certain that all the muscle fibers are not capable of building up a stimulus for themselves, but there is evidence to show that certain fibers of peculiar structure possess this property. While certain facts seem to find their readiest explanation in the neurogenic theory, especially the response of the quiescent heart to the stimulation of the accelerator nerve, there are others pointing as strongly to the hypothesis that the heart-beat is purely muscular. This conception does not preclude the possibility of the beat being influenced by outside nervous impulses. This would give a sufficient explanation of the large nerve supply of the heart. Attributing the rhythmic power of contraction to the muscle is, of course, only a very partial explanation of the cardiac beat, the cause of which lies deeper in physico-chemical changes in the cells."

POISONS USED IN FARMING

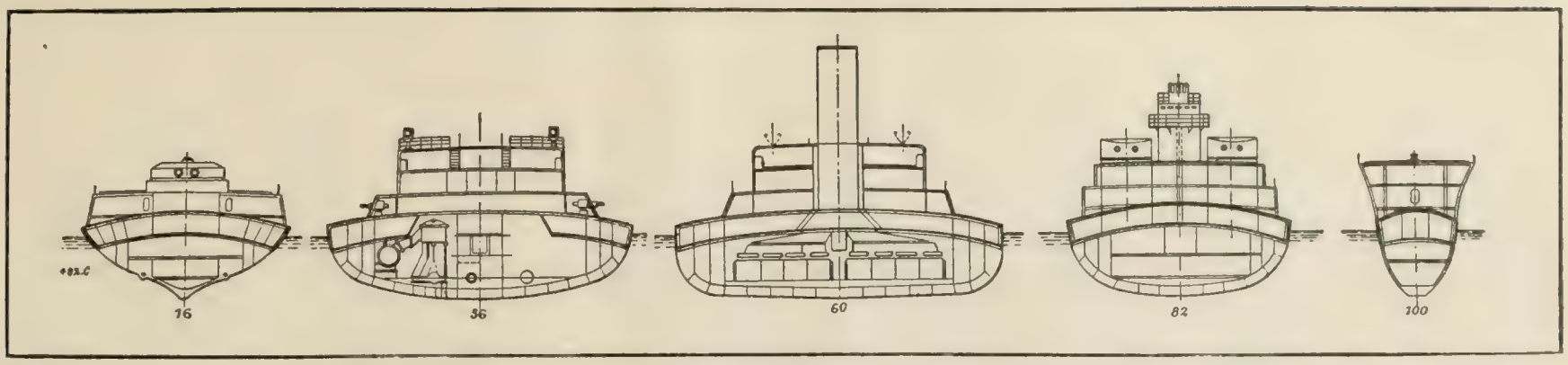
AGRICULTURE is essentially a selective process; the farmer desires to raise only one kind of plant, out of all those that might grow on a given piece of land, and to eliminate all others. This must be done, in the case of those that spring up spontaneously, by removing or killing them. The former process was once the only one, but methods of killing by poisonous chemicals are gaining ground. These were first introduced in cases where there was no other way of getting rid of the objectionable growths—for instance, where they were microscopic fungi like the "mildew" of grapes—but now poisons are beginning to be used to get rid of large weeds. The difficulty is in selecting a poison that will kill the weeds, and not the crop. This has been done in some instances; and in others Henri Rousset, writing in *La Nature* (Paris, March 28) suggests that we should try to breed varieties of food plants specially resistant to such weed-poisons as we desire to employ. Says Mr. Rousset:

"Farming is becoming more and more a scientific industry: new factors of all kinds have been changing it profoundly. These fall under three heads: (1) modifications of method, an intelligent succession of crops, with the use of proper fertilizers, enabling the soil to yield three or four times as much as formerly; (2) modifications of means, expensive and difficult operations being made simpler every year by the use of machinery; and (3) profound modification of the living plant, . . . cultivated species having almost lost resemblance to the wild ancestral stock. We have now hundreds of varieties of wheat, and it is not known precisely from what plant they are derived; the modern forage beet weighs a hundred times more than the common beet of the Mediterranean coast. Thus, to increase and develop qualities fitted to particular climates or uses, a large number of different means must be intelligently and persistently employed. We wish to collect here some facts relative to the use of poisonous chemical products to improve certain plants by destroying their parasites."

Experimentation along this line, we are told, has been made largely with the lower organisms, because of their plasticity and rapid growth. It has been found, for instance, that the growth of a microscopic plant, the aspergillus, is completely stopt by placing it in a silver vessel; and yet chemical analysis is powerless to reveal the trace of dissolved metal that must have produced the effect. Similar phenomena are observed with seeds which often refuse to germinate when planted in a copper vessel. The use of salts of copper, lime, and iron to kill "mildew" and "black-rot" on grape-vines is a result of this discovery. In medicine many poisons are used as antiseptics because they are fatal to the microscopic vegetable germs of disease. Poisons are used also to kill the higher vegetable organisms in certain cases. We read:

"In tropical regions, the care of railway lines, which has been made difficult by the exuberant vegetation, has been recently made easier by the use of arsenic. Mr. John A. Harman reports that the authorities of the railway from Guayaquil to Quito, after conclusive experiments, have decided to sprinkle its right-of-way with equal volumes of aqueous solutions of nitrate of soda (17 per cent.) and arsenious acid (20 per cent.). The chemicals may be pulverized together or mixt at the moment of use. A specially made car waters a space 10 meters [33 feet] wide at a speed of 5 kilometers [3 miles] an hour. . . . The operation must be repeated every three to six months. It is less costly than cutting and much more effective, the first application killing the vegetation and the succeeding ones preventing it from springing up again.

"We frequently use in agriculture solutions of copper sulfate [blue vitriol] (5 per cent.) or still better of iron sulfate [copperas] (15 per cent.) to destroy weeds in grain-fields. A single sprinkling kills them even when they are more numerous than the cultivated plant itself, and the latter does not suffer from the treatment. It is easily seen how economical, simple, and elegant such a method is, in contrast with plowing or weeding, even if they were mechanically possible, which is not always the case. This is an example of the use of 'relative toxicity' with the higher plant organisms. We are approaching here to the selective action of fluorids on different varieties of yeast [in brewing]. Altho hitherto applied only



CROSS-SECTIONS OF THE SHIP THAT WILL NOT TURN TURTLE.

to these lower organisms, the method is of more general value. It is logical and in the natural order of things. . . . I believe that it would now be the proper thing to seek the solution of the similar problem [with higher forms of plant life] which, tho evidently much more complex and difficult, offers the same possibilities of success.

"May we not be able, by a new application of the same idea, to accustom, for example, an industrial species of beet to certain poisons that will destroy all the weeds likely to injure it? The experiment would be an interesting one to try."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

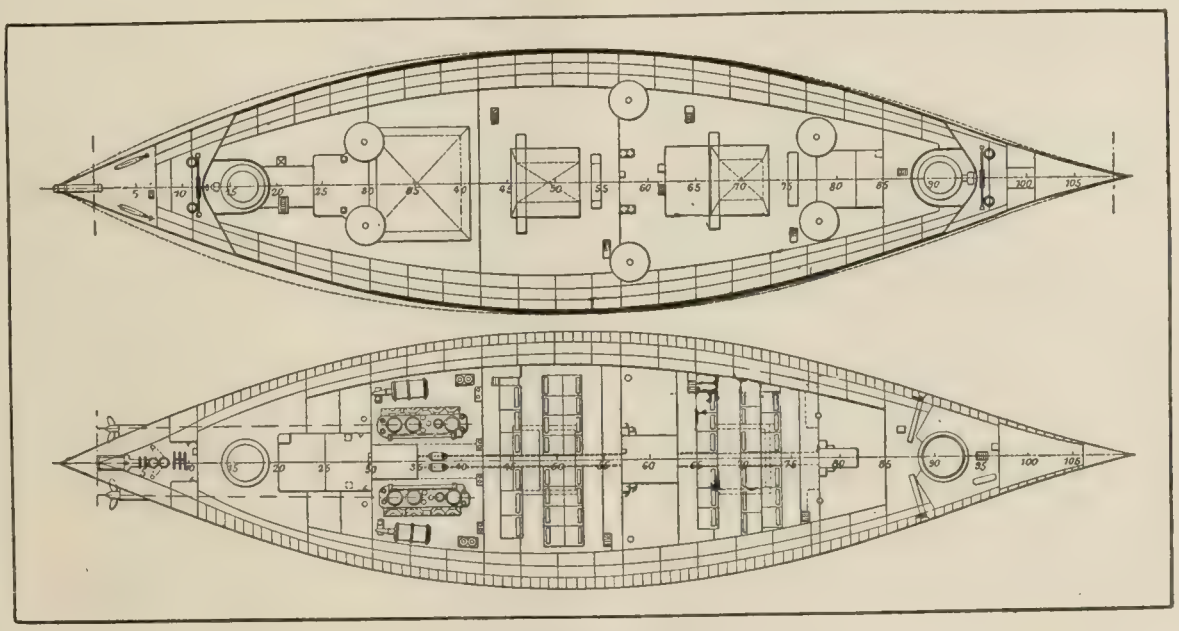
SHIPS THAT WILL NOT UPSET OR SINK

BELIEVING that the chief danger to a modern battle-ship in action is that of "turning turtle" after partially filling from a great hole torn in her side or bottom by a torpedo, Gen. E. E. Goulaeff proposed in 1896 to build much broader war-ships with several wide "corridor" compartments around the sides—practically consisting of three or more concentric hulls—a sort of "nest" of ships. In a recent paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects in London, and printed in *Engineering* (London, April 10) General Goulaeff gives details of his plans, and answers various objections. In the discussion that followed much interest was exprest in the somewhat novel scheme and there was a general desire to see experimental vessels built on the proposed plans. Said the General:

"It is only since the terrible loss of H.M.S. *Victoria* by capsizing (a disaster repeated in several cases during the late Russo-Japanese naval war) that it has at last been recognized that, as soon as a ship of the present ordinary form, proportions, and system of construction receives a blow either by ram, torpedo, shot, or collision, perforating the under-water part of the hull and causing more or less serious injuries, the vessel immediately heels dangerously over and loses her stability. Indeed, owing to the fact that such under-water openings seldom occur exactly in the middle of her length, but mostly at some distance forward or aft, the vessel nearly always rapidly acquires, at the same time, a considerable longitudinal trim, and gets deprest either by the bow or stern, immersing part of her upper structures; that at once jeopardizes her longitudinal stability also, since the useful portion of the area of the load water-line is seriously and very quickly diminished by the inrush of water. By these means the vessel gradually and very rapidly loses whatever stability she might have had originally, and finally upsets or capsizes so rapidly that there are cases recorded in which the actual time of capsizing amounted to less than two minutes. The helpless condition to which many modern war-ships of various nationalities might be reduced has been actually proved by calculation and model experiments both in Russia and America; while, in the recent war with Japan, some ironclads of the *Borodino* class were seen floating after the battle of Tsushima bottom upward, looking like the backs of some huge species of fish. . . . . .

"Until the present time the most powerful weapon against which we have specially to protect our ships is the torpedo, fired either from torpedo craft or, still worse, from the invisible submarine boats. Moreover, these torpedoes are being continually improved in speed, dirigibility, and weight of bursting charges, and these latter are also being rapidly improved as regards their destructive effect per unit of weight. The external net-defenses, so much thought of formerly, can not, since the *Belleisle* trials, be considered effectively to answer their purpose any longer, as they were partly burnt and melted by shell fire during these trials. They possess, besides, many disadvantages, as they are cumbersome, difficult, and slow to put in place, and they lessen the speed of the vessel when moving. Being entirely in sight of the enemy, they are liable to be soon destroyed by the fire of comparatively light guns. In the proposed system of construction, comprizing, as will be seen from the description, some modification of the form and proportions of vessels, I have endeavored, on the contrary, to protect the ship against this weapon by the internal system of construction of the hull.

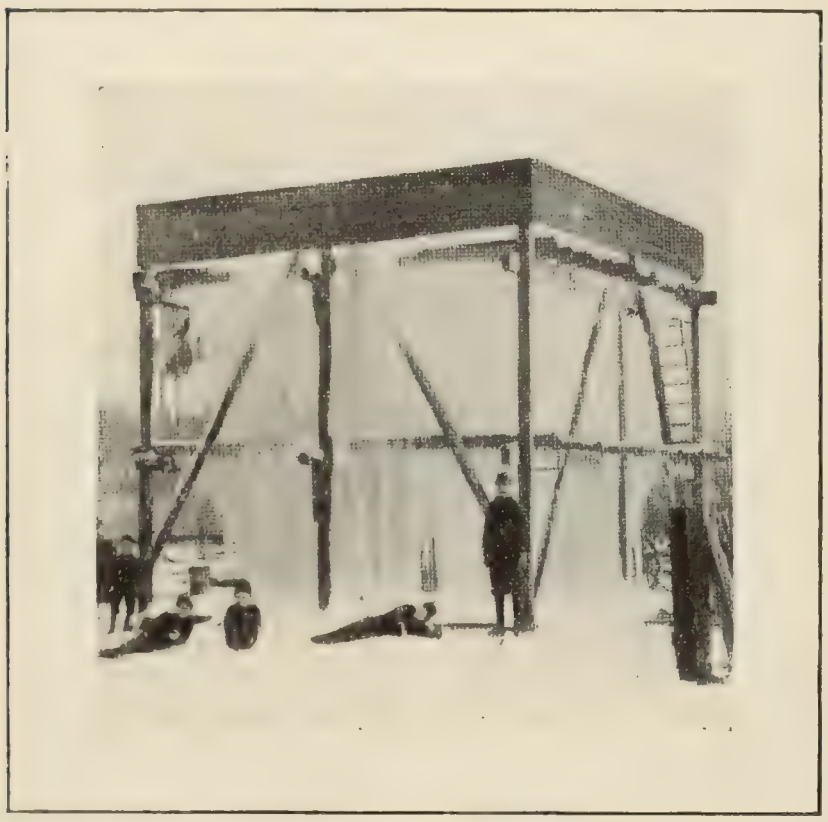
"I have attained this purpose by making vessels much broader than they have been or are at present, leaving their length the same, or making them even somewhat longer. . . . This form and system of construction provides treble broad longitudinal cellular side corridors, which are rendered possible by the increased breadth of the vessel, and are intended to reduce to a minimum the quantity of water that may enter the ship through injuries or openings made in her under-water skin. . . . The increase of breadth is made at the expense of the draft of water, so much so that the ratio amounts to about 4:5, instead of 2 to 3, as in vessels of ordinary form and proportions. . . . In the wide treble side there are safety longitudinal corridors, surrounding nearly the whole length of the vessel, and I propose to have, as far as practicable, no water-tight or other kind of doors, but only the smallest possible, permanently closed boiler manholes, for the purpose of giving access to the cellular compartments from the top. . . . The introduction of the double bottom and double sides, in the early sixties, was due to the remarkable genius of the late Sir Edward Reed, and this innovation was undoubtedly of the greatest importance at that time, when the torpedo had scarcely come into general use. Nowadays, when the conditions of naval warfare have changed so much, and when the injuries that can be produced by a single torpedo are so terrible, some more efficient means must be found to



THE CONCENTRIC HULLS.

protect ships from this most powerful weapon. The radius of action of the modern torpedo, inside a vessel, counting from the outer skin inward, being about 18 feet, I propose to make the width of the cellular side corridors about 18 feet—that is, 6 feet for each corridor. Thanks to this, all the internal vital parts of the ship, especially those liable to explosion, such as steam-boilers, magazines, shot and shell-rooms, and torpedo-storerooms, etc., are removed from the outer skin for a distance of about 18 feet inward on each side toward the center of the vessel, thus very efficiently securing their greater safety from any outside explosion, or any other mode of attack. In larger ships I would suggest having this distance increased to about 20 feet."

The old objection that a vessel of such great beam would be slow is met by the citation of recent experiments indicating that at high speeds the horse-power necessary to drive such a boat is really less than for one of the ordinary type, owing to the lessened draft. This smaller draft is in itself an advantage, and to aim at it is a much more sensible step, the writer thinks, than to spend



THE ICICLE FACTORY.

millions in dredging our rivers and harbors. The broad-beam vessel would be, as already stated, practically unsinkable and uncapsizable, and would of course have greatly increased internal capacity. Tho stable, she would roll somewhat more in a heavy sea; but her rolling would be regular and not jerky. A serious objection would be the lack of dock accommodation, but General Goulaeff asserts that he has had offers to build an armorclad of his type, together with a floating dock large enough to hold her, for the cost of a vessel of the same tonnage of the accepted type.

MANUFACTURING ICICLES—The above photograph, reproduced from *Nature* (London, April 2) shows a method in use in South Germany for producing ice from pure water in winter. The photograph was taken last January in Balingen (Württemberg). Says the paper just named:

"The illustration shows a large wooden framework in two stories, 6 meters [20 feet] square and 6 meters high. Each story is covered with a floor of eighteen parallel beams, in the center of which a tube, encased in wood, rises beyond the upper floor. This tube is connected with the water-main, and the water issues through a revolving disk, which sends a moving spray on the beams. As the water drops from the beams icicles are formed, which reach the middle floor and finally the ground. The volume of water is regulated according to the temperature of the air, which may vary between [illegible] C. and [illegible] C. [27° F. and [illegible] F.]. During low temperature 20 cubic meters of ice may be formed in one night. As the ice retains the shape of isolated columns, it is easily broken up and removed. The ice is then stored for use in summer."

ANATOMY OF THE STARS

THE present state of geologic science, according to Professor Suess, the eminent Austrian geologist, resembles that of anatomy when the human body was studied by itself, without comparing its structure with that of other living creatures. In like manner we have been studying the geologic structure of our planet without comparing it carefully with that of other heavenly bodies. Comparative geology is likely to prove quite as fruitful as comparative anatomy or physiology. Professor Suess has recently contributed a suggestive paper on peculiarities in the structure of some of the heavenly bodies to the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, in which he uses a nomenclature made up, in quite an original way, from combinations of chemical symbols. Thus he recognizes three main types of rocks, those containing silicon (Si) and magnesium (Mg), which he calls "sima" or "simic rocks," those characterized by nickel and iron (Ni, Fe), which he names "nife" or "nific rocks," and those of silicon and aluminum (Si, Al) which he calls "sal" or "salic rocks." For "simic rocks" containing chromium and iron he uses the term "crofesima." We quote from a notice of Professor Suess's paper in *Nature* (London, March 26). Says this paper:

"For the purpose of comparative study it is essential that the earth should be regarded as a whole, and when this is done it becomes fairly obvious that acid rocks and their derivatives, which form so large a portion of the visible surface, are far less important as constituents of the globe than might at first sight be supposed. We see but little of those heavy substances to which the earth owes its high density, and which appear to be more closely associated with the basic than with the acid rocks. . . . . .

"The most important occurrences of platinum are in the crofesimic rocks, which also contain almost always traces of nickel. These rocks are of deep-seated origin, and it is a significant fact that they frequently occur as intrusions along planes of movement in the younger mountain chains, such as the Alps."

In 1901 Professor Suess directed attention to the fact that the metals associated with the basic rocks are not only distinct from those which often accompany the acid rocks of the earth's surface, but that they agree closely with those which stand revealed as prominent in the solar spectrum and in that of certain bright stars. Sir Norman Lockyer, after special research, stated his agreement with this view, and in his present paper Professor Suess points out that if the composition of the earth be considered quantitatively it would, if subjected to the necessary physical conditions, probably yield a sun in which the basic group of metals would spectroscopically dominate over the acid group. To quote further:

"In considering the distribution of metals of the basic, or, as he now expresses himself, of the simic group, the author directs attention to the local predominance in terrestrial occurrences of certain metals, *e.g.*, titanium, over nickel and *vice versa*. Similarly, if [the star] Gamma Cygni be compared with Alpha Cygni, titanium, strontium, and scandium, will be seen to be more important, and iron, chromium, and magnesium less important in the former than in the latter.

"The special importance of titanium in sun-spots is compared with the predominance of this metal (ilmenite) over nickel in the contents of the diamond-pipes of South Africa, which are regarded as the most striking terrestrial examples of gaseous eruptions.

"In the concluding part of the paper the author briefly reviews the theories as to the origin of meteorites, and favors the view that they, together with the planetoids, represent the fragments of an anonymous planet which formerly occupied a position between Mars and Jupiter. 'The center of this planet,' he says, 'consisted of nife like that of Agram or Elbogen. Toward the exterior the proportion of magnesium increased, and a transition from nife to sima took place, as is probably the case with the earth, altho the supposition can not be verified by observation. A salic outer crust was absent unless it be represented by the perfectly molten tektites.'"

SOMETHING ABOUT VARNISH

SIXTY years ago, when there were few shops, says George Preston Brown, writing in *The Bookkeeper* (Detroit, April), the varnish manufacturer traveled from town to town with horse and wagon, a big copper kettle and a supply of gum. The customer was relied upon to furnish oil and turpentine. A fire was kindled on the premises, the copper kettle set up over it, and the "cooking" done in the open air. Few had use for varnish in those days except the carriage-makers, and they were satisfied because there was no better product to be had this side of England. Things are done differently and on a larger scale to-day. In the first place, the writer tells us, modern varnish is not an unvarying commonplace article. There are many kinds, and altho their effects may not be distinguishable at first, time and wear will reveal the difference. He writes:

"You may see your face reflected in the beautiful oak paneling of your library to-day, but not next year, and possibly not next week. After all, a shining, or reflecting, surface is not the real test of a varnish. The finest house and furniture varnishing, compared with piano work, is dull. The gloss is rubbed off. The rubbing is carried to the extent of smoothness, but not to the extent of high polish. . . . . .

"The principal ingredient of varnish is a gum allied to the resin which exudes from pine-trees. It is known specifically as copal and differs from the common resins in having become fossilized. It is not scraped from trees, but is dug out of the ground. It was formed in trees and the earth received it because there was once no use for it by man. In the course of nature's evolutions many thousands of years ago it crystallized, or fossilized, and is now found in solid masses at varying depths below the surface of the earth. The substance varies in color from a creamy white to a deep brown and is often as clear as a crystal, but brittle and rather easily crusht. . . . . .

"The best copal comes from New Zealand, and it is this product that is used principally by the Murphy Works. It is shipped to them direct from Auckland in 200-pound cases. After sorting as to color and size it is melted. This is done in copper kettles which hold about 150 gallons and over a coke fire. It requires 700 to 800 degrees of heat to reduce the mass to a liquid or viscid state, and at the proper stage linseed oil is added. This mixture is 'cooked' for a considerable time at a temperature of 500° to 600°. As with the breadmaker, this lasts until the cook says 'enough.' Perhaps one of the secrets of the manufacture lies here.

"After the 'cooking' the mixture is pumped through pipes to mixing-tanks and turpentine is added. The purpose of this ingredient is that of thinning and drying; the oil fills the pores of the material to which the varnish is applied and protects it against the deteriorating effects of air and water. The next receptacle is the receiving-tank, in which the varnish is cured very much as wine is. The ripe product is finally pumped to the storage-tanks, where it remains until sold. As wine improves with age, so does varnish, except that there is a limit in time for certain kinds. At a certain stage it begins to lose its quality, and wise is the manufacturer who knows when it is at its best."

The original use of varnish, Mr. Brown goes on to say, was to create a bright and shining surface. Shakespeare evidently thought it had no other use when he said:

> "Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,
> And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy."

A more practical purpose nowadays, however, is that of preservation. It is applied to wood to prevent decay and to metals to save them from oxidation. Says Mr. Brown:

"Open your eyes on any product of manufacture, anywhere and at any time, and the first thing they are likely to see will be varnish. It is on your farm-wagon and your piano, on the books you read and the iron pipes which carry waste from your house to the sewer. Fruit-cans are dipt in it and maps are varnished to keep them clean. The most common use is on wood, where the beautifying and preservative qualities are combined. The use of natural woods for furniture and decorative purposes is made possible by varnish. The exquisite graining of oak and maple, which no art of man can reproduce, would soon disappear through decay if varnish did not shut out the always consuming oxygen.

"Furthermore, one kind of wood requires a quality of varnish which another does not, just as that for iron and wood differ. This is why there must be so many varieties of this beautifier and preserver. It also explains why the varnish manufacturer who produces a good article must have an intimate knowledge of woods and metals."

HOW TO USE THE TOOTH-BRUSH

THAT most people do not keep their teeth sufficiently clean is the opinion of *The Dental Review*, as exprest in an article abstracted by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, April). This, the writer says, is because modern prepared food does not require much chewing, and the teeth and gums, lacking this functional use, need something to take its place, in order to maintain a normal condition in the mouth. He goes on:

"If the surfaces of the teeth were constantly wiped clean by the friction of food in mastication, and the gums stimulated to normal function by usage, there would be less dental caries, and fewer diseases of the pericemental membrane and gums. But lacking this, there arises the necessity for supplying this friction by the tooth-brush. Of the utility of this process there can be no doubt, provided, always, that the brush is used judiciously; but, unfortunately, like many another worthy thing, it is frequently abused. Much injury is often done the gum tissue by too vigorous cross brushing—the bristles forcing the thin gum away from the teeth, and leaving the surface exposed at the junction of the enamel and cementum.

"The gums and teeth will stand a great deal of friction, and be benefited by it if it is exerted in the right way, and it should be the duty of the dentist so to instruct his patient that the brush may be used judiciously. Merely to insist on the patient brushing the teeth thoroughly, and emphasize this fact at every sitting, is to take the chance of doing more harm than good by inducing the patient to cross-saw the teeth more and more, with the disastrous results already indicated.

"Nor will it do to tell the patient to 'brush the teeth up and down,' as is so often done. This is as likely to work injury as the cross brushing, by forcing the gums away from the upper teeth on the upward stroke of the brush, and from the lower teeth on the downward stroke. In fact, it is quite an art to brush the teeth properly. The brush should be made to rotate against the surfaces of the teeth, coming in contact with the gums and teeth of the upper jaw only on the downward stroke, and *vice versa*. There should, of course, be some cross brushing against certain surfaces and positions in the mouth, where the rotary method can not well be employed, but the patient's attention should be especially directed to the danger of injury to the gums by too much cross brushing at the point where the free margin of the gum covers the tooth. This evil is growing rapidly among those who are ultra particular regarding the care of the teeth, and it requires constant observation and supervision on the part of the dentist to check it. The practise of dentistry is one continuous campaign of supervision and education, and apparently when one evil is corrected another one crops up to take its place. Some individuals to-day are doing more harm than good with the tooth-brush, but this is no argument against the judicious use of the brush."

"IT is important for parents of morbidly sensitive and overscrupulous children, with acute likes and dislikes, to discourage the tendency of the child to become more and more peculiar," says Dr. Geo. Lincoln Walton in *Lippincott's* (March). "Sensitive children are inclined to worry because they think others do not care for them or want them round. If such children can be led to take a bird's-eye view of themselves, they may be made to realize that others crave their society according as they are helpful, entertaining, sympathetic, or tactful, because they instil courage and give comfort. They should be urged, therefore, to cultivate these qualities instead of wasting their energy in tears and recriminations; and they should be encouraged to practise such of these traits as they can master instead of becoming moody in society, or withdrawing to brood in solitude, either of which errors may result in producing on the part of others a genuine dislike. In other words, teach them to avoid enforcing too far their *ego* on themselves or their environment."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NEW RANK FOR OLD RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS

THREE of the oldest conceptions of moral truth—personal worth, justice, and inquiry—are taking a new place in the economy of religious truth, says Prof. James Hayden Tufts, of the University of Chicago; and the preacher who wishes to present religious truth as something vital must by his recognition of those moral truths make it mean something for those fields where formerly it was merely an onlooker. In times past these conceptions were viewed merely as corollaries for other supposedly more fundamental conceptions of sovereignty and kinship, we are told by the writer, in *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago). Now their greatest value to the preacher will be in using them as central conceptions for defining religious ideas. Of the first conception, that of personal worth, he writes:

"We are told that this has ever been one of the key-notes of Christianity. Puritanism proclaimed the equality of all before the Almighty, Wesleyanism emphasized the worth given the soul by Christ's sacrifice. The last century, and perhaps especially Unitarianism and transcendentalism, emphasized the worth given man by his divine sonship and his spiritual capacities. These made worth a corollary.

"The present danger to personal life is not in organizations of church or monarchy; nor is it, as it appeared to more recent generations, in the abasement of man before God, or in the seeming triviality of man as part of the physical universe. Personal worth is now threatened rather by the collective economic organization, and by the machine process. These, like the political organization, have been brought about as a necessary instrument toward human progress. But just as political organization has often been a tyranny when first effected, and has threatened to crush out freedom and religion, so our collective and machine process has thus far had perhaps as much moral and religious loss as gain. We need not repeat how corporate organization loosens individual responsibility, and submerges the individual in some group.

"We know, if our eyes are open, how the machine process may lend itself to using up men, women, and even children, in order that more goods may be produced. And the peculiar feature of this collectivism is that no individual can effect much alone. The individual merchant, employer, labor-unionist, is forced to act about as others do, or go under. What is needed then is general and united effort.

"Just as political organization, once largely selfish, has been converted to be, on the whole, a democratic institution, serving the common man, and making possible a far freer, nobler life, so we may hope that the collective methods of industry and business will be controlled by man in the interest of the moral and spiritual life, instead of dominating him for material ends. And just as the political triumph of democracy was won largely under the religious conceptions of divine sovereignty, God-given rights, and human equality before God, so it is at least possible that the reassertion in a new setting of the worth of man in comparison with what he produces or possesses may be a powerful factor in the democratizing of our economic process."

Justice, the second conception to be reshaped, has hitherto been "invoked to obtain protection of person or property against force or fraud." But men who believe that we need a larger social justice, says the writer, do not necessarily hold that present inequities are due to either force or fraud. On the other hand—

"Generally speaking, the inequities are due to the system for which we are all in a measure responsible, and to practises which are simply the carrying-over of the methods—and even the virtues—of one age into the changed conditions of another. When individuals tilled their own soil, or produced articles by their own unaided labor—relatively speaking—it was possible to say who owned the products. Justice could then mean protection to person and property. But now our production is by a gigantic pool.

"Capitalist, laborer, farmer, statesman, physician, teacher, judge, minister, are all cooperating, and who can say how much of the product 'belongs' to any one? 'Supply and demand' is theoretically our method for division. But practically we know that this is often interfered with by legislation for special interests, and by combinations for the benefit of certain groups. The ethical point is that we are coming to be no longer satisfied to adjust our conceptions of justice to fit the workings of a supposed economic law, or of an economic law manipulated for a class. We are determined rather *to take advantage of our knowledge of economic laws in order to secure greater justice.* Knowledge of gravitation does not mean that we must all fall down and stay there. The principle of justice is based on the worth of every person, of every member of society."

Inquiry, the third of these categories, has changed from what it meant in the past—"a polemic against dogma or a destructive criticism of the received"—into "a positive method of analysis and construction in the service of human development and social progress." We read further:

"Most men of science to-day are glimpsing the possibility of assisting man to take possession of his inheritance. Science has been applied to many processes of manufacture, but in matters of health and disease, of marriage, of education, of economic methods, of social organization, we pursue our course largely by the guide of habit, tradition, or blind impulse. The demand of the scientific spirit is that reason, inquiry, patient investigation, carefully planned experiment, shall take the place of unreasoned advocacy or hasty fervor in all these fields. The very complexity of our present social conditions . . . makes it doubly important that the preacher inform his message with this scientific spirit. He must make it clear that the very disposition to learn, to see every situation in all its bearings, to weigh conflicting hypotheses, not to dogmatize on insufficient data, but to set at work to get data for judgment, is itself a moral duty—no less a duty than under other conditions may be immediate action of some sort."

METHODISTS AND CATHOLICS ON DIVORCE

THE uncompromising attitude of the Roman-Catholic Church toward the question of divorce evokes the admiration of *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati). "Protestants have not agreed with Roman Catholics that Christian marriage is one of the sacraments of the Church," observes this organ of the Methodist denomination, "yet, nevertheless, when Archbishop Ireland speaks of it as an act permeated to its inmost core with divine sanctions, and that it should be under the control of Christian laws befitting its supernal character, we must assent to the timely words." Moreover:

"The Roman-Catholic conception of marriage may be the rigid, ecclesiastical one, but it is infinitely better than the disgusting laxity at the other extreme. We believe that all Methodists will say 'Amen' when they read the words of Archbishop Ireland against this fearful social iniquity of free divorce which threatens the social fabric itself and the very foundation of the family and the virtues that are begotten of it. The Archbishop calls upon his Church to throw even stronger safeguards around marriage and to remove from the espousals and from the contract of marriage the fatal peril of haste and thoughtlessness; and he counsels all priests to ascertain clearly whether any preexisting impediment to the marriage exists, and to give to the parties who are to be married such salutary counsel as will fit them for the reception of the solemn rite, and secure to them the plenitude of its virtues and grace. He says:

"'In the teaching of Christ the marriage contract is indissoluble. Human laws can not dissolve it. The Church, in its spiritual supremacy, can not dissolve it. The cessation of the contract, the remarriage to another of husband or of wife, renders fatherless or motherless the children of the first marriage, dissipates in their souls the sanctity of the home. Divorce breaks up the home, which God had intended as the sanctuary of love and safety for

husband and for wife, for son and for daughter. It undermines civil society, which in its vital construction is an organized aggregation of families, finding in the stability of the family its own stability; in the purity and integrity of the family, its own purity and integrity. To-day, as never before, war is made upon Christian marriage. The contract of marriage is stript of all religious ceremonial, of all sacred meaning. It becomes a mere natural barter of hearts and fortunes, hastily entered into as the most insignificant of commercial exchanges, to be no less hastily burst asunder and forgotten. Divorce is almost the fashion. Nations vie with one another in yielding up their statute-books to its decrees. Our own America leads in the race to do honor to its empire. Our record in this regard is most shameful.' "

INDEPENDENCE OF ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICISM

THE Roman Catholics in Great Britain have idiosyncrasies which distinguish them from their coreligionists in France, Germany, or Italy, says Robert Dell (the son of a Church-of-England clergyman, and a convert to Roman Catholicism) in the *Grande Revue* (Paris). They are conservative, they wish to look upon the Church as a spiritual institution. They claim a certain amount of individual liberty, intellectual and social. For the Roman-Catholic Church in England is in a more favorable position than that which it occupies in any continental country of Europe and enjoys more security and liberty, yet Roman Catholics in England never forget that they are English Roman Catholics. This Mr. Dell declares to be a great obstacle to the spread of Roman Catholicism in that country. To quote his remarks:

"The development of Catholicism in England is and ever has been chiefly hindered by the fact that, while Englishmen do not find any difficulty in accepting the Catholic dogmas, they dread the Vatican's interference in their national politics, or in any sphere that lies outside the domain of religion pure and simple. The people of England would probably have been quite ready to embrace the Catholic ideal and to submit to the authority of the Pope if they had been convinced that this authority would confine itself to purely spiritual matters, and would not be exerted excepting in a purely religious sphere."

He proceeds to declare in what light English Catholics regarded the present Pope's refusal to sanction the Association Law in France. Being an Englishman himself, and editing an important magazine in London, we may suppose this writer knows that whereof he averreth. He says:

"The policy pursued by Pius X. in the affairs of France appears to England to be a resurrection of the claims of Boniface VIII., which constituted a perpetual menace to the autonomy of the civil power. It is thought in England that the Pope some day or other might excite English, Irish, and Canadian Catholics to a revolt against the British Government, just as Pius X. has roused French Catholics to revolt against the Republic. What is going on in France recalls to us certain incidents in our own history which we had almost forgotten. Without doubt the French Republic has maintained a more dignified and tolerant attitude than did the English Queen. It nevertheless remains that the policy of Pius X. is, on all essential points, identical with that of Pius V., which lost England to the papacy."

The love of liberty which belongs to Anglo-Saxon races makes English Catholics impatient of dictation in any matter upon which they think they have the right to decide for themselves. As this writer says:

"The majority of English Catholics are resolved to maintain their individual liberty and their right to decide personally on political questions. All attempts made to form a Catholic party or to group Catholics together with a view to political action have proved abortive. There are Conservative Catholics, but there are Catholics to be found, also, among the Liberals, the Radicals, even among the Socialists. This diversity of political opinion has been a source of strength to the Church."

The liberty claimed by English Catholics extends to the domain of theology, as far as its original monuments are concerned. To quote Mr. Dell's words:

"English Catholics are but little interested in Biblical criticism. They have, however, been habituated to consider it a truism to say that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch and that this work contains many historic and scientific errors. They have been accustomed to declare that one of the advantages of Catholicism over Protestantism is that the former permits its adherents to remain indifferent to such statements, because Catholicism is not solely founded upon the Bible. Their astonishment and their alarm may be imagined when they see the Pope adopting with regard to Biblical inspiration a position which is pure and extreme Protestantism; they are equally surprized when he pronounces that the decision of the Committee of Biblical Studies proclaiming Moses to be the author of the Pentateuch, is binding on the conscience of Catholics. . . . They recall the trial of Galileo and find themselves incapable of compliance."

Mr. Dell proceeds to express personally his own sentiments in the matter as well as those of his fellow converts as follows:

"We converts to Rome embraced Catholicism with the conviction that this religion, compared with all others, possest the completest truth, and came nearest to expressing the religious conscience of humanity. But we were not then made aware that we should be called upon to juggle with the truth, to contradict historic fact, to repudiate the results attained by scientific investigation, to submit to the irresponsible decisions of an ecclesiastical autocracy in the domain of philosophy, science, history, or politics.

"We have no intention of submitting to such demands. And if we English Catholics were ever compelled to choose between submission and excommunication we should choose the latter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHESTERTON TILTING WITH CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the latest object of attack by the most trenchant champion of British orthodoxy—Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Previous defenders of orthodoxy have made a mistake, he thinks, in assailing Mrs. Eddy rather than her doctrine. The customary remark has been that "it is a grand and pure philosophy preached, perhaps, by unbalanced or unpleasant people."

Mr. Chesterton, however, who has never been guilty of saying what other people say, claims this opportunity also to say "exactly the opposite." This is how he says it:

"I say that Christian Science is a mean and disgusting philosophy, preached by people who are quite nice—preached, in fact, by many of my personal friends. They are all right; it is only their creed that comes from hell. I use the phrase quite calmly and quite literally. The doctrine that pain and death are not real at all, except in so far as their victims are cowardly enough to submit to them, is a diabolical doctrine, obviously calculated to produce all the purely diabolical qualities such as intellectual cruelty and contempt for the weak. To tell any man that it is his own fault that he has the toothache is to cease to be a Christian while uttering eight words. If there is one thing that is against the whole trend and tide of Christianity, it is any method which permits the man called strong to triumph over those whom he calls weak-minded. Christ came on earth to smash the man who felt himself strong. And he did in the most effective and final manner smash the man who felt himself strong, for he opposed to him the God who felt himself weak. Human beings henceforward were not to be humiliated by the limitations of pain and death; for Deity itself has admitted them.

"Christian Science says that pain is not a reality. Christianity says that pain is so great a reality that even the Creator could feel it. Christian Science says that a man need not think of death at all. Christianity says that even God thought of it with awe. And the ethical results of the two principles have been exactly what might have been expected. Marred by a million other mistakes, betrayed and tortured through the agony of eighteen centuries, Christianity has never lost its strongest and most distinctive note,

the physical note; the talk of the body and the blood. Ever since the Crucifixion a certain actuality, and therefore a certain sanctity, has clung round the hard pain of prosaic men. Men in misery were sometimes, in hours of impatience, dismissed as nuisances who could not be cured. But they were never despised as cowards who ought to have cured themselves. Even in the refusal there was pity: therefore, even in the pity there was respect. And while Christianity has run for so many centuries and Christian Science not yet for one, yet Christian Science also has already produced its own tone of manners and even its own type of face, a type of face which provokes the Christian to experiments upon the reality of the body."

THE "OPEN PULPIT" VIEWED BY OUTSIDERS

THE debate over the "open pulpit" carried on by the press of the Protestant Episcopal Church has drawn the attention of outsiders also. *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) admits that the question is mainly one for Episcopalians to quarrel over, yet thinks it not "presumptuous or impertinent to give some indication of the feelings with which non-Episcopal ministers view the situation." The amendment to Canon 19 proposed at the Richmond convention allows bishops of the Episcopal Church to "give permission to Christian men who are not ministers of this [Episcopal] Church to make addresses in the Church on special occasions."

The Observer views the new prerogative of the bishops in this light:

"We believe, then, that we are expressing a very general feeling among non-Episcopal ministers when we say that we are unable to undertsand the spasm of fear that seems to have convulsed many of the High Churchmen lest the prerogatives and pretensions which, they imagine, hedge about an episcopally ordained ministry, are somehow put in jeopardy by the Richmond amendment. So far as that amendment exprest the desire of the majority of the delegates that the Episcopal Church assume a more fraternal attitude toward other Protestant communions, it was welcomed with words of appreciation. But it was recognized then, as it is recognized now, that beyond expressing such desire, the action practically amounted to very little. For by no stretch of interpretation can the amendment be construed as a recognition of the real ministerial standing of ministers who have not received episcopal ordination. The words 'open pulpit' are misleading. The amendment has done absolutely nothing to 'open' the pulpits of the Episcopal Church to clergymen of other Protestant evangelical churches on the same terms as among many of the latter churches the pulpit is 'open'—that is, with frank recognition of the full validity and authority of each other's ministry. The amendment concedes to the ministry of the other Protestant churches exactly what it concedes to Episcopalian laymen, that and nothing more. It permits, with the sanction of the bishop, 'Christian men not ministers of this Church to make addresses in the church, but manifestly on the principle laid down by the late Dr. Fulton, that the historic constitution of the Christian Church never did, and does not now, make ordination, even as a deacon, a necessary qualification for the preaching of the Gospel. In other words, the service which 'Christian men not ministers of this Church' may perform in an Episcopal church are such as do not require the ministry of an ordained man. Moreover, it is documented that this service is to be confined to 'special occasions.' That is to say, the occasion must be exceptional. The alarm of the High Churchmen appears ridiculous. There is nothing very menacing to sacerdotal pretensions in a permission to ministers of other Protestant churches to perform in an Episcopal church such services as any layman may render, even without the further restriction that the occasion must be 'special.'"

The fear lest there be a rush of these "Christian men" to avail themselves of this dubious concession, *The Observer* asserts, is entirely without foundation. It goes on:

"In addition to considerable personal acquaintance with these 'Christian men' who are ministers of other denominations, we are permitted each week to come in touch with their views as these are set forth in the religious press of the country. Nowhere have we discovered any signs of an acute yearning to pick up such crumbs as may fall from the Episcopal table. Everywhere there is hearty recognition of the splendid contribution which the Episcopal Church is making to the aggregate Christian work of our land—a contribution out of all proportion to its relative numerical strength. There is also cordial response from all quarters to the tentative efforts which its large-minded members, ministerial and lay, are making to bring their Church into better alinement with other Protestant churches in combating the evils and solving the problems by which all alike are confronted. But if there is any disposition to concede special sanctity to Episcopal pulpits and altars, or any validity in the ordination of the men who minister at them in excess of that possest by the ministry of other churches, we have failed to discover it. If there is one subject in ecclesiastical theology, among those debated for centuries, which seems no longer to interest the vast body of Protestants, it is the exclusive claim of an episcopal ministry to regularity and divine authority. Even if it were conceded that the three orders of the ministry were universal in the apostolic period or in the generations immediately succeeding—which it is not—the fact would have no significance except as showing the antiquity of the arrangement. Proof of its necessity or exclusive divine sanction would still be wanting."

BUSHIDO AND BUSINESS

BUSHIDO, the system or sentiment of morality among the Japanese, is coming to change the character of business methods of that nation, says *The Industrial Review* (Tokyo, February). This journal, in editorial expression, admits that the charges of a lack of a commercial probity against the Japanese have not been unfounded. But it declares that "many of the business tricks are imported and not indigenous." Some of the worst offenders are men who had their business training in other countries, it asserts, "and as evil methods seem more easy of acquirement by people of all nations than good, it is hardly a matter for surprize that the shadiest practises of the older commercial civilizations were soon grafted on the young stock of Japan." It goes on:

"But much that was the result of sheer ignorance was too frequently attributed to evil intent. Lack of training was the prime factor in the downfall of many business houses where the crash severely affected numerous importers. We are glad to see that in the newer generation there is a vigorous striving after righteousness not only because honesty is the best policy, but because of an innate desire to live life fairly and honestly. A different class, also, is now engaging in business pursuits, a class that for ages has been imbued with the lofty principles of Bushido. High thinking in any department of life has a reflex action on all the other departments, and a man who would scorn meanness in his social life can not be tempted to descend to dishonesty in business without a struggle with his conscience, a struggle in which the probabilities are in favor of honesty triumphing. Commercial life offers far too many opportunities for going beyond the bounds of strict morality and therefore we welcome with the greater fervor any honest attempt to raise the standards of practise. Just now the commercial spirit of Japan is in a state of flux, and great responsibility rests on these who are making the molds, molds which will determine the future of the country both morally and financially. Many firms are adopting none but pure methods and these stand as a high ensample of what can be accomplished despite any general tendency toward the adoption of devious ways. The fight will be a hard one in Japan, as it is all over the world, and is rendered harder by the contaminating influence of dishonest traders from other countries. This country has no precedents to fall back upon, it is establishing precedents to-day and it behooves all merchants who have their own welfare and the interests of the nation at heart to see that those precedents represent the highest attainable degree of commercial integrity. The nation is capable of competing with the world in many branches of production and allowing its manufactures to stand the test of comparison. . . . Let 'made in Japan' be a guaranty of quality and no competition need be feared. In short let Bushido enter into the life of the business men of to-day as it has for so long controlled the lives and destinies of the military men and there will be a bright future for this country and its commerce."

LETTERS AND ART

HEARN'S FIGHT WITH HIS WORSE SELF

PROBABLY no other writer who has achieved anything like the literary reputation of Lafcadio Hearn did his work under the weight of such crushing disadvantages. These disadvantages were not only physical, but spiritual, the inheritances of a decadent race and family, as we are shown in an intimate study of Hearn's psychology by Dr. George M. Gould. In a volume just published entitled "Concerning Lafcadio Hearn," Dr. Gould, the famous eye specialist and litterateur, who was Hearn's most intimate friend, gives the following comprehensive statement of the point of view of the man who has admittedly furnished the Western world with the best interpretation of the Japanese. He says:

"It should be emphasized that Hearn had but one possible way, chosen or compelled, to make a living. His terrible myopia shut him out from every calling except that of a writer. Moreover, leaving aside the danger to his little vision from so much ocular labor, he had other and almost insurmountable handicaps as a poet or maker of literature. He had no original thing to say, for he was entirely without creative power, and had always to borrow theme and plot. Then he had never seen form, knew almost nothing of it as it exists out there, so that his sole technic was that of a colorist, and also to endow our dead and dying words with life—a 'ghostly' life it was, and as he chose it to be—but living it assuredly was. That he overcolored his pictures, that he oversensualized his words, of this there is no question,—but monotones and senescents that we are, let us not smile too superciliously! Let us learn; and above all let us enjoy!"

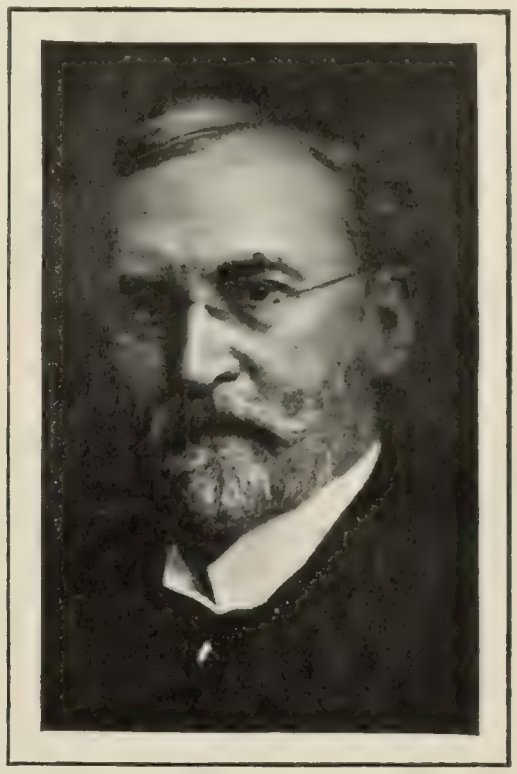
Hearn was by inherited temperament a thoroughgoing materialist, but by a slow process, partly under the stress of circumstances

LAFCADIO HEARN AS A BOY

And his aunt, Mrs. Brenane, with whom he lived in Dublin before he was sent, at the age of 19, to Cincinnati, where he began his newspaper career.

and partly as a reaction upon his environment, he came, in Dr. Gould's phrase, to acquire a soul. The process is analyzed step by step by the writer of this book, who traces Hearn's career from his first successes as a yellow journalist in Cincinnati, through the steps of his esthetico-sensuous studies of Southern climes—the stories written at New Orleans and in Martinique—onward to the final period in Japan. Dr. Gould writes:

"Hearn gained strength and power as regards both truth and art, in so far as he was true to the better in himself; all his trouble and his weakness were born out of the lower self he would not, or could not, sacrifice. His worship of the blood-curdling and revolting gave him some temporary vogue among the readers of yellow newspaperdom, but not until that was renounced for the compromise of the 'odd and ghostly' did he begin to show an ability to reach something more worthy in human nature than the degenerate reporter catered to. The next step in advance was the cultivation of the artistic pornography of the sensualistic French story-writer. Not until he renounced this did he once more come to the something of more use to the reading world which fills the Martinique epoch. His disinclination to go to Japan, I more than suspect, was owing to a half-consciousness that there was in that nation too much civilization, too good character, and even too much religion to suit the tastes which had been uppermost in motiving his past literary labors. His going into utter, illogical, and absurd captivity to the atheistic and materialistic philosophy of Herbert Spencer was a sorry sacrifice of his nobler office and better destiny to the fate that relentlessly dogged his footsteps. He was forced into all the humanity and beneficence possible to him by Japanese restraint, art, and truth. His cries of disillusion over the Japanese were largely the anger of the semibarbaric wanderer held by family ties, paternity, etc., when he found himself prevented from again seeking the far-away tropical pseudo-paradise of peoples but one remove from savagery.



DR. GEORGE M. GOULD,

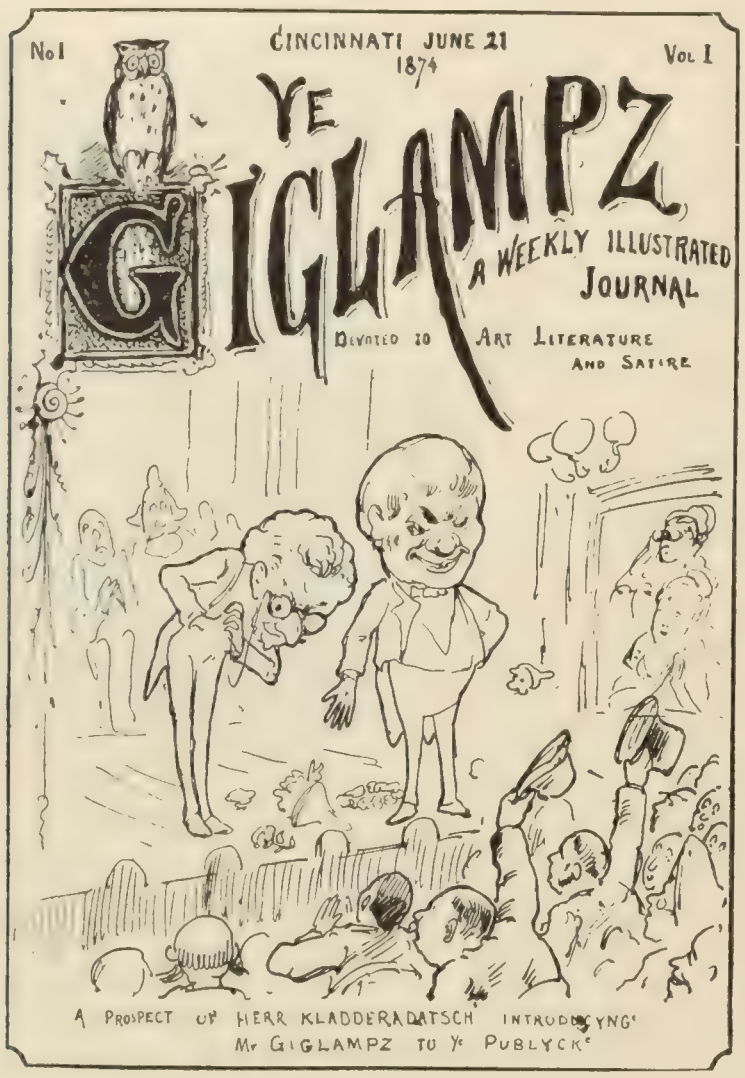
Who says that all of Hearn's "trouble and his weakness were born out of the lower self he would not or could not sacrifice."

"In the pre-Japanese periods only the lurid, the monstrous, the enormous, only hot crime, and sexual passion, could excite his liveliest interest, and all great literature was as much ignored as if it did not exist. There is not a hint in all he did that he had read a line of the great creators of literature—the Greek dramatists, Dante, Goethe, Shakespeare, and a hundred more; he could not give time to read, much less study them. His pretension of ability to teach English literature was soon recognized even by the Japanese, and it is well that overzealous friends did not secure him a lectureship at Cornell University. To be sure, he never had time to study even the history of his own science and art,—but he never would have done so, it is plain, if leisure and opportunity had been offered him. The ideal and the rewards of scholarship never entered his mind. Perhaps it was best for his peculiar office and proficiency that he allowed all erudition to go unlooked upon. And yet if he had been possest of sufficient virility and objectivity of mind to have learned the Japanese language, what would the labor not have been worth? That he could not read a Japanese book or newspaper after fourteen years of life among the people is most disconcerting. It is a tribute to the amazing delicacy and receptiveness of his mind that while he could not speak to his wife or children in their own tongue, he should still have so accurately caught the Japanese spirit and so admirably conveyed it to us."

Two attributes of Hearn are, thinks Dr. Gould, beyond all analysis. One of these was "a thing illogical with his character, his cleaving to an ideal of literary workmanship at the cost of selfishness, friendships, and temporary success; and the other was his marvelous literary and psychologic sympathy with whatever mind, people, circumstance, story or tradition, accident or choice

brought before the echoing or mirroring mind." Dr. Gould writes further:

"This beautiful sympathy and literary loyalty made it possible for Hearn to use the words of faith and of religion, even of morality, as if they were his own, while with them he had no personal sympathy whatever. For instance, he could speak, as if from his heart out, of 'a million astral lamps lighted in the vast and violent dome of God's everlasting mosque.' He could praise as a sublime exhortation the command, 'O ye that are about to sleep, commend your souls to Him who never sleeps!' It is, of course, true that in Hearn's mind, doubtless, the poorest heathen or savage virtue was



TITLE-PAGE OF "THE GIGLAMPZ,"

A journal edited by Hearn in Cincinnati in 1874. Eight numbers only were issued. Hearn is here caricatured as Mr. Giglampz with the large head and enormous *pince-nez* bestride a nose of fitting proportions. H. F. Farney, the artist, figures as Kladderadatsch.

sublimely virtuous, and any barbaric vice had more of virtue in it than of viciousness. Surely the most paltry Oriental excellence was far lovelier to him than any Occidental heroism or beauty, however splendid. We are thus helped to understand how his mind could seem to flush with religious or ethical enthusiasm, while the mosque of his real heart was only a chasm of gloomy negation or a chaos of hideous death. This was due to the fact that he had no constructive mind, and as only one kind of doing, writing, was possible to him, because of his near-sightedness, he must needs hate Occidentalism, and exalt with a somewhat ludicrous praise the vapid, and even pitiful childishness of semibarbaric Orientalism.

"The illogicality reaches its acme when Hearn, atheistic, disloyal, and unethical, was compelled, as in some of his Japanese pages, to put a morality and a religion behind the acts and in the hearts of his characters, which with his and with their atheism, was dramatically so out of place, that the incongruity would make us smile if it were not all done with such a sweet and haunting grace. The culmination of the contradictory trends is in 'Karma.'

"To put it bluntly, Hearn had no spark of practical sexual virtue, and yet praise one shall, marvel at one must, the literary and dramatic honor which could, as in 'Karma,' so sympathetically describe the almost unscalable summits of virtue—there where in holy silence, Passion gazes with awe at her Divine Master, Duty."

A CENSORSHIP OF FICTION THREATENED

THE dark shadow of a new censorship appears to hang over the horizon of English fiction. Warnings have been uttered, mutterings of distant thunder, ever since the English *Bookman* article which we quoted condemning the "Fleshly School of Fiction" was published last fall. The Bishop of Norwich is said to have uttered a protest in one of his sermons against the growth of eroticism in the modern novel. Many thousands of persons, asserts Mr. Basil Tozer in *The National Review* (London, April), "realize that something ought to be done to prevent the little clique of writers . . . and their unintelligent imitators, from further prostituting English literature." "Let a few score more of the fleshly narratives be launched upon the book market, and sold in their tens of thousands," the writer continues pessimistically, "and without excitement, or any sort of preliminary demonstration, we shall find ourselves saddled with a censor of fiction who, rest assured, will quickly shut down not merely the fiction that is admittedly filthy, but in addition a vast amount of excellent work that most certainly ought to be published." The writer pictures some such possible condition as the following:

"The question we have now to face is, What has the future in store for English novelists, and for the scores of men and women who earn a livelihood by producing fiction of a lower grade than novels, if presently they find themselves securely muzzled by a censor chosen and appointed as our existing censor of plays is chosen? It is easy to smile incredulously at the suggestion and say that a censor of fiction never will be appointed. Men and women laughed outright when it was first suggested that the office of censor of plays might one day be created. How inimical to the interests of the reading public, not to mention the rank and file of novelists, the appointment of a censor of fiction would be, is almost too obvious to call for comment. Judging, indeed, by the example set by our censor of plays, the probability is that many admirable works of fiction would be condemned unjustly, owing solely to the censor's inability to discern the difference between a powerfully written story true to life, and one with nothing to 'recommend' it but its undisguised or its thinly-veiled eroticism. Indeed the appointment of an official censor with power to forbid, wholly upon his own responsibility, the publication of any work of fiction to which he might take exception, would come near to being a calamity. For what would happen if such a man should chance to be a person exceptionally ignorant of letters, or unduly biased in one direction or several directions, or abnormally strait-laced? The ably written moral story with a sexual problem wrapt up in its pages might be banned simply to satisfy some favorite whim. The moral story of illicit love probably would be suppresst on the ground of its being too plain-spoken in parts of its dialog, or in some of its descriptive passages. Novelists with a true knowledge of human nature, with facility to express themselves, and with the gift to paint in words living and vivid pictures for the gratification of thousands of men and women of intellect and culture the world over, would be compelled to abandon their avocation—would be to all intents muzzled into silence."

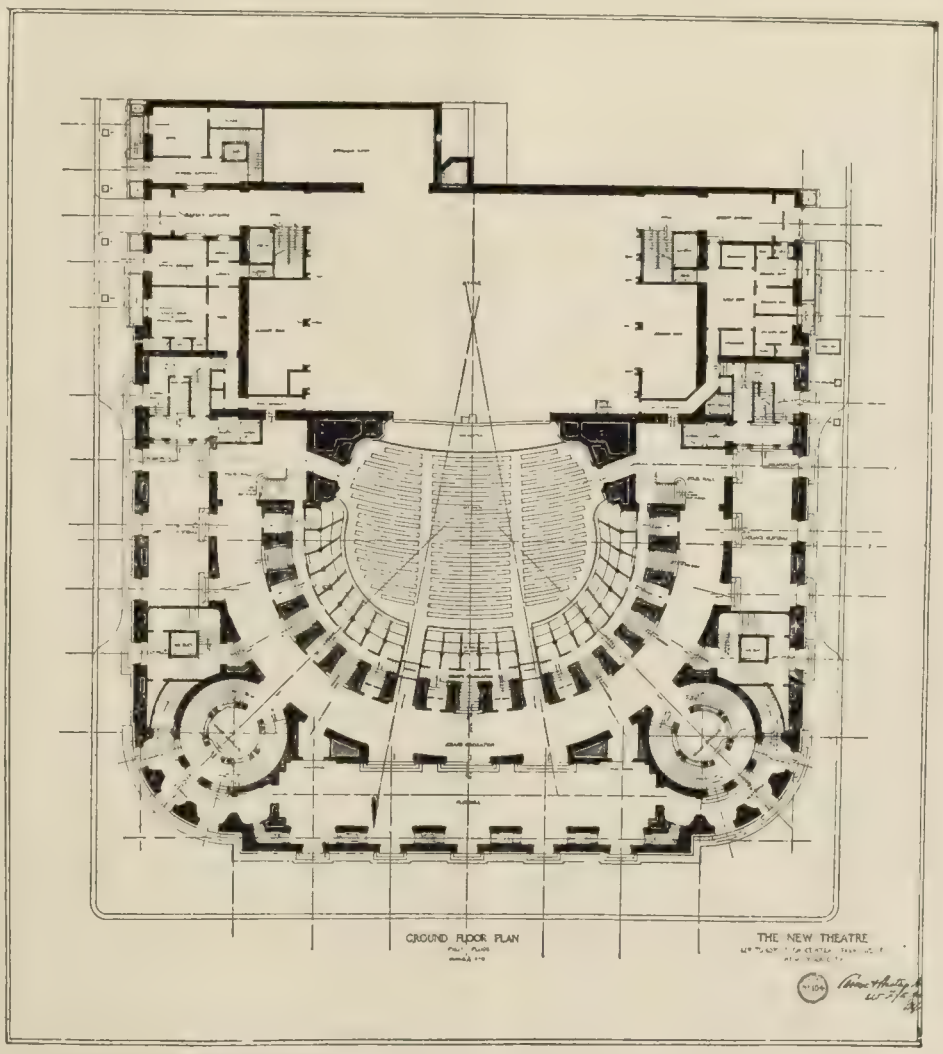
The effect upon the reader would inevitably be to supply him with stories that could be described only as "invertebrate, cold, and flaccid." The calamity is viewed in this concrete manner:

"The late Sir Walter Besant told me once that he had just received a letter from a correspondent who exprest extreme indignation at his, Sir Walter's, having made a male character in one of his stories kiss a woman to whom he was in no way related, and to whom he was neither married nor affianced. 'Until now,' the letter ran, 'I have thought your books quite safe to give to my daughter to read, but in future I shall not be able to put a book of yours into her hands until I have read it myself.' Probably there are thousands of men and women who think as that man thought. What would the condition of English literature be with such a man as censor? Only recently some of Sir Walter Scott's classics were banned on the ground of their 'impropriety' by a committee of local provincial magnates appointed to select volumes for a certain public library. With that precedent before us

nothing in the way of prudery seems impossible. Certainly a heroine molded on the lines of Mr. Thomas Hardy's beautiful *Tess* would be blue-penciled, as they say on the turf, 'from start to finish.' Mr. Eden Phillpotts would never be allowed to give us another Secret Woman,' for that memorable scene in the bracken would have made the censor blush. In future the monks of the Order of Robert Hichens would be compelled by the censor to refrain from pirouetting with pretty girls on the parched plains of Egypt or in any other of Allah's gardens. Even Mrs. 'Malet' would be forced to strangle her art and to come up, or rather sink down, into a line upon the level of the commonplace."

IS THE NEW THEATER TOO LARGE?

THE suspicion that the great theater now being built in New York City to foster art regardless of profits is likely to defeat its own purpose by its enormous size has roused a breeze of discussion among the critics who stand guard over our dramatic art in the metropolis. That this suspicion is far from groundless is proved by the fact that Mr. Granville Barker came to America for consultation with the directors, and finally withdrew his name as candidate for general director on the ground that the theater was to be so large that he feared he could not carry out in it his artistic ideas. Mr. John Corbin, the dramatic critic, interprets Mr. Barker as consigning the whole project to perdition because of his disagreement with the founders on the subject of size. So Mr. Corbin comes to the defense of "a score or more of our busiest and most important citizens," whose efforts, contributed from "scant leisure and overtaxed energy," are so meagerly appreciated. He writes, in the New York *Times:*



Courtesy of Carrere and Hastings.

FLOOR-PLAN OF THE NEW THEATER,

Showing the stage, orchestra, and the surrounding boxes. The stage is one hundred feet wide; Mr. Barker thinks it should be only twenty-six.

"One of the foremost of American architects has put his heart and soul, regardless of financial profit, into the task of giving the drama an adequately dignified home. It is scarcely credible that such loyal devotion should be met with faintness of heart and facility in discouragement on the part of the very public which it is proposed to benefit.

"For what sort of play is the New Theater too large? For 'all that is best,' Mr. Barker says, 'all that is most characteristic of the modern dramatic movement.' Beyond question it is too large for certain of the plays of Shaw, Barrie and Pinero, Hauptmann and Gorky. 'Candida,' 'Quality Street,' 'Trelawny of the Wells,' 'The Weavers,' and 'The Night Refuge' appeal to the intelligence and the sympathies through intimate and subtle strokes of phrase and of mimic which can not be so enlarged and emphasized in the representation as to be widely recognized without falsifying the whole and making it seem artificial. But are such plays the best and the most characteristic products of the modern school? 'Man and Superman' packed the Hudson Theater, 'Peter Pan' and 'The Liars' packed the Empire, 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' has been played in our largest theaters—and all without any appreciable loss.

"There is every reason to believe that they could be adequately represented in the New Theater, tho this has twice the capacity of the Empire or the Hudson."

Mr. Norman Hapgood, another critic of authority, replies in the same paper:

"What has 'the scant leisure and overtaxed energy of a score and more of our busiest and most important citizens' to do with the question of what kind of a theater we need? It might be as well if the next dramatic experiment in this town were in the hands of men whose leisure was not so scant, whose energy was not so overtaxed, and who were not so important. One effort after another has come to nothing but ridicule. The fundamental question is whether the next attempt shall rely on doing something better than it was done before, or whether it shall have for its inspiration an imitation of the sort of glamour that surrounds the Metropolitan Opera House. The amount of space to be devoted to boxes in the New Theater is wise, if that theater is to depend for its meaning upon the patronage of wealthy people. . . . . .

"When Mr. Corbin admits that the theater, as planned, is too large for certain plays of Shaw, Barrie and Pinero, Hauptmann and Gorky, for 'Candida,' 'Quality Street,' 'Trelawny of the Wells,' 'The Weavers,' and 'The Night Refuge,' he concedes more than enough to give pause even to a person less convinced than I am. On the other hand, a theater seating 1,200 people would be sufficiently large for any classic plays that we are likely to require."

Mr. Hapgood further observes that "it is extremely probable that no one of the best men or women available" as manager "will take a position which means the necessity of filling a very large house or else giving the impression of failure." And more:

"What this country needs is not a piece of financial splendor. What it needs is the demonstration by somebody that plays with meaning or with literary quality can be given with such all-around excellence that they will not seem dull to educated Americans. An immense theater, depending almost entirely on revivals and tending toward opera, will, as far as drama is concerned, add one to the wrecks already seen. A theater small enough not to be very expensive, not to require vast audiences, and not to discourage some of the most available lines of dramatic development, might live and slowly grow, and we might slowly learn. With the more modest scheme could go plenty of room for Shakespeare or for the revival of other standard drama. In the palace would be very unlikely indeed to appear the germs of anything vital in our production of original drama, or in our treatment of foreign plays or past masterpieces."

The Times, however, which has been the medium of most of the discussion, is entirely satisfied with the New Theater plans and reminds "the cognoscenti" that they "may now turn their minds to the more pressing question of what is to be done," since "the plans are completed and accepted and will be carried out." It commends the statements of the architect, Mr. Thomas Hastings, who complains that the critics of the New Theater have not made their objections a "question of esthetics from the architect's point of view, but entirely a question of the size of the building in its adaptation to the so-called modern conditions in acting, and in the interests of the modern play-writers." Mr. Hastings asserts that

the auditorium is no larger than that of the Theatre Français and the Odéon in Paris, the Court Theater of Vienna, and many others on the Continent. Furthermore, the fan-shape arrangement, instead of the older-fashioned horseshoe, will bring the entire body of seats nearer the stage.

Other contributors to the discussion, like Mr. Daniel Frohman and Mr. Walter Damrosch, favor the smaller theater. The latter, in *The Sun*, suggests this eventual use of the projected house:

"As it is extremely improbable that the New Theater will be used for drama for more than a season or two, its adaptability to an opera-house will prove one of its best traits. The present lease of the Metropolitan has but five years more to run. At the end of that term it is believed that the operatic interest at present situated at the Metropolitan will be transferred to the New Theater. The Metropolitan will then be torn down to make way for the business structures which could have been put up already on this site if the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company had wanted to sell."

WAGNER IN ENGLISH

LONDON has heard the "Ring of the Niblungs" given with words in an English version, and has pronounced it good. What London likes is pretty sure to be tried out in New York soon or later. Mr. Henderson of the New York *Sun* hopes that conditions now existing at the Metropolitan "will lead to a normal presentation of the Wagnerian drama." A normal presentation is one, we are given to understand, offered in the vernacular of the country. This is already demanded by Germany, France, and Italy. Wagner, says this critic, certainly cherished the hope that his operas "might be given in English in London, so that British people might thoroughly understand their meaning." He goes on:

"Wagner said in more than one place that he would never fear for the success of his music provided his audiences knew what was going forward on the stage. It is amazing in these days to find how ignorant many old opera-goers are of the stories of these Wagnerian dramas. People who have gone year after year and who can identify leading motives with the deadly aim of a Wolzogen can not answer the simplest questions raised by the action. Of the deep and powerfully tragic significance of such scenes as that between *Wotan* and *Fricka* in the second act of 'Die Walküre,' of the profound esthetic meaning of *Fasolt's* reproach of *Wotan* in 'Rheingold,' of the real pathos of the last words of the dying *Fafner* they are as ignorant as so many Italians from Brindisi. They do not read the poems, yet they make no hesitation in pronouncing emphatic opinions upon the dramatic value of the works.

"If we could have a good, earnest, well-studied performance of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' in English we should soon hear people talking in a different strain. Wagner's meanings would become clear. The cumbersome and awkward theatrical devices which he has so clumsily used in some places would be regarded as mere blemishes on the surface of plays otherwise great, and not viewed, as they are now, as radical defects destructive of the whole. But we should need far better English versions than those now in existence."

But a real difficulty would be, Mr. Henderson thinks, to find some one to make the versions. He says:

"Here would enter the real difficulty. . . . The writer of a really good English text of one of these dramas would have to be not only a thorough German scholar, but also a musician and a poet. The shortcomings of the extant versions are chiefly due to the fact that the gods did not make their authors poetical.

"Opera, in the language of the people, is a dream which some devoted music-lovers in this town have long cherished. In Germany opera is given in German. In Italy it is given in Italian. In France it is given in French. In this country it is given in the language in which it was written. This in itself is an advance beyond the former state in which all opera was sung in Italian, and the expression 'Italian opera' was utterly meaningless.

"One then went to hear the 'Italian opera,' 'Lohengrin,' or 'Faust,' or 'Les Huguenots.' At any rate we have gone beyond that. We must thank Maurice Grau for our betterment. But shall we ever have opera in English? And if we do, will the fashionables enjoy finding themselves confronted with lyric dramas which they can not help understanding?

"Is it not a matter of felicitation among them now that they can chatter as foolishly as they please about the opera because no one knows what it is all about anyhow? Will they not combat any and every movement to bring its meaning closer to them?

"Pity it is that we are forced gravely to consider these questions, but the truth is that in this country it is the wealth of the 'society' people that makes opera possible at all, and the rest of us therefore must take what these people choose to let us have. If opera in English ever comes to stay with us it will be because these fashionable folk suddenly discover that our brave old English tongue is the most beautiful language of them all."

CAREERS FOR MILLIONAIRES

A CAREER for our youthful millionaires calculated to occupy their time and so keep them out of mischief, or worse, is suggested by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, the well-known art dealer. He would have them turn connoisseurs in art and give to public institutions the benefit of their accumulations of knowledge as well as of wealth. Such careers of public service might become, he thinks, the outgrowth of a recognition that "noblesse or, if you will, richesse oblige." Thus might be paralleled that impulse of class obligation that leads the sons of the English nobility "largely to deny themselves of the indulgence of leisure and of idle sport in order to devote their lives to great questions of state policy or to other fields in which the nation can be honorably served." This suggestion, communicated to the New York *Times* (April 19), is an extension of a criticism which that paper recently passed upon our moneyed class in saying: "Among the rich Americans there is not enough intellectual force, artistic appreciation, or public spirit to compensate the country for the bad influence of their misdeeds." Mr. Ehrich writes:

"With us, as yet, politics do not offer an inviting career, and a cheap demagog will be especially ready to attack the millionaire. Possibly this is one reason why so many American young men of wealth fritter away their energies in pursuit of sport. A veteran turfman, recently returned from Europe, in a published interview on the subject of race-track betting, after expressing his opinion that betting was not vital to horse-racing, added this significant paragraph: 'There is one point I would like to make in favor of horse-racing. It provides a clean, healthy amusement for the young men of the country who have money but who have no serious interests.' Is there not, as indicated by your editorial, a great economic and moral waste if 'no serious interests' can be found to enlist the energies and overflowing wealth of these young men? Let me offer a suggestion: In Chicago two young men who started with ample inherited wealth, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson and Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, have for years consecrated the bulk of their energies to the up-building of the Chicago Fine Arts Museum.

"This has been their 'serious interest,' and in consequence they have rendered the very highest service to their community and have reared a noble monument to their unselfish public spirit. In Baltimore Mr. Henry L. Walters is extending the splendid work begun by his father and is completing an art gallery which, for generations to come, will be a source of culture and of pride to his city and to the whole State of Maryland. But by far the greatest American accomplishment in this direction, the full significance of which has as yet been strangely missed, is the creation and development in this city of the Hispanic Museum by Mr. Archer M. Huntington. The originality and boldness of its conception, its patient and wise execution, the variety, quality, and extent of its collections, its contributions to the dissemination of Spanish literature and scholarship by the republication of rare manuscripts, its cooperation in the study of Spanish art by the support of a special art journal, these, added to the translations of Spanish classics by its founder, combine to constitute an achievement which the writer confidently believes to be the finest thing brought to completion by any young man in the world to-day, and for which, in its combination of art taste and lavish expenditure, one can find a parallel only in the days of the Medicis."

ROBERT BARR. GEORGE T. LADD. NEWMAN SMYTH. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. EUGENE WOOD.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Abbott, Ernest Hamlin. On the Training of Parents. 16mo, pp. 140. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Austin, Mary. Santa Lucia. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Barnes, James. The Clutch of Circumstance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Barr, Robert. The Measure of the Rule. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Barron, Edward. The Lost Goddess. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Bazin, Rene. The Nun. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Begbie, Harold. The Vigil. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Benson, Robert Hugh. Lord of the World. 12mo, pp. xxv-352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co $1.50.

Bloomfield, Maurice. The Religion of the Veda —The Ancient Religion of India (From Rig-Veda to Upanishads). 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Bowen, Edwin W. Makers of American Literature. A Class-Book on American Literature. 12mo, pp 410. New York· The Neale Publishing Co. $2.50 net.

Brady, Rev. Cyrus Townsend. The Love Test, and Other Sermons Long and Short for General and Particular Occasions. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 362. Milwaukee. The Young Churchman Co. $1.25 net.

Breck, Edward. The Way of the Woods. A Manual for Sportsmen in Northeastern United States and Canada. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xvii-436. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Bullen, Frank T., F.R.G.S. The Call of the Deep. Being some Further Adventures of Frank Brown. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Carrington, Hereward. Vitality, Fasting and Nutrition. A physiological study of the curative power of fasting, together with a new theory of the relation of food to human vitality. With an introduction by A. Rabagliati, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Cloth, octavo, 648 pp. New York: The Rebman Co.

It is one of the signs of the swift and sure reduction of every problem to scientific scrutiny, which characterizes our age, that there should be just now pouring from the press books purporting to establish, on a scientific basis, new theories of life, health, disease, cure, etc., which shall settle at once and for all time the most vexed problems of existence. Such a book is Mr. Carrington's. It is bold, not to say startling, in its claims. The author asserts his independence of the whole scientific world, and maintains it throughout over six hundred octavo pages, to the amazement and bewilderment of his reader. Every hypothesis that we have been accustomed to in connection with health and disease, is thrown into the rubbish heap. Life is a matter of vibrations of something or other in the universe. The body is not a machine that converts food into heat, energy, etc. It is a dynamo that receives energy from the surrounding universe and transmits it. Food has nothing whatsoever to do with heat and energy. It merely replaces tissue, which is broken down by the activity of the dynamo. All diseases are one, and are a process of cure. "Thus a cold is merely a process of expelling through the nose impurities that should have been gathered up and eliminated through other, more natural, channels." The cause of all disease is the presence of "effete, morbid matter within the organism." This effete, morbid matter comes from the food man eats. Hence, to cure disease, we must fast, that is, abstain from food, the primary cause of our disease. The author supposes, and correctly, that his readers will wonder at some of his statements, and devotes much time to answering probable objections.

One chapter is given to explaining how food has no relation whatever to energy, and yet during a fast, the patient becomes weaker. The explanation seems to be that the patient is not really any weaker, but merely feels so. Another chapter tells how one may account for heat in the body while at the same time denying that food produces heat. Here the author falls back upon his theory of the body's being a piece of electrical apparatus. The bodily heat is due to the strength of the electrical current, just as heat is produced in a wire by an electrical current. The contents of the volume are grouped into five books, as follows: The nature of disease; the physiology and philosophy of fasting; vitality, sleep, death, bodily heat; hygienic auxiliaries available during a fast; and studies of patients during their fasts. The author cites numerous authorities in support of his contentions, not the least among whom is Mark Twain. This is probably the first time in medical history when that genial and gentle spirit has been brought into such company.

Chamberlain, Esther and Lucia. The Coast of Chance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 464. Indianapolis· The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Chesterton, G. K. The Man Who Was Thursday—A Nightmare. 12mo, pp. 281. New York· Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Cleveland, Frederick A. The Bank and the Treasury. Bank Capitalization and the Problem of Elasticity. 12mo, pp. xlix.-371. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Collins, Varnum Lansing. The Continental Congress at Princeton. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii-295. Princeton: The University Library. $3 net.

Curle, Richard H. P. Aspects of George Meredith. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix-309. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

Danby, Frank. The Heart of a Child. Being Passages from the Early Life of Sally Snape—Lady Kidderminster. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Davis, William T. [Editor.] Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation 1606-1646. 8vo, pp. xv-437. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Day, Holman. King Spruce. A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 371. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

De La Pasture, Mrs. Henry. The Unlucky Family. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Dudley, Albertus T. The Yale Cup. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Durham, Robert Lee. The Call of the South. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 439. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Ellis, J. Breckenridge. Arkinsaw Cousins—A Story of the Ozarks. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Field, Louise Maunsell. Katharine Trevalyan. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: McClure Co.

Forbes, James. The Chorus Lady. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Hildebrandt, A. Airships Past and Present. Large 8vo, pp. 364. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. Price, $3.50 net.

Mr. Hildebrandt's book gives the most recent, and perhaps the only complete and scientific, account of balloons or airships ancient and modern, up to the present development of what is styled the dirigible. The author is a captain in the German army, and instructor in the Prussian Balloon Corps, and nothing can be more clear and exhaustive than the manner in which he treats his subject from Montgolfier to the present day. The dirigible balloon, the flying-machine, the parachute, as they were gradually developed into instruments of warfare are all described by this master balloonist, whose work is illustrated with abundant photographic reproductions. Aerial navigation as a sport and as a means of scientific observation give Captain Hildebrandt a fertile subject not only for historical reminiscence, but also for prophetic forecast, and he looks forward to the day when the dream of Dædalus will become realized and Icarus will pass from one shore to another without risk of giving his name to the sea by which his unsafe instrument of flight suffered him to be submerged. While the author disclaims all intention of writing a technical text, we feel that with that the reader may find instruction as well as amusement in these pages will be fulfilled. We may add that this handsome volume contains over two hundred illustrations.

Hinchman, Walter S., and **Gummere,** Francis B. Lives of Great English Writers from Chaucer to Browning. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi-569. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Hird, Frank. Victoria, the Woman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii-410. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

Hume, Fergus. The Sealed Message. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 291. New York. G. W. Dillingham Co.

Irwin, Wallace. The Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor. Frontispiece. 12mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 50 cents.

Jenness, James Freeman. Our Rich Inheritance. 16mo, pp. 35. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cents.

Jepson, Edgar. Tangled Wedlock. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: The McClure Co.

Kerr, Winfield S. John Sherman—His Life and

[illegible] Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 456, 425. Boston. Sherman, French & Co. $4.

Kreymborg, Alfred. Love and Life and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York. The Grafton Press. $1 net.

Ladd, George Trumbull. In Korea with Marquis Ito. 8vo, pp. 427. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

The work is timely, the information fresh and reliable, the style is charming. Dr. Ladd has sensibly separated his own personal experience from what we look upon as the diplomatic aspect of the Japanese occupation—a much vexed question. Hence the book is divided into parts, "personal experiences" and "historical inquiry." The writer had been invited by the Japanese Government to deliver a course of lectures at Tokyo, and afterward spent a number of months in Korea as the guest of the Marquis of Ito, the Japanese administrator of that dependency. No more favorable opportunity could have been afforded any author for arriving at a correct estimate of the political situation and the social and financial condition of the "Hermit Nation." The information given in this volume is first hand and undoubtedly accurate. The resources of Korea, its finance, the educational condition, and the administration of justice are dealt with in a lucid and comprehensive manner. There is much graphic and attractive description of places and paths of travel hitherto unknown to white men here or in Europe, and the book is laid down with a feeling that the clouds have been cleared away from a very interesting and hitherto very obscure passage in contemporaneous history.

Lees, Dorothy Nevile. Tuscan Feasts and Tuscan Friends. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–298. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75 net.

London, Jack. The Iron Heel. 12mo, pp. xiv–354. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Lounsberry, Alice. The Garden Book for Young People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–290. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

Mackaye, Percy. The Scarecrow of The Glass of Truth. A Tragedy of the Ludicrous. 12mo, pp. xv–179. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Mahan, Captain Alfred T., U.S.N. (Retired). From Sail to Steam, Recollections of Naval Life. 8vo, pp. 326. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

"So, with a circumlocution which probably convicts me in advance of decisive deficiency as a narrator, I let myself go. I have no model, unless it be the old man sitting in the sun on a summer's day, bringing forth out of his memories things new and old—mostly old." To the sincere simplicity of this avowal Captain Mahan stands fast through the many charming and instructive pages of his book. He has written his professional autobiography, as a sailor and as a literary man. To write a good autobiography, not only an exceptional gift is required, but also a sound and fearless personality. How rare is the combination may be judged by the limited number of good autobiographies. It is impossible to read Captain Mahan's without feeling that he has succeeded to a high degree.

As a contribution to the naval history of the United States, this volume will naturally find its place of authority among the author's other naval studies. In the present instance he begins with an examination of naval conditions before the War of Secession, to quote his own phrase. He characterizes the personnel of the navy; and follows with an account of the vessels. Proceeding, he gives an intimate picture of life and conditions in the Naval Academy from 1850 to 1860. Other chapters treat of his first cruise after graduation; of incidents of war and blockade service; and of various expeditions on the Seven Seas.

The final chapters of the book are devoted to Captain Mahan's literary training and career. Evidently he has been a wide reader, though discriminating. Sea stories, when written by men that knew the sea; dry reports, periodicals, histories, obscure memoirs, all have brought seed to his fertile mind. He makes a fine distinction between Marryat and Cooper as novelists of sea life. His references to Johnson reveal familiarity with Boswell's famous biography. Trollope's story of his literary life he cites with an illumination quite his own; and he enumerates a host of naval critics and historians, some known, some lost in libraries, which shows how thoroughly he prepared himself to write the books which must long remain valuable.

More, John W. [Editor] by. Trial of A. J. Monson. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. vii–472. Edinburgh: William Hodge & Co.

Morris, Gouverneur. The Footprint and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

North, Arthur Walbridge. Introduction by Cyrus C. Adams. The Mother of California. Being an historical sketch of the little known land of Baja California, from the days of Cortez to the present time, depicting the ancient missions therein established, the mines there found, and the physical, social, and political aspects of the country; together with an extensive Bibliography relative to the same. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–169. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $2.

Ober, Frederick A. John and Sebastian Cabot. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

Page, James Madison, in Collaboration with **Haley,** M. J. The True Story of Andersonville Prison—A Defense of Major Henry Wirz. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.

Pemberton, Rev. Joseph H. Roses—Their History, Development, and Cultivation. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiv–336. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Potter, Cora Brown. The Secrets of Beauty and Mysteries of Health. Being Practical Suggestions for the Right Care of the Person together with a Collection of Valuable Receipts pertaining to Health and Beauty gathered during the Author's Stage Experiences and Travels in all Parts of the World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xx–253. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $1.75 net.

Powell, Frances. Old Dr. Davenant's Money. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Putnam, Ruth. Charles the Bold. 8vo, pp. 484. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Charles the Bold, or rather Charles the Rash, vindicated his right to such a surname by his death before the ranks of Swiss bowmen in 1477. He was one of the men who, up to the time of the first Napoleon, have tried to change the map of Europe, a feat which it has been left for Bismarck in our own time to accomplish. The great duke of Burgundy is a familiar figure in the mind of American students of literature through the writings of John Foster Kirk, who was a member of that brilliant historical school in this country which boasts the names of Prescott, Motley, and Parkman. Kirk's book was published forty years ago and since that date much new material has come to light concerning the antagonist of Louis XI. This material enriches the present sketch, and is judiciously used by Ruth Putnam in what we are obliged to call a brilliant miniature. The interest of this lady's work is much enhanced by diagram and illustration, and altogether the book forms a very worthy addition to the publishers' series, "Heroes of the Nations."

Qui Êtes-Vous? 12mo. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

We are glad to see that Paris has at last followed the example of London, New York, and Berlin in producing a practical "Who's Who" or directory of important contemporary names about whom business as well as curiosity demands information. To journalists especially the want of such a book as the present has been a constant inconvenience. As far as we have tested the work it is highly satisfactory, and we confess to heaving a sigh of relief on finding names in it which even the current "Larousse," now being published monthly, takes no notice of. While the work is printed and published in Paris by Delagrave, we have indicated in our heading the New York agent.

Randall, James Ryder. Maryland, my Maryland, and Other Poems. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp 180. Baltimore: John Murphy Co.

Raymond, George L. The Psychology of Inspiration. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

The title of Dr. Raymond's book would lead one to expect a study of the facts relating to inspiration, whether in the broad sense or as related to the Scriptures, with an attempt to interpret these facts in the light of modern psychology. The main purpose, however, appears more fully in the subtitle, "An Attempt to Distinguish Religious from Scientific Truth and to Harmonize Christianity with Modern Thought." That this is really the main purpose is manifest both from the author's statement in the preface and from the contents of the work.

The author begins his task, after a few pages of Introduction, by discussing the nature of truth. This he supposes to be indicated, first, "by what men seek when they search for it and think that they find when they obtain it," and secondly, "by what men do when receiving and imparting its influence." Six chapters follow, which treat either directly or indirectly that which is apparently the second great theme in the writer's division of his subject, although it is not so stated, viz. "the necessarily suggestive character of inspired or revealed truth." In the next five chapters is described how Christian dogmatism, Christian conscience and conduct, Christian faith, and the unity of religious belief are affected by considering spiritual truth suggestive. The closing chapter shows how other problems are made solvable by this theory.

Therefore, one expecting to find here a thoroughgoing discussion of inspiration from the psychological point of view will be greatly disappointed. Such a book is very much needed, but this work does not satisfy the need. It does, indeed, present much material and suggest many lines of investigation, but its own treatment of the subject can hardly be called anything more than that which it considers to be the main characteristic of revealed truth, viz., suggestive.

The book has much that is valuable in relation both to inspiration and to the harmonizing of scientific and religious thought, but its chief usefulness is likely to be in stirring discussion upon the problems presented.

Robins, Elizabeth. Come and Find Me. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 531. New York. The Century Co. $1.50.

Robinson, John Beverly. Architectural Composition. An Attempt to Order and Phrase Ideas which hitherto have been only Felt by the Instinctive Taste of Designers. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–234. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $2.50 net.

Russell, Charles Edward. Thomas Chatterton. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii–289. New York Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

Saleeby, C. W. The Conquest of Cancer—A Plan of Campaign. Being an Account of the Principles

and Practise Hitherto of the Treatment of Malignant Growths by Specific or Cancrotoxic Ferments. 12mo, pp. xxiv–361. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75 net.

Sladen, Douglas. The Secrets of the Vatican. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxvii–505. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5 net.

Slaughter, Rev. Philip. The History of Truro Parish in Virginia. Edited with notes and Addenda by Rev. Edward L. Goodwin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. v–164. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

Smedley, Constance. The Daughter—A Love Story. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

Smyth, Newman. Passing Protestantism and Coming Catholicism. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Between Protestantism that has largely fulfilled itself and is to pass away, and a new Catholicism that yet tarries on the way, but is surely approaching, Dr. Smith notes as a mediating force the Modernist movement in the Roman Catholic Church. He also sees some signs of promise in the "Federation" schemes among the Protestants themselves. He suggests a revival of the Lambeth articles, which he thinks were never fairly considered, while the Episcopal body which put them forth has never exhibited any useful practise in accordance with these utterances. However, so far as Protestants are concerned, Dr. Smyth intimates that the Episcopal Church is most advantageously situated to begin overtures for a Protestant reunion.

No program is proposed for a reunion of Christendom, and but few hints, and these quite dubious, have been offered. Dr. Smyth evidently is advocating some form of organic unity, but his book does little more than to set forth the desirability of such a unity. The practical difficulties in the way are not largely discussed.

Snedden, David S., and **Allen,** William H. School Reports and School Efficiency. 12mo, pp. xi–183. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Spenser, Edmund. The Complete Works of. Frontispiece. Riverside edition. 8vo, pp. xxiii–852. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

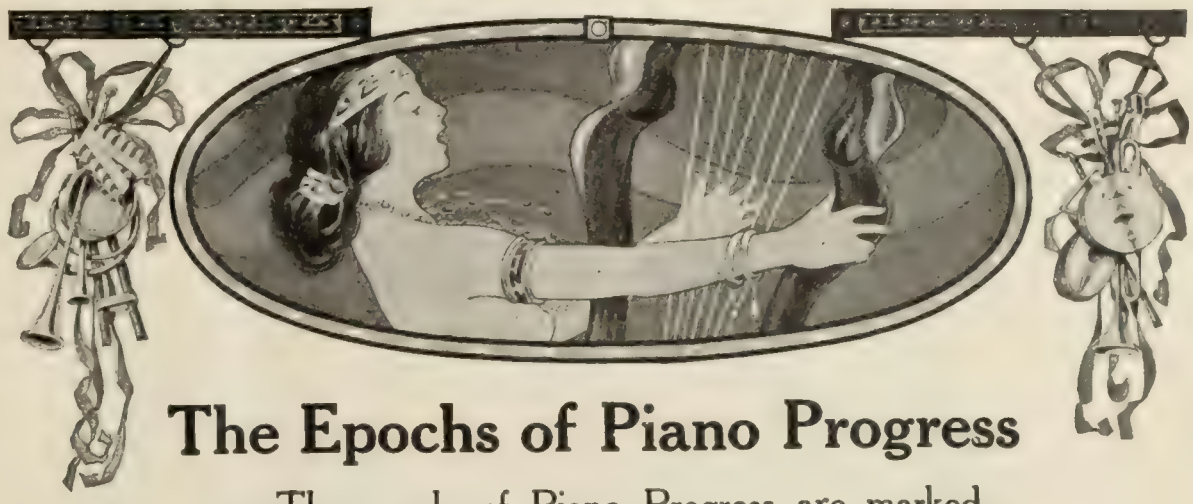
Swinburne, Algernon Charles. The Duke of Gandia. 12mo, pp. 57. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Tilden, Samuel J. Letters and Literary Memorials of. Edited by John Bigelow. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 752. New York: Harper & Brothers. $6.

One of the great and puzzling questions in American history during the past century has been why Samuel J. Tilden failed to reach the White House in 1876. Both Northern and Southern Democrats appeared to conspire against the election of a man who was morally and practically the leading figure among his party. Nominated in the St. Louis National Democratic Convention, he received a majority of the popular vote, and according to the final count, came within one vote of a majority of the electoral vote. The country at that moment was in a state which some people thought threatened civil war, and the election of Tilden was claimed by his partisans. He very nobly advised the Democrats to accept the claim of the Republicans and the choice of Rutherford B. Hayes, when it had been confirmed by an Electoral Committee appointed by Congress.

There are many who to this day affirm that the election of Tilden had actually taken place, and important new light has been thrown upon the question in these two volumes which the eminent journalist, diplomatist, and politician, John Bigelow, modestly professes to have edited, altho he has also added much to their value by his original and lucid comment.

He gives several reasons why Tilden failed. In the first place, he was op-



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posed by certain Southern Democrats who saw that such States as Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida would do better and enjoy more freedom from a carpetbag government under the Republican than under a Democratic administration, as Hayes was looked upon as more pacificatory, more conciliating in his views of reconstruction, than the Democratic nominee. At the same time the Northern Democrats led by Abram S. Hewitt imagined that civil war was impending, and they considered it safer to drop their own party nominee than run the risk of bringing on a recrudescence of the secession fury by strengthening the Southern Democrats through the election of their representative in the North.

In the present work Mr. Bigelow prints a memorandum on this matter dictated to George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, in which the Democratic leader's views are clearly and succinctly stated. He declares that the only safe policy to pursue in such a matter is that followed in the twenty-two Presidential counts from 1793 to 1872. He wished Congress to assert, by formal resolution, the exclusive right of the two Houses, acting concurrently, to count the electoral votes, and to declare what should be considered as such. Six judges, however, were to be appointed to form the Electoral Commission, one of which was to be eliminated from the body by ballot. On this being proposed to Mr. Tilden, he scornfully remarked: "I may lose the Presidency, but I will not raffle for it."

It appears to be implied by the editor of these volumes that had Mr. Tilden's proposal been carried out, the decision as to the election would have been different, as in 1876 the Democrats, while in a minority in the Federal Senate, controlled the House of Representatives. Even the Senate, as Senator Barnum assured Mr. Tilden, would, by a majority vote, have denied the right of the president of the Senate to make the count. He thought that if electoral commissions were to act under one man in deciding who was to be President, the way would be opened for juggling, fraud, and intrigue. It would be a worse than Pretorian guard dictating from the Capitol who should head the government over 40,000,000 people, with a vast treasury, and 10,000 office-holders to be nominated.

Turley, Charles. The Playmate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Tyrrell, Rev. Father George. Translated from the Italian. With an Introduction by A. Leslie Lilley. The Program of Modernism. A Reply to the Encyclical of Pius X, *Pascendi Dominici Gregis*, with the text of the Encyclical in an English version. 12mo, pp. xvii 245. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Wasson, George S. Home from Sea. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Watt, Hansard. Myths about Monarchs. 12mo, pp. 93. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

Watts, Mary S. The Tenants. An Episode of the '80s. 12mo, pp. 313. New York. The McClure Co.

Wheelock, Elizabeth M. Stories of Wagner Operas Told for Children. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 207. Indianapolis. The Bobbs Merrill Co.

Whiting, Lilian. Lilies of Eternal Peace. 12mo, pp. 40. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Who Is Who in Insurance. An International Biographical Dictionary and Year-Book. 8vo, pp. 730. New York. Singer Co.

Wood, Eugene. Folks Back Home. 12mo. New York. McClure Co. $1.50.

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CURRENT POETRY

The Lilac.

By Walter Prichard Eaton.

The scent of lilac in the air
  Hath made him drag his steps and pause;
Whence comes this scent within the Square,
  Where endless dusty traffic roars?
    A push-cart stands beside the curb,
      With fragrant blossoms laden high;
    Speak low, nor stare, lest we disturb
      His sudden reverie!

He sees us not, nor heeds the din
  Of clanging car and scuffling throng;
His eyes see fairer sights within,
  And memory hears the robin's song
    As once it trilled against the day,
      And shook his slumber in a room
    Where drifted with the breath of May
      The lilac's sweet perfume.

The heart of boyhood in him stirs;
  The wonder of the morning skies,
Of sunset gold behind the firs,
  Is kindled in his dreaming eyes:
    How far off is this sordid place,
      As turning from our sight away
    He crushes to his hungry face
      A purple lilac spray.

—*American Magazine* (May).

The Dark Hour in the Wilderness.

By Althea Gyles.

I lay my face on barren sands;
  The thirsty sands drink up my tears,
My tribute to the desert lands
  Where I have wandered years and years!

Insatiate sands, the whole world's flood
  Of tears but leaves you thirsting still.
O could you drink of my life's blood
  Your heart and mine had had their will.

Love holds the trembling mortal heart
  Within the shelter of his hands,
And will not let its Dream depart
  For all the drought of desert lands.

—*The Saturday Review* (London, April).

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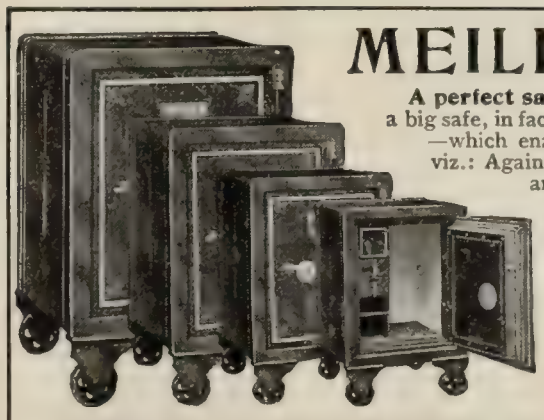

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Y Hafod Melyn ("The Yellow Cream").

TRANSLATED BY ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

The winter through
I longed for true,
But turned,
Till, when the blossom laughed upon the boughs,
In shadow cool
Her milking stool
I earned,
While Gwen went calling, calling home the cows.
Then as they ran
Around her can
In net,
I hooshed them, hooshed them all into the shed—
With buck and bellow, black and yellow, dun and sallow, white and red
On litter good
To chew the cud
In quiet,
Then to the milking each in turn be led.

Her touch of silk
Had eased of milk
Each udder;
Yet beating, beating on in wild unrest,
My heart of doubt
A boat without
A rudder
Still rode the sighing billow of my breast,
Till Gwen, her eyes
With soft surprize
Upturning,
Read all the trouble written in mine own,
And lucky fellow, lucky fellow, lucky fellow that I'd grown—
Her pride forsook,
Gave back my look
Of yearning,
Then, brightly blushing, from my arms had flown!

—*The Athenæum* (London, April 11)

The Soul of the House.

BY BURGES JOHNSON.

Locust timbers, brick and stones
Are its bones;
And I saw them wrought together
In the keen autumnal weather,
Joint by joint and bone by bone to fit a plan,
As sages build of fossil forms some unremembered man.

Lath and shingle for a skin
Clad it in;
And it took on form and feature
As of some familiar creature,
Standing silently in dull, repellent guise,
And soullessly it looked on me from staring window-eyes.

My own soul seed, deep in earth
At my birth
Lay as lifeless and as hidden,
By the sun and rain unbidden,
Until Love has fed it smiles and tears and toil,—
Then green and gracious buds of it came forcing through the soil

So my house there reared its head
Cold and dead,
With a chill to linger always—
Till Love breathed along its hallways,
Laughed and wept there, toiled and dreamt there in the gloam;
Now those window-eyes are brimming with the wakened soul of Home.

—*Harper's Magazine* (May)

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PERSONAL

Maxim's House an Arsenal.—Hudson Maxim, the inventor of smokeless powder, has his home on St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, decorated in a most original style. The house fairly bristles with miniature cannon, pistols, and guns. A writer in the New York *Press*, who describes this unique decorative idea in detail, says:

There are guns to the right of you as you enter, guns to the left of you, and giant cartridges lying prone upon brackets built of a size to hold them. The andirons in this room are large upright cartridges guarding a fire of gas logs, whose extra and unneeded heat is dispersed, by means of a contrivance invented by Mr. Maxim, in steamless steam. The paper-weights on the writing-table in this room are composed of cannon about two inches long.

The beautiful bust of Mrs. Maxim, by Partridge, and placed in the drawing-room, is protected by a large horse pistol. It also is further protected by a smaller gun, which lies directly upon the pedestal on which it stands. Still larger guns flank the bust of Mr. Maxim in bronze in the opposite corner. Mr. Maxim has taken especial precaution in the matter of guarding his own original poems illustrated by William Oberhardt. These have about them a rare collection of artillery, consisting of shotguns, horse pistols, cannon, and cartridges, large, small, and intermediate. Tho no smokeless powder is perceptible in any of the rooms, the visitor is confronted at once upon entering the music-room by a glittering cannon which is much larger than the rest. The inventor has thoughtfully provided this cannon for a special purpose. As a matter of fact, it is by this gun that those who recite poems, original or otherwise, stand on those Sunday evenings given up to his entertainments, to which invitations are much sought after.

Many high-brows have stood by this gun. As to the piano—that has been deftly converted into a small but formidable arsenal, so much so that the ancient adage of "Don't shoot the pianist—he is doing his best!" has thus been rendered entirely unnecessary. Many pianists, known and unknown, and it may be said here that unknown pianists have become known at these entertainments, perhaps because of the guns, have played there fearlessly, particularly as it also is covered by the cannon which confronts one upon entering the room.

However, there is this to be said of the character

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"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years. I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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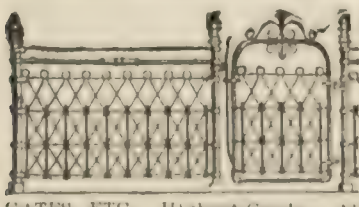

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Humbled.—TEACHER—"You have named all domestic animals save one. It has bristly hair, it is grumy, likes dirt, and is fond of mud. Well, Tom?"

TOM (shamefacedly)—"That's me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Bad Blunder.—"Fanny has given notice."

"Why?"

"She says you spoke in a brutal manner to her on the telephone yesterday."

"Yesterday? I thought I was speaking to you."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Money Talks.—SMAWLEY—"Do you believe that money talks?"

ARDUPP—"You bet I do. I no sooner get my hands on a dollar than it says 'Good-by.'"—*Chicago News.*

He Understood.—"I have often marveled at your brilliancy, your aptness at repartee, your"—

"If it's more than five dollars, old man, I can't do a thing for you. I'm nearly broke myself."—*Houston Post.*

Correct.—When Theodore Roosevelt was Police Commissioner in New York, he asked an applicant for a position on the force:

"If you were ordered to disperse a mob what would you do?"

"Pass around the hat, sir," was the reply.—*Catholic News.*

Cruel.—"There," said Rimer, in conclusion, "clever idea, isn't it? I thought I'd work it up into a ballad." "Why not a quatrain?" suggested Crittick. "Oh, that's too short." "I don't believe any editor would think so."—*Philadelphia Press.*

In Line.—SUITOR—"Your daughter, sir—well, er—that is—she told me to come to you—she says you"—

PATER—"Quite so—I understand. Let's see, are you Mr. Bronson or Mr. Wibbles?"

SUITOR—"Why, I'm Mr. Hotchkiss!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Ambiguous.—MISS CHELLUS—"Did he like the duets we sang?"

MISS BYRD—"I can't decide from what he said."

MISS CHELLUS—"Oh, I suppose you think he liked your voice best."

MISS BYRD—"Well, really, I don't know exactly what he meant. He said I sang well, but that you were better still."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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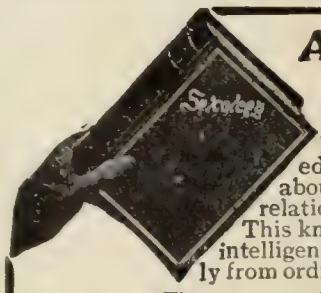

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Extremes.—"Briggs says he spends most of his time at home in the kitchen."

"I wonder why?"

"I believe he said his wife was a 'parlor Socialist.' "—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Noble Boy.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"Did you ever forgive an enemy?"

TOMMY TUFFNUT—"Wunct."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?"

TOMMY TUFFNUT—"He wuz bigger dan me."—*Philadelphia Record.*

He Helped.—"You're the whole cheese with sis."

"Why do you say that, son?" inquired the gentleman caller.

"Sis gin me a nickel to."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Not Full Weight.—SMALL ELEANOR—"Papa, have you paid the doctor for the new baby yet?"

PAPA—"No, dear. Why do you ask?"

SMALL ELEANOR—" 'Cause if he charges full price I wouldn't pay it. It ain't near as big as the one he left next door."—*Chicago News.*

Disgraceful.—SMALL BOY (at the circus, sternly, to his grandfather)—"Don't laugh like that, grandpapa; people will think this is the first time you've ever been in a place of amusement."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 18.—Orders are issued at Rome for an Italian naval demonstration in Turkish waters, and the Duke of Abruzzi is ordered into active service.

April 19.—All plans are completed for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Quebec in July.

April 20.—Turkey grants the Italian demands and orders for the departure of the fleet are countermanded.

April 21.—It is reported that an American warship will be sent to Venezuelan waters to carry Minister Russell's dispatches.

The Haytian legislature opens at Port-au-Prince, thousands of troops occupying the streets.

Persian brigands who attempted to wipe out the Russian forces in the region near Belesuvar are driven back with heavy losses.

April 22.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman dies at his residence in Downing Street, London.

April 23.—General N. P. Linevitch, formerly commander of the Russian army in Manchuria, dies at St. Petersburg.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

April 18.—More than 100,000 persons line the shore to greet the arrival of the battle-ship fleet in San Pedro Harbor, twenty-two miles from Los Angeles.

April 23.—Three persons are killed and many houses are destroyed by a tornado in Cumming and Thurston Counties, Nebraska.

Governor Hughes calls an extraordinary session of the New York State Legislature, to begin on May 11.

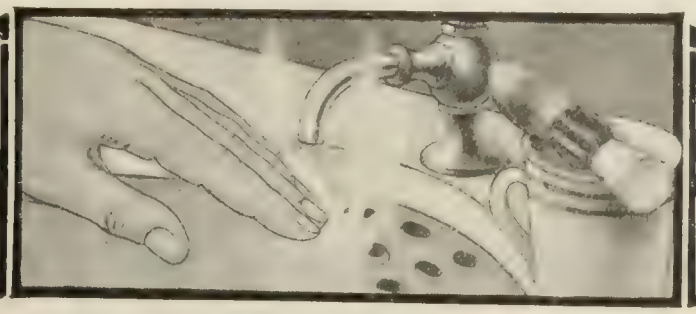
WASHINGTON.

April 17.—The bill providing that injunctions against enforcement of State laws can be issued only by two out of three Federal judges is passed by the Senate.

April 18.—The House passes the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

April 20.—President Roosevelt thanks the British Government for the invitation to the fleet to visit England on its return trip to the Atlantic and states his regrets that the warships can touch only at Mediterranean ports.

April 21.—Speaker Cannon's resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged paper trust is adopted by the House.



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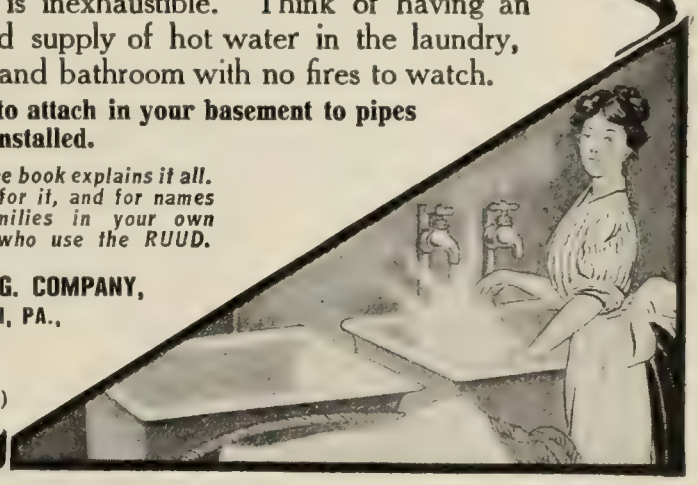

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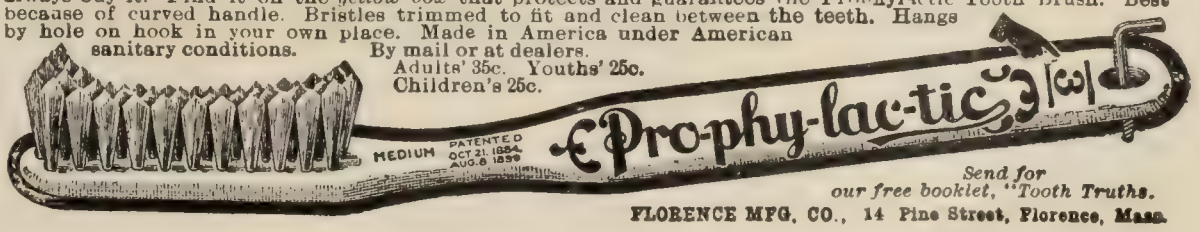

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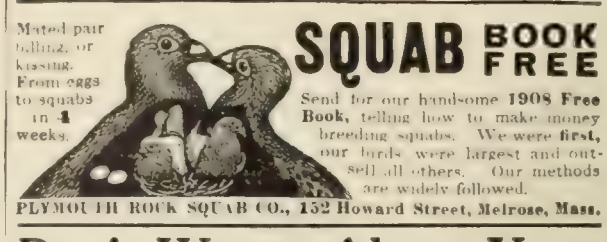

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

CONGRESS DEFYING THE BIG STICK

THE President, in his latest message to Congress, explains that he is striving for legislation to minimize the abuses which give flourishing prominence to "that particular kind of multimillionaire . . . of whom it has been well said that his face has grown hard and cruel while his body has grown soft; whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess; whose nominal pleasures are at best those of a tasteless and extravagant luxury, and whose real delight, whose real life-work, is the accumulation and use of power in its most sordid and least elevating form." The Presidential disregard for the feelings of the men thus pilloried had its counterpart in the unprecedented discourtesy with which the message was received in both the House and the Senate—in the latter body the reading being interrupted by a motion to adjourn, while in the House it failed to get a hearing for nearly twenty-four hours after it was delivered. The Executive's reiterated demands for legislation have been opposed by a program of inactivity on the part of Congress under its Republican leaders. According to the latest Washington dispatches, however, the President's insistence has at last brought home to these leaders the idea that awkward questions from their constituents might be avoided by a slight modification of this program, and it is rumored that the House at least will take action on some of Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations before Congress adjourns. Of the various laws asked for in the message of March, the only one enacted up to the time that last week's message was sent in was an employers' liability law. In this latest message the President repeats with varying emphasis practically all his earlier recommendations, and the press in the main applaud his attitude. While the message is addrest to Congress, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), it is really an appeal to public sentiment. On the other hand, aside from any lurking hostility which may exist between President Roosevelt and the leaders of the Republican machine, Congress has a well-known aversion to eleventh-hour activity, especially on the eve of a national campaign. In the resultant situation some paragraphers see a duel between the "big stick" of the Chief Executive and the gavel of Speaker Cannon. "The big stick," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "is no longer loaded with patronage; and with patronage—the gift of offices or privileges—out of it, that weapon is only a stuffed club." But as the Baltimore *Sun* remarks, President Roosevelt is "a man with a message to the people, as well as a man with almost innumerable messages to Congress"—and in consequence the relations between the White House and the Capitol are said to be strained. The Representatives most perturbed, according to Washington dispatches, are those from close districts; and their uneasiness, it is said, has been a factor in persuading Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants to modify somewhat their program of obstruction. Says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.):

"The President has promoted the public welfare, and the prospects—and reasons—for Republican success in the forthcoming national election, by putting a sturdy shoulder behind the mired wheels of legislation. There has been danger of a Republican Congress being represented, or misrepresented, before the country as holding a posture of stupid stand-pattism all along the line. The Speaker sat upon the lid, but found it, at last, too uneasy a seat."

To the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, which recalls how good a party man President Roosevelt is, the clash at Washington has somewhat the aspect of stage warfare. It predicts that—

"For a time, the thunder of the captains and the shouting will be kept up. Emissaries of the President, with 'the cheap numerosity of a stage army,' will charge up and down the front of the scene; there will be heavy volleying from the Treasury end of Pennsylvania Avenue; at the Capitol, the fighting in the cloak-rooms will be bloody in the extreme; but when it comes time to count the dead and wounded, there will be none to count. As a grand finale, a smiling President will come out to say that this Congress has been a *leetle* the most industrious and useful that he remembers, and that the Republican party never deserved so well of the country."

While the Presidential message of last week is in the main only a repetition of earlier recommendations, the press show special interest in that part of it which relates to the extension of Federal control over corporations engaged in interstate commerce. On this point, says the Washington *Post*, "he states a little more positively and clearly his views, and his position is, if anything, a little more advanced." In last week's message the President says:

"Power should unquestionably be lodged somewhere in the executive branch of the Government to permit combinations which will further the public interest; but it must always be remembered that, as regards the great and wealthy combinations through which most of the interstate business of to-day is done, the burden of proof should be on them to show that they have a right to exist. No judicial tribunal has the knowledge or the experience to determine in the first place whether a given combination is advisable or necessary in the interest of the public. Some body, whether a commission, or a bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor, should be given this power. My personal belief is that ultimately we shall have to adopt a national incorporation law, tho I am well aware that this may be impossible at present. Over the actions of the executive body in which the power is placed the courts should possess merely a power of review analogous to that obtaining in connection with the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission at present. . . . . .

"However upright and able a court is, it can not act constructively; it can act only negatively or destructively, as an agency of

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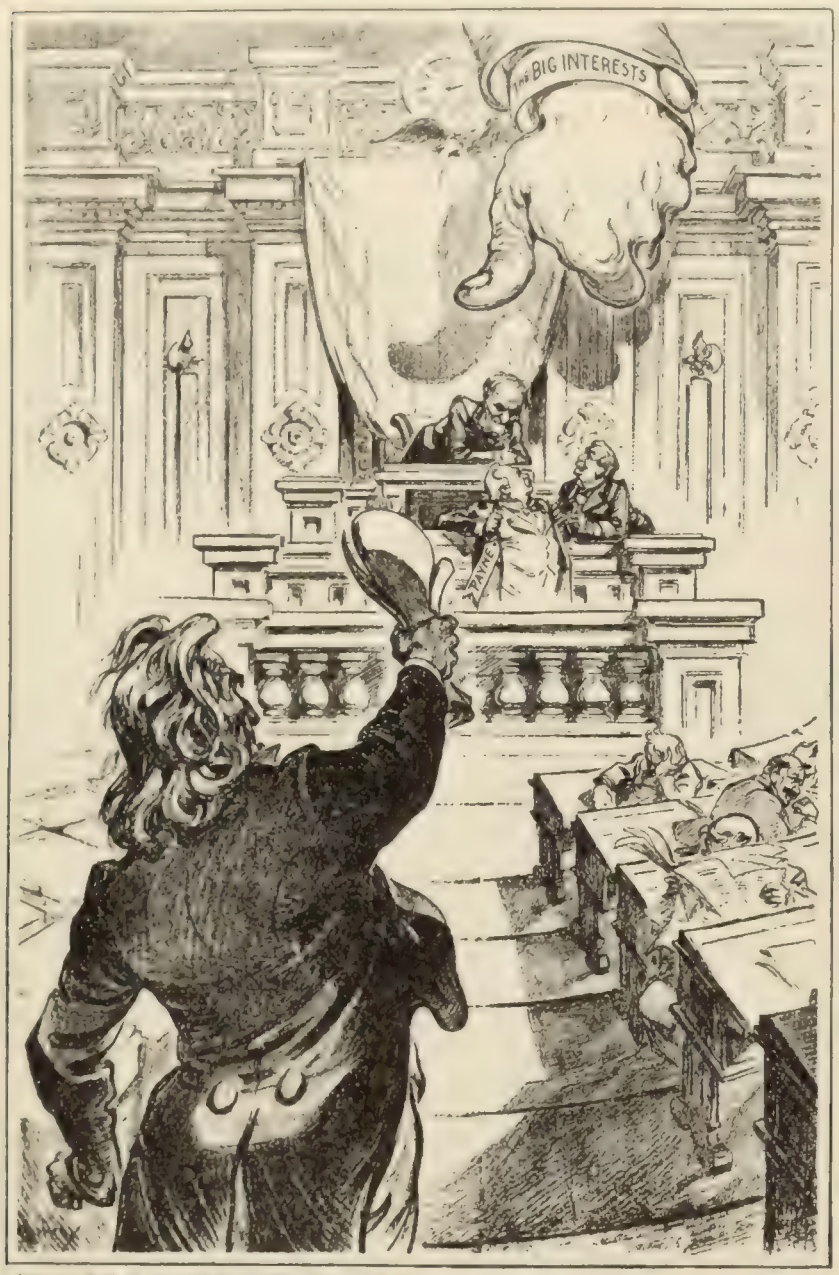
government: and this means that the courts are and must always be unable to deal effectively with a problem like the present, which requires constructive action. A court can decide what is faulty, but it has no power to make better what it thus finds to be faulty. . . . Therefore it is clear that (unless a national incorporation law can be forthwith enacted) some body or bodies in the executive service should be given power to pass upon any combination or agreement in relation to interstate commerce, and every such combination or agreement not thus approved should be treated as in violation of law and be prosecuted accordingly. The issuance of the securities of any combination doing interstate business should be under the supervision of the National Government. . . .



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THE LEADER OF THE MINORITY.
He can't get the Speaker's eye.
—Keppler in *Puck*.

"Only shortsighted and other failure to appreciate the grossness of the evils to which the lack of (government) regulation gave rise can excuse those well-meaning persons who now desire to abolish the 'antitrust' law outright or to amend it by simply condemning 'unreasonable' combinations."

Most of the hostile press criticism drawn forth by the message is directed against this plea for the enlargement of Federal power. It is "the most extraordinary measure of interstate trust regulation ever suggested for the sober consideration of the American people," exclaims the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) remarks bitterly:

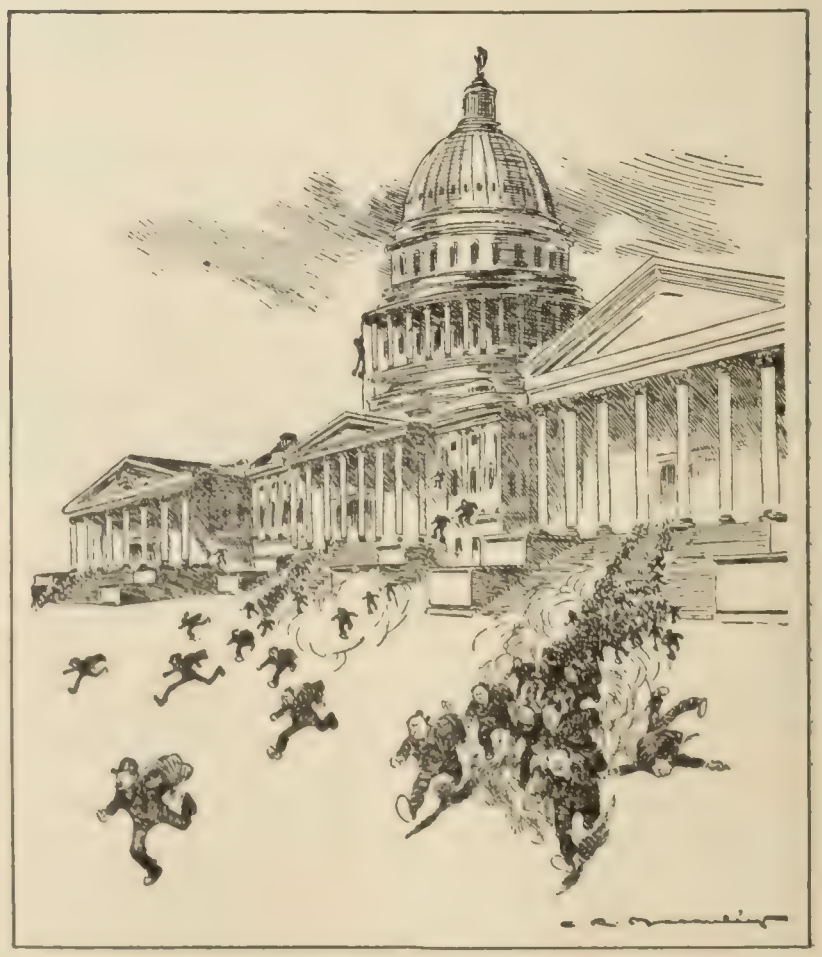
"It suffices to say that Mr. Roosevelt reiterates more positively that ever his demand for legislation which will aggrandize the Federal power to the point of absorbing all the jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the States over all subjects relating to the regulation of commerce and corporations; and that his avowed purpose includes not only the absolute nationalization of the Government, but the concentration in the hands of the Executive department of authority so vast and unrestricted that the representative character of our institutions could not survive the grant. The remedies he urges for existing evils are ten thousand times worse than the diseases to be treated. His program would substitute an omnipotent and irresponsible autocracy for the limited central agency established by the Constitution and practically leave every political and material interest of the people of the country dependent on the contingency that the nominal Chief Magistrate and real Dictator should use his sovereign prerogatives justly and honestly. Under such a system, the liberties and property of the people would depend on the accident whether the first man to be clothed with the kingly function should be a Diaz or a Castro."

In defense of the President's attitude on this point, however, the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"'Centralization' is already here. It is in full operation. The Sherman act has brought every railroad agreement with another road under a Federal criminal statute. No corporation in interstate commerce can enter into any contract or argeement, express or implied, good or bad, which affects commerce between the States, without facing the risks of a criminal Federal prosecution.

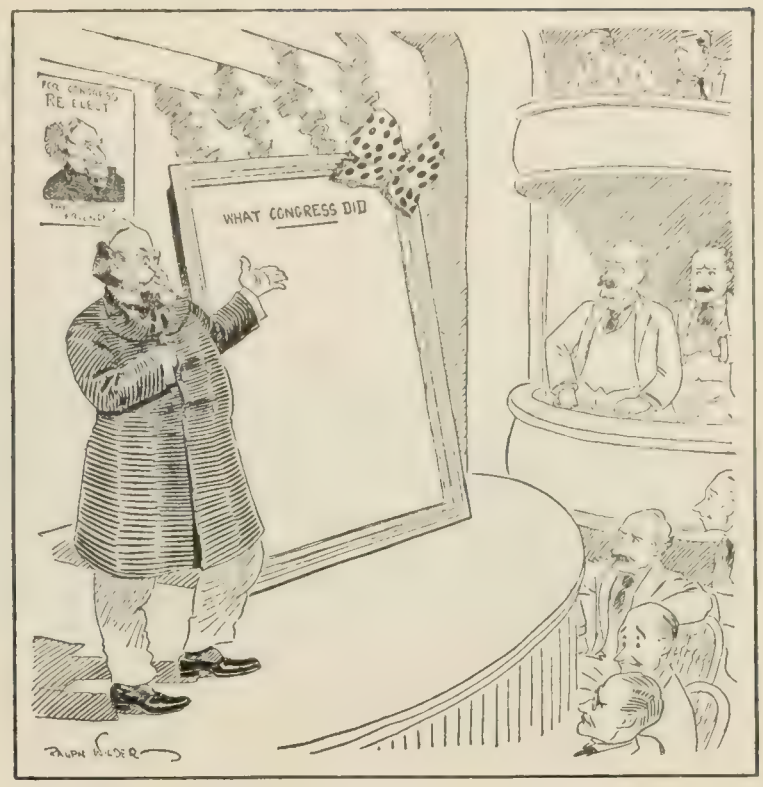
"Men may like or dislike this 'centralization.' It exists. It is in full operation under the Sherman act and the prosecutions brought under it. This act prohibits fair and reasonable agreements between railroads. The Sherman act clouds the traffic, the operations, and the existence of the great corporations known as 'trusts.' Each term of the Supreme Court sees this 'centralization' extended by judicial decisions which widen the scope and severity of the operations of this law. Every one sees that a change is necessary if railroads are to make necessary agreements, the capital of great combinations be safe, and ordinary trade agreements protected from prosecution, whether made by capital or labor.

"Repeal is out of the question. No Congress will repeal the Sherman act. No amendment will be passed which permits agreements between railroads or combinations between corporations without regulation and supervision. Some path must be opened by which criminal prosecution against combinations and agreements shall be converted into administrative regulation. The Federal Government, by prohibiting all combinations and agreements which affect interstate trade, has already interfered and brought 'centralization' through criminal proceedings. The powers now exerted through a criminal statute, the Sherman act, should be changed to a supervision and regulation which shall protect the public from the risks of unrestricted combination, leading to monopoly. For eighteen years prosecution has been tried and has



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

BALKING.
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Times-Star.*



CONGRESS SEEMS TO BE STRIVING FOR A SPOTLESS RECORD.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

TOO MUCH QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

suppress nothing. Administration must be substituted by a bureau or commission which will prevent by supervision the evils from railroad agreements and combinations which the Sherman act was intended to suppress.

"The choice to-day is not between the Sherman act or its repeal, but between Federal prosecution or Federal regulation."

THE GIBRALTAR OF THE PACIFIC

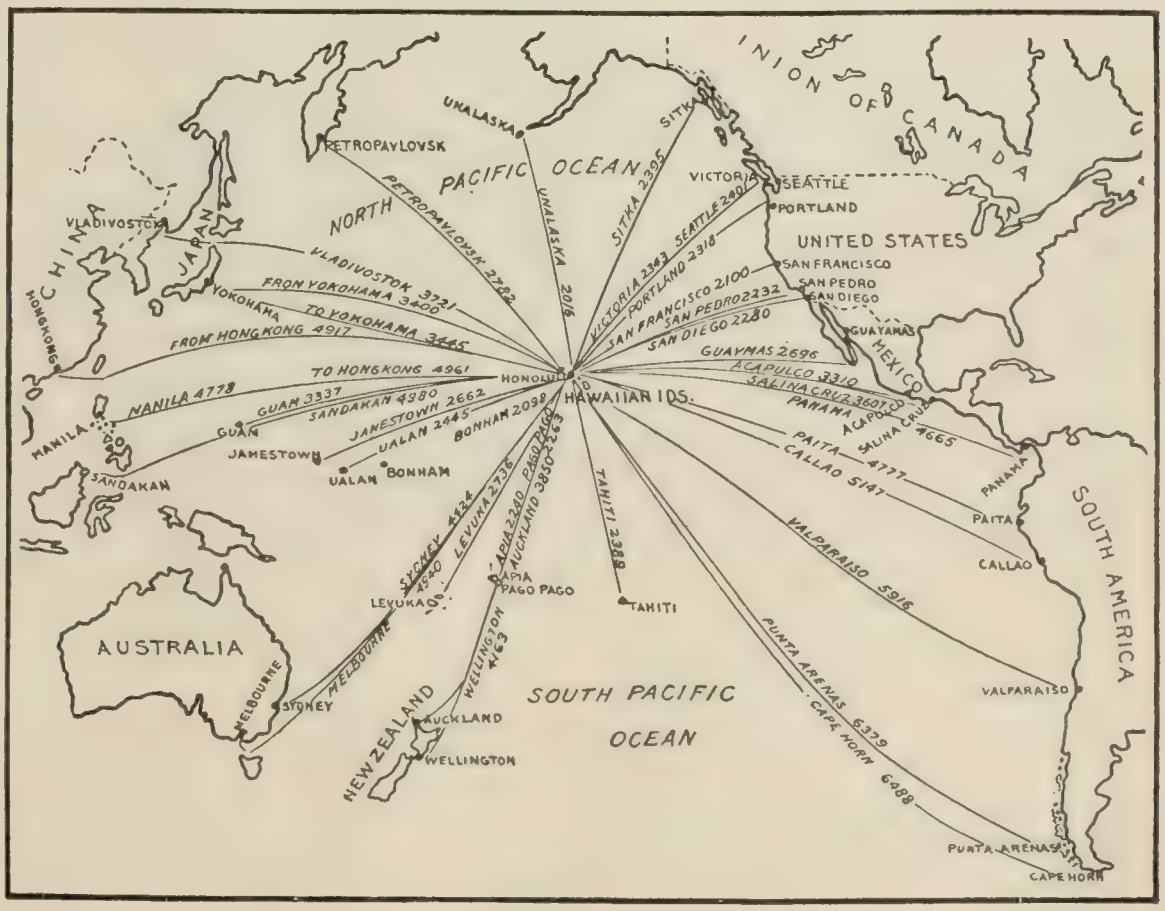
POTENTIALLY, the Hawaiian Islands are of the same strategic value to the United States as Malta and Gibraltar are to Great Britain, argues Senator George C. Perkins in *The National Geographic Magazine.* As those famous fortifications make it possible for Great Britain to dominate the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, so would the Hawaiian Islands, if adequately fortified as a naval base, secure to the United States the key to the Pacific and the Panama Canal. Hawaii, lying, as it were, at the cross-roads of the Pacific, is on the track, as Senator Perkins points out, "of probably all the trade which the Pacific-coast States have with the rest of the world." For this reason, he adds, "it is of supreme importance that it be joined to us 'by hoops of steel' which it would take the navies of the world to break." In this connection it will be remembered that President Roosevelt, in his last annual message, recommends an appropriation for the fortification of Pearl Harbor; and the War Department asks for $1,000,000 with which to carry on the work. Hawaii, says the Senator, should be the strongest fortress in the Pacific, as Malta and Gibraltar are the strongest fortresses in Europe. To quote more fully:

"The importance of the Hawaiian Islands to the Pacific-coast States is supreme. Those States will rely more and more for their prosperity upon the trade with the Orient across the Pacific, and with the East and Europe through the Panama Canal. That there may be a guaranty that this commerce shall endure and increase in volume, the United States must be at least the equal in naval power of any nation using those waters for the transportation of goods; and a part of the power of a navy is supplied by its bases, from which all exposed points can be best watched and whence aid can be most quickly sent.

"As such a base, the Hawaiian Islands present advantages to us which have no counterparts elsewhere in the Pacific. Lying within easy steaming distance of our Pacific coast, as naval vessels are to-day constructed they afford a point from which the whole North Pacific can be patrolled by cruisers, and from which the commerce of the Panama Canal can be protected. They afford a strategic point whose vast significance can be realized best by supposing the islands in the hands of a hostile power engaged in war with us. From that point the enemy could send out cruisers to sweep from the sea the commerce of the Pacific ports and of the canal, while it would afford a base of operations for attacks on our Pacific-coast ports, as well as on the Canal Zone.

"With these islands in the hands of an enemy, it is doubtful whether we could control the canal for a day, while the entire coast-line of the Pacific States and the bays and harbors of our rapidly growing Alaska would be in constant expectation of a hostile descent."

From Senator Perkins's description of Pearl Harbor it appears



THE CROSS-ROADS OF THE PACIFIC.

that nature has already done her share toward making Hawaii a great naval base and military stronghold. We read:

"Pearl Harbor is susceptible of being made another Gibraltar, where the largest fleet may safely lie and where repairs may be made at leisure. It consists of an ellipitical lagoon 8 miles long by 4 wide, with a depth of water ranging from 30 to 130 feet. It is completely land-locked, preventing surprize attack from submarines or torpedo-boats, as well as from hostile fleets. In the rear are mountain ranges 3,000 or 4,000 feet high, on the slopes of which are the military reservation, about 10 miles from the harbor, where a salubrious climate is secured. Reservations for fortifications, wharves, and all that is necessary for a first-class naval station have been secured, and this channel has been dredged to 30 feet, and may easily be deepened much more and straightened to insure easier navigation for battle-ships, which work can be done, it is thought, at an expense not exceeding $750,000, the value of the customs receipts of Honolulu for six months. . . . . .

"Too much stress can not be given to the fact that if Pearl Harbor is to be fortified successfully the work must be done in time of peace. When war comes it would be too late, and wo to us if we are not prepared for defense as well as for attack."

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO

THE reconstruction of the wrecked and ruined city of San Francisco, which was begun almost immediately after the fire, has been progressing with marvelous rapidity. According to recent bulletins issued by the California Promotion Committee, citizens individually or banded together as corporations have erected within the last three years residence and business buildings valued at a sum considerably exceeding $117,000,000. And this fine showing they have made, as the New York *Sun* points out, "while meeting the enormous additional demands on their resources required for restocking their warehouses and stores, replanting their factories, refurnishing their homes, even replenishing their wardrobes." "So nearly have the citizens wholly restored conditions for work and residence," *The Sun* continues, "that practically all who were forced for a time to seek homes in neighboring bay towns have resumed residence in San Francisco." We read:

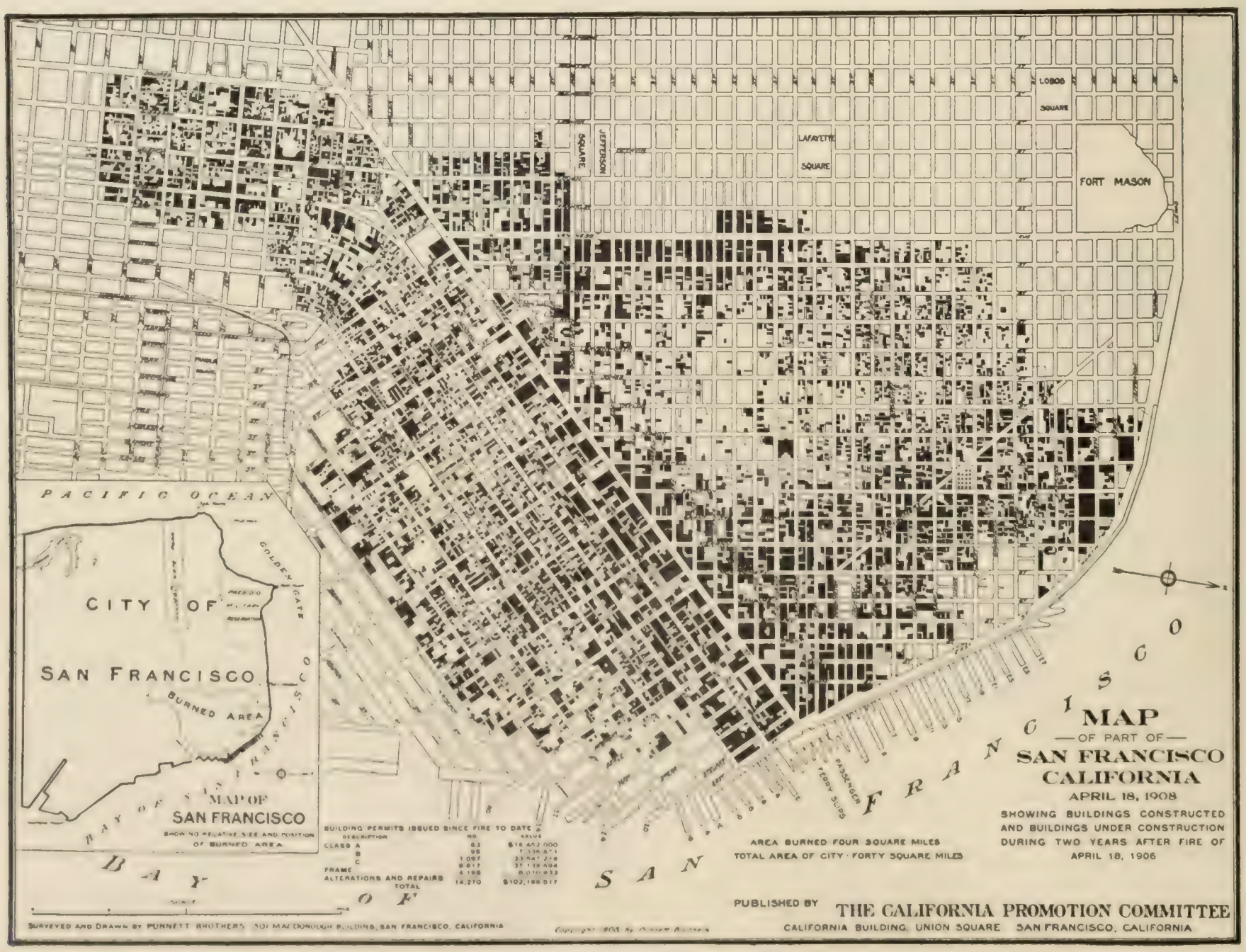
"Before the fire the city had a population of about 500,000 and to-day its estimated population is only 15,000 less than that number. What was necessarily done to make a habitable city is shown in that immediately after the fire there was housing accommodation in San Francisco, and much of that provisional, for but 75,000."

The business statistics are as encouraging as the statistics of construction. To quote *The Salt Lake Herald:*

"The bank clearings of San Francisco during 1907 were greater by nearly $36,000,000 than the combined clearings of Los Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, and Oakland. And the deposits in San Francisco banks exceeded by some $12,750,000 the combined deposits of all the cities named. Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Paul, and Omaha combined fall nearly $28,000,000 short of San Francisco in bank deposits."

The Herald thus briefly describes the new San Francisco:

"The city is being rapidly rebuilt on a much more impressive scale than was the old city. In every direction great sky-scrapers are being erected. The scars of the disaster are still apparent, but they are rapidly being obliterated by the plucky and patriotic



THE REBUILDING OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The markings in black show new construction. The burned area in which this rapid rebuilding is going on comprises 497 blocks.

RUINS OF NINE COTTAGES AT AMITE, LOUISIANA.
The dead bodies of twelve negroes were taken from beneath the scattered timbers at this spot.

men who have the work in charge. It will not be long, at the rate at which the rebuilding is now progressing, before the stranger in San Francisco will have to search diligently before he can find any traces of the disaster."

THE STORM-SWEPT SOUTH

"RARELY, if ever, has so large an area of the South been so disastrously storm-swept," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* in a general review of the havoc wrought on April 23, 24, 25, by tornadoes in that section of the country. The causes of the long fatality-list this paper believes due partly to the freakish nature of the storm and partly to the inability of the authorities, because of the isolated position of most of the towns, to reach these neighborhoods with storm warnings. "The blow appears to have fallen in most localities absolutely without warnings of any sort, . . . the victims were caught utterly unaware and unprepared," the writer explains. "It is now fairly evident," the editorial continues, "that the widest estimate of the damage inflicted will fall short of the reality, . . . the list of dead already approximates 400, while the number of injured may exceed 1,500." To quote further:

"The property damage during the three days in which storms have raged over six States is now past all calculation. Abject want and suffering are reported from many localities. Appeals for food, clothing, supplies, and medical attendance have been answered by neighboring communities as promptly and as generously as possible."

The New York *American* in an editorial, probably written by John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, thus remarks upon the situation:

"The South seems to be ever at the mercy of the winds. Tornadoes have killed more people in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Alabama than yellow fever ever did. The atmospheric disturbances come, too, when nature is serenest.

"It was so when Wesson (Miss.) was wiped off the map thirty years ago. The day was one of beauty; the air soft just previous to the storm. Then the clouds formed as if by magic. Ghosts of the sky let fly their scythes, and dead bodies lay everywhere.

"That May afternoon twelve years ago in St. Louis was idyllic when, of a sudden, the horizon darkened, the winds began shrieking, and the skeletons of destruction quickly grew into giants. They wrecked homes and killed without mercy.

"In September, eight years ago, Galveston was superb in her new fall dress. There wasn't the slightest sign of wrong. The seas were quiet, the land winds cooling. Then appeared the specter of desolation. The devastation that followed sickens the mind, even now, that contemplates the record of that awful night.

"Winds, floods, fires, fevers, and plagues visit the fairest of our fields. They wring tears from America's sturdiest sons; wipe progress temporarily off the slate; fill graveyards, and retard the growth of commerce.

"Yet think you that the South feels discouraged? Not at all. It is the land of promise. Her people believe in a better day; and for the present they cling to the old-time ideas of religion and citizenship, trusting to Providence and believing in the right.

"Storms do not prevent the erection of new homes, and the fear of them is lost while the eye, ever restless, contemplates the grandeur of the South's incomparable fields that yield the very staff of life."

In describing the eccentric course of the storm, which seems to have been divided into three distinct divisions, the New Orleans *Picayune* comments as follows:

"There were several different outbreaks, those in North Louisiana working their frightful effects from Alexandria, through Concordia Parish across the great river into Mississippi near Natchez, causing great destruction. Another outburst struck the flourishing city of Amite, one of the chief centers of population in the Florida parishes on the east side of the river, causing great loss of life and inflicting wounds and mutilation upon hundreds of people, while dwellings and business-houses were torn from their foundations and scattered in fragments. There were storm-winds in Alabama and Tennessee, and everywhere destruction to life and property."

THIS WAS A HOUSE.
Altho five persons were in this building when it fell, no one was seriously injured. It was the home of W. O. Eldridge, at Amite, La.

THREE-CENT FARES IN CLEVELAND

OTHER cities all over the country are watching interestedly the experiment of three-cent trolley fares begun last week in Cleveland, Ohio. The Detroit *News*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and other papers are moved to apply Cleveland's example to their own cities and ask when they will have a similar reduction, so that, as the Springfield *Republican* points out, the Cleveland experiment is a matter of national importance. The fight for three-cent fares has lasted ten years and has been "in many ways," according to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, a "disastrous fight, checking the city's growth, making investors timid, and unsettling conditions that should not have been disturbed." The people of the city are now practically unanimous in favor of the scheme, however, says the Cleveland *Leader*, and if those who have engineered it fail to "make good" they will be "overwhelmed by public condemnation." *The Leader* points out one of the perils in these words:

"In the very completeness of the victory must lie one of the chiefest dangers to Cleveland. Under the future plan of operation the traction system with its thousands of employees and its far-reaching ramifications lies ready to the hand of any man who may seek to build a political machine. Putting Mayor Johnson aside from the question, the mayors to come must meet this temptation, and the people of the city must, in vigilance and strength, face the peril that such a weapon would be in dangerous hands. Beyond the political phase of the question, the danger of congestion and the check to urban expansion resulting from excess fare beyond the present city limits is still to be met, and yet more important is the ever-present matter of high-class and efficient service. Under its lease the holding company must steer a dangerous course between the Scylla of imperative profit and the Charybdis of constantly improving and expanding service for all the city."

The story of Mayor Johnson's fight is told as follows by the New York *American*:

"The contest in Cleveland for a three-cent fare has been going on for many years. Experts discovered that the street-car system could be operated and return to the stockholder 7-per-cent. profit for his investment with a cost of three cents for each and every passenger. Upon this issue Tom L. Johnson, a practical street-railroad man, was elected Mayor. During his first administration he endeavored, first by peace, then by arbitration, again by legal methods, and ultimately by warfare, to inaugurate the three-cent fare.

"For years he was beaten at every turn. The courts were against him, the Ohio newspapers assailed him, financiers threatened and did attempt to wreck him. But, undeterred and unawed, he went forward. He caused to be constructed a road of ten miles in length, guaranteeing to the stockholders 6-per-cent. interest, with a fare of three cents. The experiment proved a grand success.

"He tried to persuade the citizens that municipal ownership of public utilities, such as street-car lines, would be profitable; that for the city to operate them would give quicker transportation, more healthful cars, ample room for all to have seats. The people were with him. They so recorded their confidence in him at every election. But the courts surrounded him with injunctions. Attacking an article of the State's Constitution that the ideas of Mr. Johnson might be futile in effect, Ohio existed as a Commonwealth for some time without organic legal structure. The power of money sometimes is supreme.

"Johnson then got his temper up. He comes of a fighting stock. Reared in Kentucky, where courage counts, he had carried to Cleveland a splendid type of manhood. He placed his trust in the people and was elected to Congress. Then he became Mayor. Rockefeller's money, the late Mr. Hanna's influence, the political acumen of Senator Dick, the cupidity of his recent antagonist, Congressman Burton, have proved insufficient to efface him. His work for better street-cars, for cheaper transportation, has been inspired by his constituents—the men and women of Cleveland—who own the streets. The 'system' finally yielded for a three-cent fare.

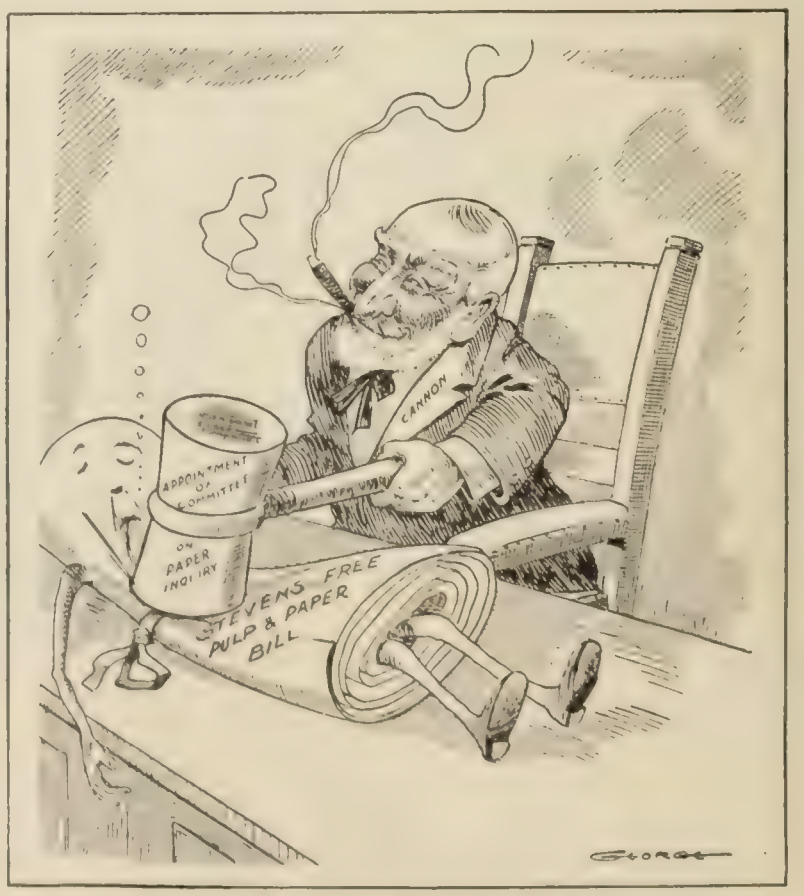
"It's a great victory. It shows that a man with right behind him need not be afraid to do that which he thinks and knows to be just."

The plan by which the roads are to be operated is worth noting. The New York *World* sketches its main outlines thus:

"The scheme has many elements of ingenuity by which direct municipal ownership and operation are avoided while the city assumes the responsibility for bad management of the street-railway property.

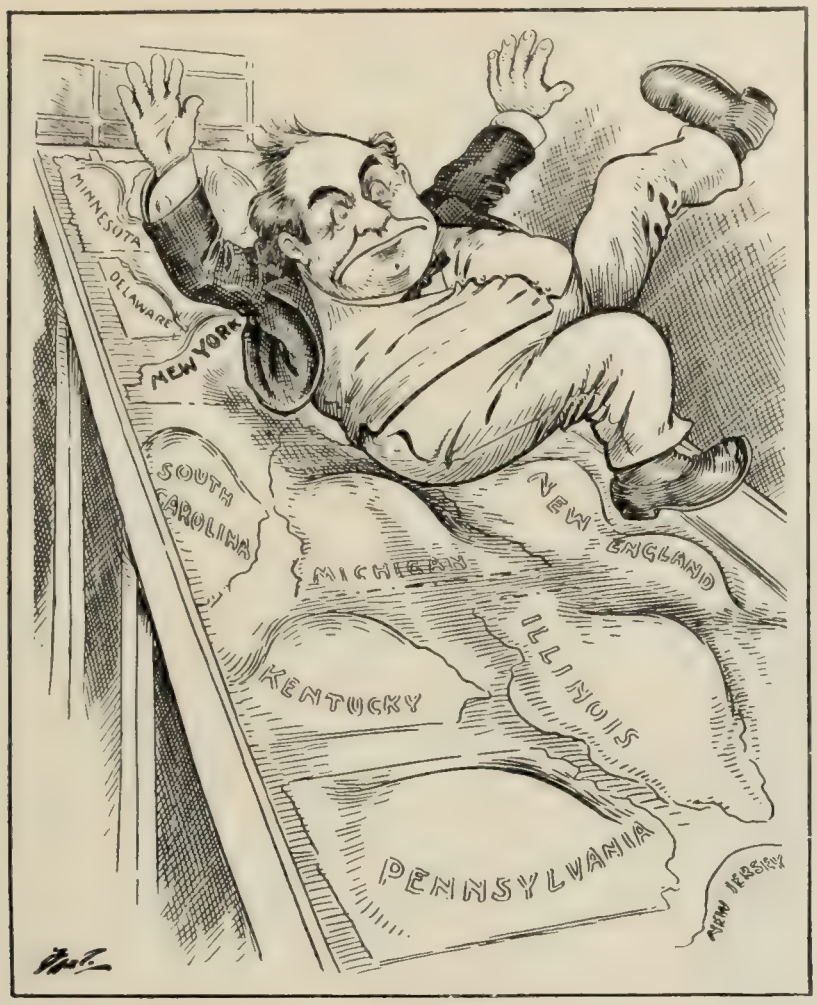
"A holding company has been organized to operate all the lines, taking over the unexpired franchises and physical property of the Cleveland Electric Railway. This Good Trust is to have a twenty-five-year franchise; it is to charge only three cents and is to pay the Wicked Trust 6 per cent. on the agreed value of the property taken over. Then the city gives a fifty-year six-for-a-quarter

MR. CANNON'S IDEA OF A "LIBERAL TARIFF POLICY."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



UNCLE JOE, REFORMER
—George in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*

TARIFF REFORM—ON PAPER.



BUMPING THE BUMPS.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

"THE COMMONER" DECLARES THAT MONEY IS BEING USED TO PREVENT BRYAN'S NOMINATION.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star.*

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP——"

security franchise to the Wicked Trust. If the Good Trust defaults in paying the interest the Wicked Trust will resume possession under a franchise much more liberal than the one it was seeking from the municipal government. If the Good Trust succeeds, the Wicked Trust remains in the enjoyment of 6 per cent

"While Tom L. Johnson is Mayor the Good Trust will undoubtedly succeed. But Cleveland will not always have a practical street-railway man for chief executive. What may happen then nobody knows. Probably if there is a deficit the city will be asked to appropriate money from the public treasury in order to keep the Good Trust on its feet. Indeed, the time may come when the city will be compelled to make such appropriations in order to escape the exactions of the fifty-year security franchise held by the Wicked Trust.

"Mr. Johnson is making a very interesting experiment, the results of which can not be foreseen. But if Cleveland is willing to take the risk the rest of the country should be grateful."

THE INDIAN SHARING THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

IS the American Indian to become as skilful and cunning in the industrial activities of to-day as his forefathers were in the hunt and chase at the time of Cooper's romances? Was there in that early determination on the trail, that dogged stedfastness of purpose in the hunt, that marvelous endurance in battle, the seed of a twentieth-century industrial awakening which now promises to make the present-day reservation Indian a trustworthy laborer and a valuable citizen? According to C. H. Forbes-Lindsay, a writer in *The Craftsman* (May), the first results from the new Indian policy of the present Administration make these questions pertinent. In fact, Mr. Forbes-Lindsay states, with a finality which is convincing, that "the ration-fed reservation Indian will soon be altogether a creature of the grotesque past." As a laborer, says the writer, the Indian has passed the experimental stage—"he has established his superiority in open competition." Yet his capacity for disciplined and sustained work, it appears, has been discovered only within the last few years, under the new policy adopted by the Government in the hope of making independent and self-supporting citizens of its Indian wards. To quote this writer further:

"The problem that confronted the Administration when it entered upon the task of enforcing the new Indian policy was a complicated one. Indeed, the varying conditions at the several reservations and the contrasting peculiarities of the different tribes constitute a number of separate and diverse problems, each of which demanded special consideration and specific treatment. . . .

"It was soon obvious to the directors of the movement that, while a majority of the Indians might ultimately become attached to the soil, their immediate welfare would be best promoted by inducing them to seek the means of livelihood away from their old homes. This not only on account of the greater prospect of earning money in the open labor field, but also because of the developing influence to be derived from contact with the work-a-day world. The efforts of the Indian agents were, therefore, mainly directed to securing outside employment for their charges and persuading them to accept it when offered. . . . At first it was found impossible to hold any considerable number of them to their work for more than two or three weeks at a stretch, when they would either return home or go off and spend their earnings before taking up their tools again. They chafed under the restraint and regulation of the new life. It was hard for the Indian to accustom himself to take up a pick promptly at the whistle of the gang foreman and to wield it steadily until relieved by a similar signal. But he went manfully about overcoming his disinclination and remedying his inefficiency, until to-day he is universally acknowledged to be the best laborer in the West. Employers unite in the statement that the Indian is the most reliable and efficient laborer they can find. They pay him white man's wages and admit that he gives a better return for them than any other class of workers. He occasions no trouble and will stand to his work without watching. He has trained himself to sustained effort, and will now labor for six months or more without cessation. He is developing thriftiness and has learned to provide for the needs of the morrow."

Mr. K. T. Cary, the engineer in charge of the works of repairing the break in the lower Colorado River, has employed three thousand Indians at one time, and he believes that the task could not have been successfully accomplished without this aid.

Indians are also employed by the United States Reclamation Service, and Indian labor has recently completed one of the most difficult roads ever built and is now employed in canal construction through the West.

The attempts to make the Indian an agriculturist, however, the writer confesses, have not "met with as much success as could be desired." He says further:

"Tilling the soil appears to be the least attractive form of useful activity that can be presented to him. Stock-farming and herding are congenial, and in these pursuits he excels, but as a producer of crops he must be considered—for the present, at least—somewhat in the light of a failure. As a landowner, agriculture would be the most readily available occupation to him, but it is as well, perhaps, in view of his needed experience and development, that he should spend the earlier years of his emancipation at a distance from his home. His land can not be alienated for many years to come and it will be possible for him to return to it with changed tastes and the necessary knowledge for successful farming."

APACHE INDIANS WORKING AT PUBLIC-ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN ARIZONA.

"Many of the Indians now employed in pick-and-shovel gangs and their wives are college graduates who have returned to the tepees of their tribes and the customs of their ancestors, discarding the habits acquired at Carlisle and Haskell, even to the extent of eschewing the use of English."

This initial failure of the Indian as a tiller of the soil Mr. Forbes-Lindsay finds illuminated by the wonderful achievement in a few exceptional cases. As he puts it:

"The Crows, of Montana, afford proof that the reservation Indian of the most unpromising type may, under judicious guidance, develop into an accomplished farmer. Five years ago this tribe was living in communities of several hundred each, camps scattered over a large area. The Government was supplying all their needs, and their time was divided between loafing, sports, and ceremonials. In 1902 their reservation was opened to settlement, and agricultural allotments were made to their members. For two years thereafter the Crows continued their *dolce-far-niente* mode of life, despite the efforts of the agent to arouse them to useful activity. But the Crows are in charge of a man who knows the Indian character as the priest knows his psalter, and one, moreover, of infinite tact and patience. In 1904 he induced the Crows to give a Wild-West show on the reservation. In the following year he introduced agricultural features and, with discriminating subtlety, excited the spirit of emulation among the Indians.

"At the Fourth Industrial Fair of the Crow Indians, held last fall, the exhibits of stock, poultry, and farm produce entirely overshadowed the amusement features and were viewed by the Indians as the more important. The Crow allotments are now practically all under effective and profitable cultivation. Most of the Indians have improved their property by the erection of buildings and have become possest of implements and wagons. The keenest rivalry has been established and a spirit of independence has been created."

COLLAPSE OF THE SUBMARINE CHARGES—With the fading prospect of sensational revelations public interest in Mr. Lilley's charges against the Electric Boat Company has diminished, until now the collapse of those charges and the exoneration of the Electric Boat Company evokes practically no editorial comment from the press. After gathering 1,500 printed pages of testimony, the House investigating committee has adjourned, "satisfied with its work and certain that the truth has been established." The climax of the investigation was supplied by the written confession of Mr. F. B. Whitney that he was the author of certain anonymous letters, statistics, and sensational newspaper articles which were instrumental in bringing about the Congressional investigation. Mr. Whitney, formerly a clerk to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was, at the time of the veiled activities to which he confesses, vice-president of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. He acquits Simon Lake, however, and all other members of the company, of any participation in, or knowledge of his acts; and he makes further affidavit that he (Mr. Whitney) has no personal knowledge from which he could give any evidence to sustain any of the charges set forth by Representative Lilley. Altho the investigating committee has not yet made its report, "its conclusion," says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "can be stated in advance without inspiration." Thus:

"It will be to the effect that the charges brought by Representative Lilley of Connecticut against the Electric Boat Company of corrupt practises to procure exclusive legislation from Congress and of gaining about $1,400,000 excessive profits in its government contracts for submarines are without foundation. It will show the semblance of a plot in which idle rumor was adroitly used to force the attention of Congress. Representative Lilley probably will not be placed in the position of having any conscious connection with the propaganda of partizans of a rival company when he introduced his resolution in the House on February 20 and forced the investigation that followed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A Mr. Meal is running for mayor of Harrisburg, Pa. If he is a square Meal, we can see no objection to him.—*Washington Herald.*

Writes one to the *Times*: "Gold regulates the price of everything—what regulates the price of gold?" Why, everything, of course.—*New York Mail.*

An esteemed contemporary announces that a cow with two tails has just changed hands. Evidently the day of miracles is not yet past.—*Washington Post.*

The activities of Mr. Harriman must be a surprize to the folks who thought the Administration road-roller went over him only a short time ago.—*Washington Post.*

The Aldrich bill looks as if it had died from the effects of a successful operation.—*Toledo Blade.*

The party that does not get them will always agree to publicity for campaign contributions.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Irish opposition to the arbitration treaty with Great Britain was probably mollified by the argument that the treaty provides for arbitration only in cases where we don't care to fight.—*New York Post.*

Los Angeles has been separating some of our bluejackets from their money at the rate of $12 a day for a room, fifty cents for a bottle of beer, and ten cents for a piece of pie. Now we begin to understand why Californians are so enthusiastically in favor of a bigger navy.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

JAPAN LOSING THE WORLD'S REGARD

THE sudden rise of Japan seems as if it might cost her all the slights and sufferings which sometimes fall to the lot of the parvenu and the *nouveau riche*. She has learned all the lessons of her later civilization from Europe and America, and, according to the Japanese proverb, "the pupil should not come within four paces of his master's shadow." Yet a writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks that Japan not only would invade the area of that shadow, but would take the master's place. This writer says many nice things about Japan. The world sympathized with her in her war with China for the independence of Korea, because she seemed to be the smaller and weaker of the two. When she fought with Russia the Powers looked on with bated breath, and loud expressions of admiration echoed round the globe. Her intellectual progress has been most creditable to her, but she is at present, we are told, suffering from undue elation, from "swelled head," in fact, and the nations are growing tired of what the writer interprets as her greed and her arrogance. Why, he asks, is she increasing her land and sea forces, altho her treasury is on the verge of bankruptcy? He pictures the overweening spirit of the Japanese thus:

"No sooner had the Japanese retired from the seat of war [with Russia] than the Japanese press assumed a tone which was deeply offensive to other nations. The Japanese people began to believe that they could far excel the warlike valor of every other nation and indulged the hope of casting European culture entirely in the shade. The young people of Japan threw off all restraint and insulted foreigners in the street. During the war the Japanese in San Francisco behaved in such a manner as to embitter the Americans against them. The question of wages, immigration, and the school question increased the disaffection. It actually happened

THE NEW PHAETHON.
Who is trying to direct the land of the Rising Sun.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

in Tokyo and other towns that school-children and gamins cast in public at foreigners scornful glances which plainly said: 'What are you stupid foreigners, anyway? We Japanese are a very different race. We have conquered China and Russia, the greatest Powers in the world. Nothing is impossible for us to accomplish.'"

The Japanese Government is bent on making their land the greatest commercial country in the world and in ruining the trade

GIVING UNCLE SAM THE CUE.
A new factor makes its appearance in the Japanese-American question.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

of other peoples, adds this writer. This is the open avowal of the Japanese press. To quote from this article a further passage:

"When England, immediately after the war, took up Japan, and all the nations showed favor to her, the Japanese press immediately announced bluntly, 'We intend to deal a death-blow to English commerce.' Is it strange that the hair of Englishmen bristled with astonishment at such an ally, that they were haunted by all sorts of political nightmares and immediately began to hurry on the fortification of Singapore and Hongkong? The English in their newspapers began to complain that trade with Manchuria was being made impossible for them, not to speak of Korea."

The whole world is becoming alarmed at the prodigious strides Japan is making in the increase of her army and navy, we are told, and this writer avers:

"Japan has adopted the two-years-service system in her army and has increased it from thirteen to nineteen divisions. She has enlarged her navy considerably by the prizes she took at Port Arthur and Tsuschima; she has bought new battle-ships from England and built some big ships in her own yards. The tonnage of the Japanese Navy has become so great since 1904 that foreign Powers are asking: 'To what end is Japan making these armaments which it is far beyond her financial strength to maintain? Japan is not threatened on any side. Does this making of new armaments indicate that she has some war of aggression in view?' A poor and industrial country like Japan, only as yet half developed, and only capable of development in a limited degree, should, instead of arming herself so disproportionately, rather concentrate her efforts on the peaceful encouragement of agriculture, industry, and trade, on improving the condition of her people, on raising the standard of public education. This would be better than letting the army and navy suck the last drop of blood from her population."

No one will lend Japan any more money. They do not like to see this spoilt child spending milliards on national projects that neither yield any return nor pay the interest on the national debt. This writer continues:

"Japan by her reactionary policy has offended all the nations and now has the sympathy of none. The Japanese Government

[illegible] of this. *The Japan Times*, a semiofficial journal, asks, in a leading article, why every one feels annoyed with Japan. *The Japan Advertiser*, an American paper, which was once friendly to Japan, at present is her keenest critic and has said to *The Japanese Mail*, an organ supported by the Government, that distrust and annoyance are being felt by foreigners, and that Japan must expect to have a very hard time unless she raises herself to a higher standard of patriotism and, we may add, of morals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S NAVAL PROGRAM

MR. ROOSEVELT'S naval program and his losing struggle with Congress over its acceptance have awakened keen interest in Europe. Not that his naval ideas are universally considered reasonable by the British press. Some leading French papers, however, approve of it and blame Congress for not being willing to carry it out. Thus the *Temps* (Paris), in a long editorial, accuses the House of Representatives of illogicality and declares:

"The Americans see plainly the object they wish to attain, but their ideas of the way to attain it are singularly confused. They are wanting in that supreme virtue in politics—foresight. They are unwilling to use the only means by which they can reach what they desire. The naval policy of Mr. Roosevelt is exactly calculated to provide those means. This is the reason why Congress, sooner or later, will be compelled to espouse that policy. When a man is in the right about a scheme, he always ends in seeing it carried out, and success is merely a question of time."

The *Figaro* (Paris) echoes these sentiments and remarks that the President's action is in strict harmony with the maxim that

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

"This new Ambassador makes me tired. He has no money, yet he seems to think he is as good as we are!"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"the best of all guaranties of a durable peace is a solid army and a powerful fleet."

The United States is merely mimicking Germany is the cry which some of our politicians, including the President, are raising for more ships, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London). To quote:

"The President's very words about 'accepting insult in silence' seem to be an echo from Germany. For our part, we have no

DOLLARS AND TITLES.

Fair exchange is no robbery.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

reason at all to be suspicious about the American fleet. So far as it affects the balance of power, it affects it in a way which is on the whole favorable to us. But in the interests of the world at large we may hope that the American people will not give way to the European habit of entertaining remote and improbable suspicions. President Roosevelt says truly that the small and weak nations have suffered grievous oppression in quite modern times, but that is not found to be cured in practise when the big nations pile up big armaments. One of the causes of oppression is that the big nations are too much afraid of each other to defend the weak."

America, indeed, has not the same need of a navy as has a European Power, declares *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London). Thus we read:

"To us sea power is the breath of life. To Germany it is a legitimate aspiration; to America a restless ambition. We desire to see America impregnable and strong. But the surpassing of the limits of reason must raise new difficulties both for the New World and the Old. And exaggeration of possible perils may do more harm abroad than good at home."

Altho the Hague Conference failed, observes *The Daily News* (London), the cleavage of parties in European parliaments and in political circles all over the world has largely hinged on the question of armaments and disarmament. On this point *The News*, after referring to the "noisy periods" in Mr. Roosevelt's naval message, proceeds as follows:

"The most significant instance of this cleavage of opinion is the vote of the United States House of Representatives, which we reported yesterday. Congress is not given to rash idealisms. But it has at least opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's flamboyant demand for a big navy a sane and emphatic negative. . . . This episode is full of encouragement even for progressive parties which live under the more difficult conditions of the older world."

The President's program assumed "the failure of pacifism and the bankruptcy of arbitration" and deserved to be thrown out, remarks the same paper in another editorial. The writer adds:

"Had Congress supported him the American continent would have been irreparably committed to the race of armaments. The South-American republics in their turn would have been compelled to protect themselves, and Japan to increase yet further her already

considerable fleet. Worst of all, the cause of peace and retrenchment would have received a mortal wound, from a people which has hitherto resisted militarism. The rash and theatrical device of the battle-ship cruise in the Pacific has failed, as it deserved to fail. It is the best news for peace that the world has heard since the Czar first summoned the Hague Conference."

Other papers think the President right and Congress wrong. Thus the influential London *Spectator* (Liberal) observes:

"We can not help feeling a certain sympathy with the men who let peep out the traditional American mistrust of expensive armaments as a kind of menace to republican liberty, and it is obvious now that the building up of American naval power will be challenged again and again as it proceeds. But that it will proceed we can not doubt, and our own opinion is that the moment the United States abandoned her policy of aloofness from the affairs of other nations a serious naval program became quite inevitable."

In still stronger terms the Conservative *Standard* thus states the views of its party on Mr. Roosevelt's program:

"He is, most Englishmen will think, playing a patriotic part when he impresses on his countrymen the duty of using a period of unbroken and unthreatened peace for rendering themselves formidable on the waterways of the world. Here the growth of the American Navy—its expansion will not be checked by yesterday's vote—will be watched with genuine interest and unaffected friendliness. It is almost impossible to conceive an emergency in which the fleets of the United States would be used against Great Britain; easy to think of conditions under which the two navies would be ranged alongside in a common struggle for Anglo-Saxon liberties."

THE COMING OF MRS. ASQUITH

THE succession of Mr. Herbert Asquith to the position of Prime Minister of England is hailed with delight by what the *Liberté* (Paris) is pleased to call "the smart set" of London. Mrs. Asquith is described by this Parisian daily as a society woman in the highest and noblest sense of the term. Like many Englishwomen she not only loves politics but loves to mingle in the political battle, and her wit, knowledge, and brilliancy add power to the elbow of her husband. Of Englishwomen as politicians this writer says:

"Women in England take a deep interest in politics. They range themselves in the frankest manner in the world on the side of the leaders, Liberal or Conservative, of the day, and eagerly join them in the electoral battle or public demonstration in which their party is interested. Their intervention is by no means prompted by a desire to parade themselves, or by an uncontrollable ambition. It is inspired by the prevailing influence of manners quite different from ours. In fact it can be said of Englishwomen what has been said of the British monarchy: They reign, but they do not govern."

This, of course, does not apply to the suffragettes, "who are struggling for the success of a special program." "I speak," says this writer, "of women pertaining to all classes of society, and who, as seems natural, remain satisfied with the immediate companionship of those who preside over the destinies of the country in all the reverses or triumphs of political life."

He mentions the electoral successes of certain political leaders as due, in some degree, to the cooperation of women, and remarks of woman's political activity in England:

"The *grandes dames*, great ladies, are not satisfied with holding political meetings in their drawing-rooms or canvassing in their boudoirs. They go out into the street. They are a mighty power in politics. Nor do they do their work with haughty dignity. Quite the contrary. If women have obtained great influence in the political party they adhere to, it is because of their directness, the spirit of hail-fellow-well-met, which they display on all occasions. In the course of his electoral tours Mr. Chamberlain was always accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, and the other M.P.'s likewise were surrounded by an enchanting bevy of ladies—their wives, cousins, and friends of the charming sex."

Lady Campbell-Bannerman was fond of politics, but her health prevented her from appearing in public by her husband's side. He finished his political career as a widower. The wife of Lord Beaconsfield lived in retirement. Mrs. Gladstone and the Marchioness of Salisbury passed most of their time in the country and rather shunned London. Hence the official house of the Prime

Photograph by Reginald Haines.

MRS. ASQUITH AND HER DAUGHTER ELIZABETH.

Daughter of Sir Charles Tennant and queen of the fashionable "intellectuals" of London society, Mrs. Asquith is expected to inaugurate a new Elizabethan era in Downing Street.

Minister has felt the void which feminine influence filled so gloriously during the early days of Queen Victoria. Mrs. Asquith is now to revive those days, declares this writer. He says:

"A reign of elegance will begin in Downing Street with the coming of Mrs. Asquith. The wife of the new Prime Minister, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, has already won a conspicuous place in English political life. Before her marriage, which took place in 1894, she reigned supreme over that group of fashionable 'intellectuals' who called themselves 'The Souls.' E. F. Benson, the novelist, made Mrs. Asquith the heroine of his successful romance, 'Dodo.' In fact she piques herself on her taste for literature and art, and her drawing-room is familiar to all that London counts of writers, painters, orators, and savants. She is a *bel esprit*, a woman of cultivation, in the very best sense of the term."

She has also attractions of person and address which win her affection and loyalty as the Premier's wife. The following description of her appearance is given by the writer in the *Liberté:*

"She is of medium height; her hair is chestnut; her profile, slightly angular and lean, indicates will power. The chin is stamped with decision, the mouth is somewhat thin, and her whole face gives one an impression of coldness. But the moment she begins to speak this impression is dissipated, for the grace of her conversation and the distinguished character of her intellect at once entrance her interlocutor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROBLEM OF THE INDIAN FAMINE

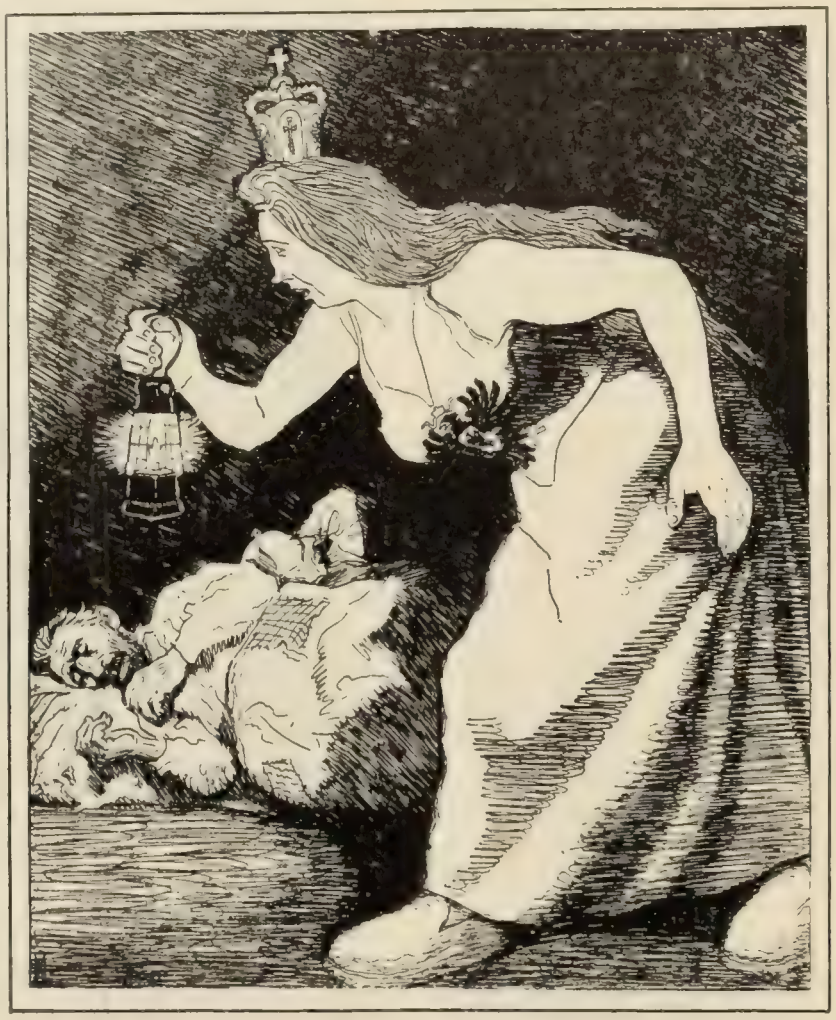
OF "famine in the land" this country has happily had no experience, altho war, fire, and flood have from time to time wasted and distrest it. India, with its 300,000,000 inhabitants, is seldom without this scourge in some quarter or another of its vast area. The British Government is here faced with a terrible problem. Thus, to quote *The Christian Patriot* (Madras):

"More than all other Indian questions it is first and last a severely practical issue—how to provide sustenance for three hundred millions in normal season, and how to save the population from almost wholesale decimation in times of drought and famine. British Indian statesmanship has been taxed to the utmost in order to answer this question satisfactorily; but there is yet a great deal to be done. In spite of the extension of irrigation; tho medical and sanitary skill is brought to the very doors, as it were, of the Indian peasant; great as are the foresight and caution displayed in anticipating a famine, and vast tho the sums poured out in the shape of famine relief—the deaths from scarcity still continue appallingly high and the famines recur too frequently for the country to recuperate."

"THOU ART SO FAR AND YET SO NEAR."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, speaking recently at a meeting held in Calcutta to devise means for supplying the famine-stricken in Northern India, is reported as saying that the famine raging in Upper India is not to be compared in severity "to the last two great famines, either in extent or severity." It is, however, greatly aggravated by "the very high range of the prices of food grains." Of the area over which it extends the Viceroy remarked:

"The famine area comprizes practically the whole of the United Provinces, some of the Protected States in Central India, and parts of the Punjab, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and even Bombay. It covers approximately 15,000 square miles—somewhat more than Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, and Belgium combined—with a population of roughly fifty millions. In other words, over one-twelfth of the area of India one-sixth of its population are affected. Over the whole affected area the loss of the crops has been very great."



GERMAN TAXATION.

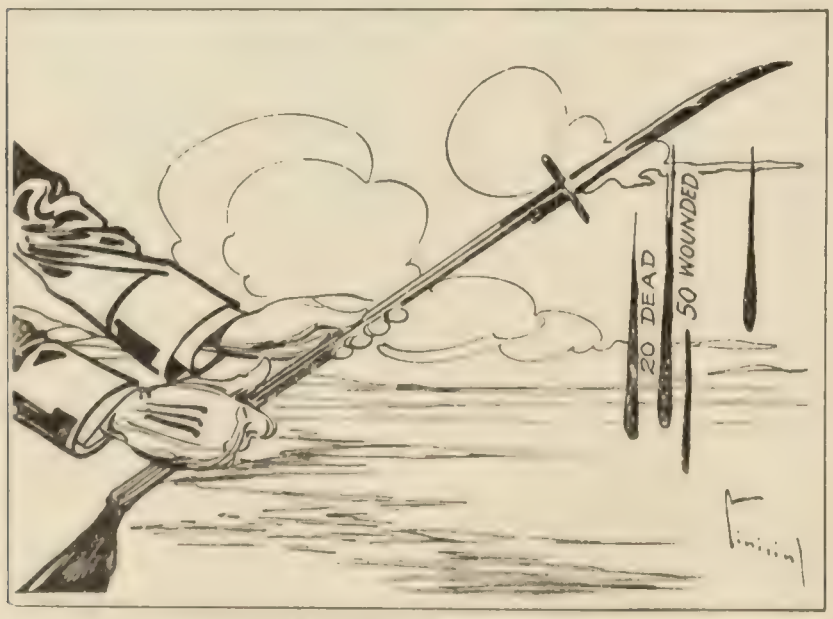
GERMANY—"I have taken most of their day's wages; I must see if I can't put a tax on sleep." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

The cause of the famine is, of course, the failure of the crops from drought. Unfortunately the crops of the coming season are threatened with a similar blight. To quote Lord Minto's words:

"In one division of the Punjab, for instance, the outturn of the autumn harvest was less than one-sixth of the normal, and it is calculated that this means an actual loss of Rs.200 lakhs (£1,383,000). For the whole of the United Provinces the autumn harvest was less than two-fifths of the normal, and the failure is, of course, considerably greater in the famine-stricken areas. The loss on rice and maize alone, the two great food crops, is estimated at Rs. 15 crores (£10,000,000). According to the latest returns there are 1,410,181 persons in receipt of relief, namely, 1,261,509 in British India and 148,672 in the Protected States, and tho in January our hopes were raised by the excellent and wide-spread rain which fell over Northern and Upper India, when there seemed, indeed, some probability that the sowings for the spring harvest would be more extensive than the original forecast made out, since then, unfortunately, no more rain has fallen, and we are receiving gloomy accounts of prospects of the next harvest, especially in the Punjab."

Commenting on these remarks of Lord Minto, *The Christian Patriot* says that a permanent famine fund ought to be established so as to be able by local branches to meet every emergency. The scheme is unfolded as follows:

"The creation and maintenance of a permanent and extensively supported famine fund with recognized branches throughout the whole country, is an imperative necessity. But in the absence of this organization, it is encouraging to note how readily the entire public, irrespective of class, race, or creed, has responded to the appeal. In addition, there are a very great number of private, religious, and philanthropic agencies—Christian largely, but non-Christian also—which may be relied on to do their utmost to relieve the needy. We can only hope that the need for all this benevolent activity will be for only a short period and that the famine conditions will soon give place to normal."



THE ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL.

The Government has won, our institutions are saved, long live the King!
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

CIVILIZATION'S SHADOWS.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

BACILLI FROZEN TO DEATH

IT has been generally supposed that the temperature of freezing water has little or no effect on disease germs. Recent bacteriological tests by John C. Sparks, however, indicate that certain germs kept in ice at a temperature somewhat below freezing are totally destroyed in twelve to twenty weeks, and are reduced to a very small percentage in a few days. Mr. Sparks describes his experiments in *Ice and Refrigeration* (Chicago, April). He writes:

"Characteristic colonies of . . . bacilli were . . . [placed in] water of a temperature of 98.6° F., and kept at that temperature twelve hours. The water was then frozen into blocks of ice, and these blocks of ice kept in an insulated vessel in a brine-cooled ice-box at a temperature of 28° F. The ice remained hard and suffered no loss from meltage. . . . . .

"A sample of the water inoculated with the different characteristic types of bacilli that may be found in contaminated water was examined, and a bacteriological count made by the usual methods, so that a record could be made of the content of bacteria in the water before being frozen. All the bacilli were in an active condition in a high state of vitality."

From the counts of bacteria made by Mr. Sparks every week after the water containing them was frozen, it appears that after two days they were decreased from 25 to 50 per cent., in two weeks 85 to 95 per cent., and that the water had become quite sterile in 12 to 22 weeks, the latter period being required to kill 2,500,000 typhoid bacilli. Similar results, Mr. Sparks reports, have been obtained by Dr. William H. Park, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, and others. He goes on to say:

"In drawing any conclusions from the above tests, and in trying to find a reason for the results obtained, we must consider the habits of the bacilli in their natural environment and in ice. The coli communis, typhus, and the spore-forming bacilli are all motile and have the power of moving in a liquid medium in search of their food. The streptococci are not motile, but the movement of the liquid in which they are present brings them new food. In ice the liquid is congealed to a mass in which movement is not possible, and new carbo-nitrogenous food can not be obtained by the bacilli. This change in environment probably has as much to do with the reduction in the number of the bacilli as the temperature. . . . . .

"My tests show that a reduction of 99 per cent. or over was reached in the case of the *B. coli communis* in two weeks after freezing; typhus bacillus three weeks after freezing; sewage streptococci five weeks after freezing; and the anaerobic spore-forming bacilli six weeks after freezing. I have no doubt that this result would have been reached more quickly at a temperature of zero, but I wished to hold my ice at a temperature as near to the freezing-point as possible without suffering loss from meltage. There was a small loss from evaporation probably, but it would cut no figure.

"The chief point to be learned from this series of tests is that ice, even when cut from water which may contain pathogenic bacilli, is utterly incapable of passing on disease if it is stored for some time before being distributed."

AN ELECTRIC SAFETY-VALVE—The aluminum cell arrester, a recent development in devices to protect electrical apparatus from overvoltage due to lightning or other sources of disturbance, is described in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, April 1). Says this paper:

"It has long been known that an electrolytic cell, made of two plates, one aluminum and the other carbon, possest the characteristic of letting the current flow freely in one direction, but not in the other. It occurred to scientists to make both plates of aluminum, thus forming a device with an action analogous to that of the safety-valve on a steam-boiler, since little or no current would pass so long as the electrical pressure was low. With a high pressure, a large current begins, which ceases as soon as the pressure resumes its original force. Such a characteristic is ideal for protecting electric circuits against overvoltage and its attendant dangers. The plates in the arrester are arranged in tray form, so that one rests within another, insulated from each other, but all containing an electrolyte. The whole is enclosed in a stoneware jar, and, if desired, one jar may be placed upon another, so as to increase the strength of the arrester. Arranged in this way, the electrolytic lightning-arrester has all of the qualities of a safety-valve as applied to electric circuits."

A NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION

A VISUAL illusion of an entirely different type from most of those hitherto known is described in a recent issue of *The Journal of Psychology* by Dr. James Fraser, of the Central London Sick Asylum. One would certainly say that the letters in the word illustrated herewith were tipped alternately to left and right.

WHERE LIFE IS NOT WHAT IT SEEMS.

It is, however, only the component elements of the letters that are inclined; these elements themselves are arranged in precisely vertical and horizontal order, as may easily be proved. Curiously, the angle at which the observer thinks the letters are inclined is not the angle of inclination of the small component lines. We quote from a notice of Dr. Fraser's article in *The Lancet* (London, April 11). Says this paper:

"Dr. Fraser states that: 'In all the hitherto published visual illusions of direction, with the exception of the checker-board or Münsterberg illusion, the illusory lines or bands are definitely continuous, uninterrupted in character, of black or of white, on a contrasting background. In the illusion of direction here described each illusory band consists of a series of visibly discrete similar parts, all inclined at the same small angle to the line of direction of the series to which they belong. Such visibly discrete parts may be conveniently termed "units of direction." Where the illusory band consists of alternating black and white "units of direction," it may be conveniently regarded as representing a cord consisting of two strands, black and white, twisted together.' This arrangement he refers to in the subsequent descriptions of the illusions as the 'twisted cord.' A twisted cord laid upon a gray or colored background of intermediate luminosity will, he says, apparently deviate from its actual line of direction at an inclination corresponding in trend (but at a smaller angular degree) to the inclination of the units of direction. This illusion is much increased in degree when the twisted cord is laid upon a checker-work background of squares of white, black, and an intermediately luminous gray in such a way that it bisects diagonally each member of a series of black and white squares, its black and white units bisecting respectively white and black squares (their contrasts) at a small angle with the diagonal line of the square. Dr. Fraser's description continues as follows: 'In such a figure each unit of direction is now, in effect, lengthened by the addition of a triangular area of the same luminosity at each of its ends. These triangular areas are derived or borrowed from the neighboring

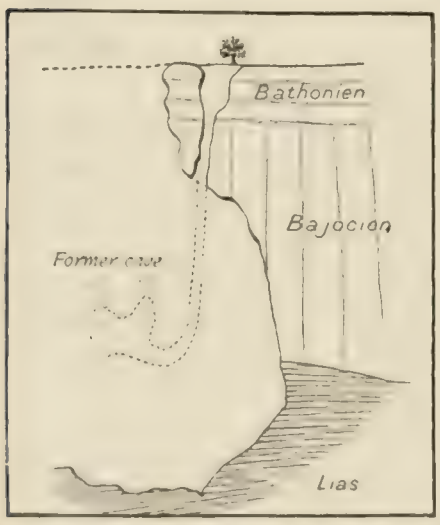
squares belonging to the series on which the twisted cord lies, and [illegible] on opposite sides of the twisted cord.' The reader will find that on holding the pages containing the illustrated figures on a level with the eyes so as to foreshorten the characters, Dr. Fraser's explanation becomes at once comprehensible. The 'units of direction' then remind us of horse-nails, but with a head on each end, on opposite sides placed slantwise to form the outlines of the letters forming the word LIFE. If one of the examples is looked at in this manner the apparent sinuosity of outline disappears, and the convergence and divergence of other examples are greatly modified. To see how great this modification is, it is only necessary to print on a piece of tissue-paper the word LIFE in simple straight characters of the same size as the apparently crooked letters. When the rectangular word on the tissue-paper is laid upon the 'crooked' word as printed above, the superimposition will be found almost exact."

BOTTOMLESS PITS

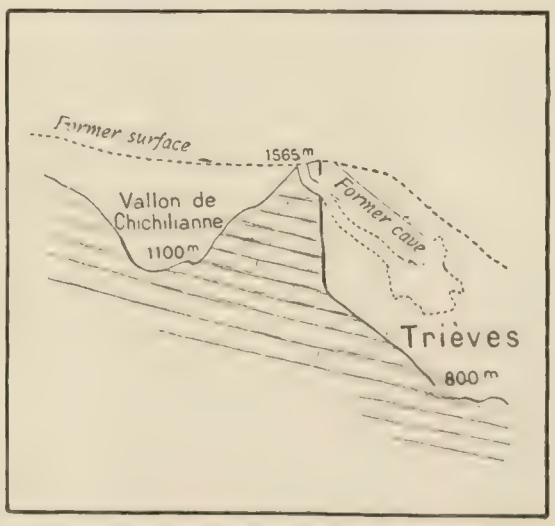
NEARLY every locality has some pit, cave, lake, or pond which the natives gravely declare to be "bottomless," simply because no ordinary pole or rope has been able to sound it. When a longer line is used, the bottom is found waiting for the lead. Sometimes a natural abyss will be discovered 1,000 to 1,500 feet deep, deep enough to excuse almost any statement about it before the facts are ascertained. That there are real bottomless pits, however, is pointed out by Prof. E. A. Martel, a French geologist, in *La Nature* (Paris, March 14). This term may be applied to cliff caves whose lower part has been cut off by the erosion of the valley below, thus turning them into tunnels through which the valley may be seen. Professor Martel writes:

"Recent underground exploration has shown that natural abysses are never 'bottomless,' as popular terror affirms them to be: 400 to 500 meters [1,300 to 1,650 feet] would appear to be the greatest depths revealed by sounding, tho explorers have not yet descended into them for more than 320 meters [1,050 feet] Nevertheless, the 'bottomless' abyss really exists—that is, if we use the expression to designate the absence, or rather the disappearance, of the former floor or bottom of caves of this kind.

"Our figures show the curious result; on a plateau opens a horizontal orifice whose appearance shows that it has long formed an inlet for rain-water. If we look through the opening we shall see that it is a tube open at the bottom and enabling us to see, as through a huge telescope, the bottom or the slope of a neighboring valley.



SECTION OF THE PIT OF PLANCHES.



SECTION OF THE HOLE OF PLATARY.

"This is what has happened: According to the universal law of the erosion of valleys and the lowering of the level of running water, the torrent once swallowed up by the abyss has been diverted into a neighboring depression which it has assisted to deepen. In the course of the geologic ages this deepening has become the excavation of a real valley; in some cases it has chanced that the bottom of the abyss, together with the grottoes to which it led, . . . has been carried away by the erosion of the sides or bottom of the gorge, while its upper end remains intact in a mass of rock. But such abysses, decapitated at the bottom (to use an Irish bull), are rare, because the erosion has generally proceeded from above downward; it is only when the lower strata are the softer, as often in limestone gorges or cañons, that the false entrance through the solider stratum appears. . . . All this explains, also, why 'bottomless' abysses are always very near a precipice, as the illustration shows.

"The first bottomless pit of this kind, near Choranche, in the valley of La Bourne, was noted by Decombaz. It forms on the exterior a vast funnel of 15 to 18 meters [50 to 60 feet] diameter and 35 meters [115 feet] deep. It is not obstructed at the bottom, but at 22 meters depth it bends sharply and traverses a rock 6 meters [20 feet] thick.

"THE GRAND DUKE'S HOLE,"
In the Furfooz limestone of Belgium.

"Next, Fournier discovered, on the plateau above the grotto of Planches d'Arbois, on the very edge of the cliff, a very odd pit; at the depth of about 40 feet there is a kind of cornice, formed of a large mass of rock, and below this is a tubular opening through which may be seen the valley 200 meters [650 feet] below; the impression is really startling. . . . . .

"Since these discoveries I have myself seen several instances of this peculiar phenomenon. The most remarkable is the so-called Hole of Platary, on the summit of the most eastern ridge of Vercors, above Clelles. About 1,563 meters [5,100 feet] a horizontal orifice opens suddenly like the mouth of an ordinary cave, which it probably once was. . . . The bottom has been cut off, demolished by the immense erosion of the vast basin of Trièves to the east, 700 to 1,000 meters [2,300 to 3,300 feet] deep, on which the present lower orifice of the former cave opens out in a superb ogival arch 8 meters [26 feet] high. . . . From the railway, between the stations of Clelles and Percy, on the line from Grenoble to Veynes, it is seen 700 meters [2,300 feet] in the air like a pinhole near the summit of the limestone cliff. It was in fact from the car-window that I discovered the aperture!

"In Belgium, in the Furfooz limestone, there is the so-called Grand Duke's Hole, into which we may descend and contemplate the windings of the Lesse, holding to the shrubbery to avoid being precipitated into the river 75 meters [250 feet] below. In the chalk cliffs of Étretat there is another evidence of an incompletely destroyed cave, whose remaining upper entrance will soon doubtless disappear. . . . Finally, the natural tunnel of Oupliz-Tsiké in Transcaucasia is in the same category of hydro-geologic accidents."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

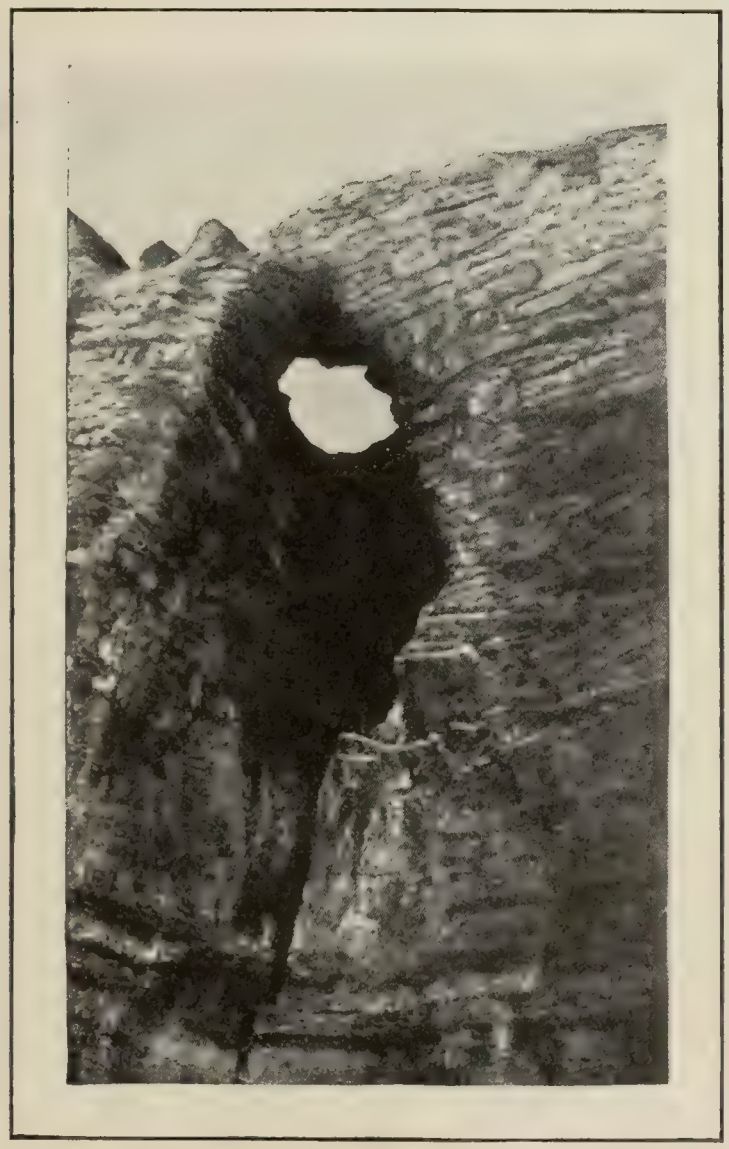
LOCATING BURIED IRON PIPE BY COMPASS—A simple magnetic device by the use of which a 12-inch cast-iron pipe, buried from 2½ to 3 feet deep in a field of stiff adobe soil, was successfully located, is described by Albert E. Wright in *The California Journal of Technology*. The following abstract is quoted from *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, April 22):

"The use of the ordinary miner's dip-needle suggested itself,

but it was believed this would not be sensitive enough. Instead, a knitting-needle was magnetized and fastened to a strand formed of about ten fibers of silk floss. To hold these fibers in place on the needle, two half-hitches were taken around the balancing-point and glued there. In order that the two ends of the needle might be attracted by the pipe with different force, it was so balanced as to dip normally about twenty degrees from the horizontal. The needle was mounted in a cigar-box, the upper end of the thread being fastened to the box with a thumb-tack, and a divided circle was sketched in on each end on which to read deflections; also a vertical line was drawn from the point of suspension to serve as a guide in leveling the instrument. A glass cover was applied to keep out the wind. In use the box was placed on the ground in a horizontal position and oriented to stand north and south. By moving across the supposed line of the pipe, taking readings about two feet apart, the location of the pipe was very closely determined. The deflection over a bell was usually twice that over the mid-length of the pipe. This device cost eleven cents and saved several days' labor in digging."

EFFECT OF REPEATED DOSES OF POISON

IT is well known that the organism may accustom itself to the action of certain poisons, just as it may become habituated to muscular exertion. To certain others, however, it can never become accustomed, just as, for instance, one could never be habituated to frost-bite. Every time the nose or ear is frozen, it becomes more instead of less sensitive to frost. This increasing sensitiveness to toxic action has been named by Professor Richet



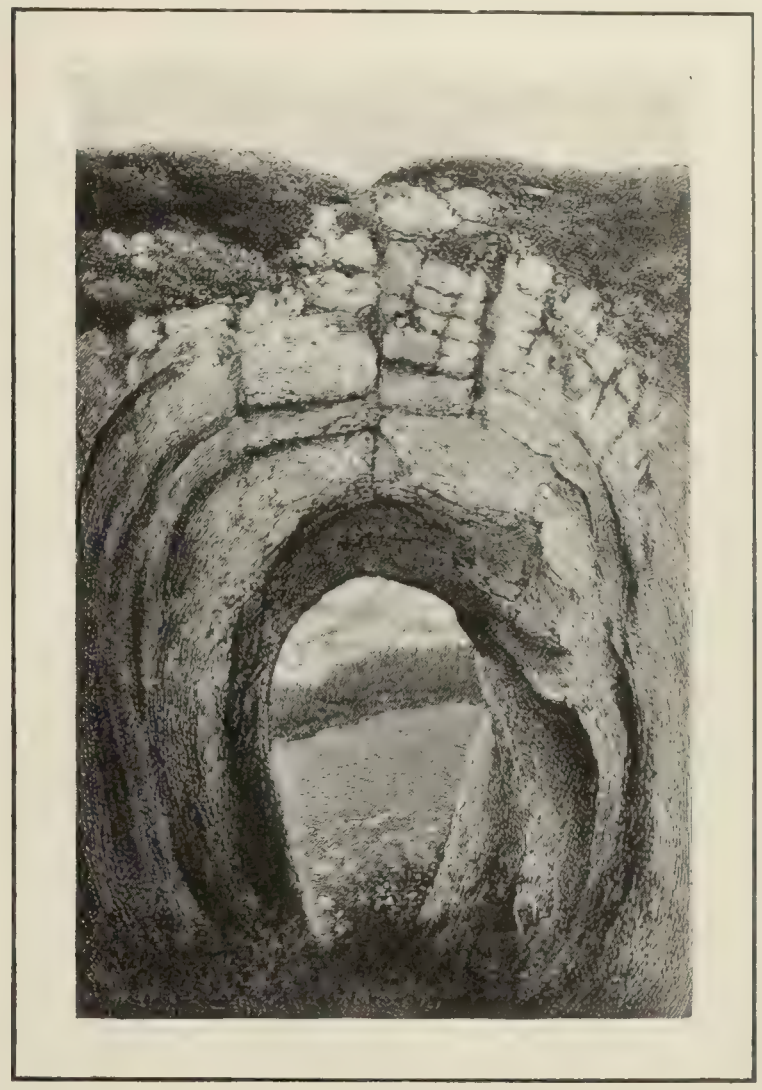
HOLE IN CHALK CLIFF, ÉTRETAT.

"anaphylaxis," and its peculiarities form the subject of an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris). Says the author:

"Organisms adapt themselves to conditions of life that vary within rather wide limits, so long as they became accustomed to those conditions slowly. Thus, by modifying slowly the bouillon in which a culture of microbes is made, or by causing its temperature to change, new varieties may be produced, whose virulence is weaker or stronger than the original. Sudden changes in the same direction would kill the microbe.

"A learned microbiologist of the Pasteur Institute, Dr. Halfkine, took two colonies of microbes living in brackish water and daily added salt to the water of one colony and fresh water to the other, so that the infusoria gradually became accustomed to live respectively in salt and fresh water. When he mixt the water in the two vessels all the microbes died, one group because of the excess of salt, the other because of its deficiency.

"Salt is an integral part of our tissues, but its quantity can not



HOLE OF PLATARY, CLELLES.

be varied suddenly by large amounts. The organism accustoms itself slowly to variations and also adapts itself to media containing strange or abnormal elements—real poisons, mineral, vegetable, or microbian. A typical mineral poison is arsenic; a typical vegetable poison, morphin. The immunity acquired by injecting cultures of the germs of anthrax, diphtheria, and other infectious diseases is an example of habituation to microbial poisons.

"We may habituate ourselves to arsenic, morphin, or cocain, and we then may tolerate daily doses a single one of which would kill an unadapted organism. These poisons may even become necessary to the normal functions of the organism, and their sudden discontinuance may bring on illness or even death.

"This, however, is not the case with all poisons. We accustom ourselves to the unpleasant effects of tobacco. The smoker who is made ill by his first cigaret, succeeds in smoking cigars without number with apparent freedom from injury; and yet the sudden stoppage of their use involves no discomfort. When tobacco produces the first symptoms of heart trouble, the smoker gives up his habit very easily and even finds the odor of a cigar disagreeable. . . . He seems to have become more sensitive than before to the poison. This is precisely the opposite of immunity.

"To inoculate a subject with antidiphtheritic serum is to make him immune to diphtheria—to cause prophylaxis; it would seem that certain poisons, microbian or other, create an opposed state, 'anaphylaxis.'

"Anaphylaxis is the opposite of phylaxis, the contrary of protection (Greek *phylaxis*, protection, and *ana*, indicating regression). The word was invented and the thing discovered by Professor Richet, who in 1902 extracted from actinias [sea-anemones] a poison with characteristic effects. He called it 'congestin' because it brought about intense congestion of the abdominal viscera. The bodies of many other marine creatures contain analogous poisons, and we thus have a series of toxic substances able to cause the death of mammals by intense congestion of the whole digestive system."

The peculiar action of this system of poisons appears from the

following fact: If a dog be given the smallest toxic dose, he recovers after an indisposition of a few days. If then a very small quantity—as small as one-twentieth of the previous amount—be administered, dangerous symptoms appear at once. The first dose has made the animal more sensitive to the poison; he has, to use Professor Richet's term, been "anaphylactized," the opposite of immunization. Further, the serum of an anaphylactized animal, when injected into another animal, renders it also abnormally sensitive to the poison. This serum, however, contains no poison, for its injection does not inconvenience the animal at all; its effects appear only on administration of small doses of the poison. It must therefore contain a substance which, non-poisonous in itself, develops a poison by reaction with the congestin. This class of substances Richet calls toxogenins [poison-producers]. Anaphylaxis, we are told, has been found to exist in connection with a large class of poisons and of other substances, including white of egg (when injected into the blood), peptones, microbial extracts, tuberculin, and diphtheria toxin. For all these the reaction is greater for the second injection than for the first. The writer goes on:

"In therapeutics analogous effects are recognized. With persons who are affected by antipyrin, a second dose, eight days later, even if much weaker, produces the same results. Certain children can not take milk, which is injurious to them even in small quantities. It is natural to suppose that a previous toxic effect of ill-digested milk may have introduced anaphylactizing products into the blood. Other idiosyncrasies may be similarly explained.

"Physiology thus comes to the assistance of medicine by aiding us to recognize certain ways of individual reaction to toxic or medicinal agents, and by throwing new light on the complex problem of idiosyncrasy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRYING TOBACCO ON THE DOG—Recent French experiments on the effects of tobacco-smoke when inhaled by animals are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris). This paper notes that recently Messrs. Fleig and De Visme have experimented on animals subjected to the direct influence of tobacco-smoke, as well as its products of condensation or dissolution in various liquids, such as salt-water, blood-serum, alcohol, ether, etc. These authors administered to guinea-pigs, rabbits, rats, and dogs, in the natural state, tobacco-smoke by inhalation or by insufflation in the tissues. We read further:

"Desiring to reproduce the conditions of ordinary tobacco-smoking exactly, they administered the smoke both by pulmonary inhalation (the case of the smoker who inhales his smoke) and by bucco-laryngeal inhalation (the case of the smoker who does not 'inhale').

"The authors experimented on three kinds of tobacco: (1) ordinary caporal; (2) Maryland; and (3) sweet caporal, which is said to be deprived of its nicotin.

"Wishing to check their experiments with scientific rigor, they caused the animals experimented upon to inhale also the smoke of lucerne.

"With a dog, the results were as follows: After the bucco-pulmonary inhalation of several whiffs of tobacco, there was an acceleration and increase of amplitude of the respiratory movements. Sometimes this increase was preceded by a momentary stoppage of breath. Then, little by little, the respiration resumed its normal type.

"The arterial pressure underwent a great and sudden fall, which was proportional to the quantity inhaled. At the same moment the heart slowed up extremely. After a short interval the pressure rose much above the normal, and the heart began to beat abnormally fast. Then, little by little, the pressure returned to the normal, or sometimes a little below.

"While the blood-pressure was falling, the kidney underwent an intense vasoconstriction, followed by dilatation, . . . and the brain went through inverse variations. . . . . .

"Bucco-laryngeal inhalation (without taking the smoke into the lungs) gave the same results with less intensity. Lucerne-smoke produced no vasomotor effects, and with sweet caporal the effects were clearly less intense."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EVOLUTION OF FOOD

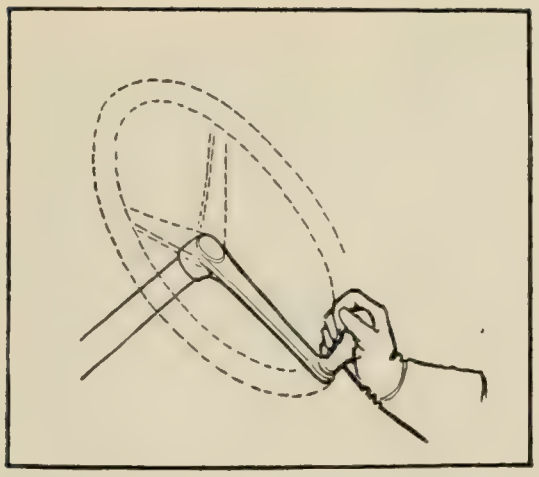
WHILE man has been progressively developing toward his present form, there have been corresponding changes in the substances he has used for food and in the manner of their preparation. In a paper on "The Therapeutics of Diet," read recently before the Therapeutical and Pharmacological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine in London, Dr. Harry Campbell reviewed the changes which man's diet has undergone since simian times. Says *The Hospital* (London, March 28), in a review of this paper:

"Man's simian ancestor was mainly frugivorous (*i.e.*, he subsisted chiefly on a concentrated vegetable diet), but he also consumed a small proportion of animal food. Man in his evolution from the ape has made three great dietetic advances. The first advance was made when he learnt to hunt and fish, by which means he greatly increased his supply of animal food. The second advance consisted in the artificial preparation of his food. The third and final advance was cibi-culture—*i.e.*, the breeding of animals and the cultivation of the vegetable kingdom for purposes of food. Dr. Campbell traced the fluctuations in the relative proportion of animal and vegetable food consumed by man during the various phases of his evolution, and contended that during the early hunting period he was even more carnivorous than vegetarian; and that inasmuch as man has evolved from the ape on a highly animalized diet, it is idle to contend that he is by nature essentially vegetarian and that animal food is necessarily injurious to him.

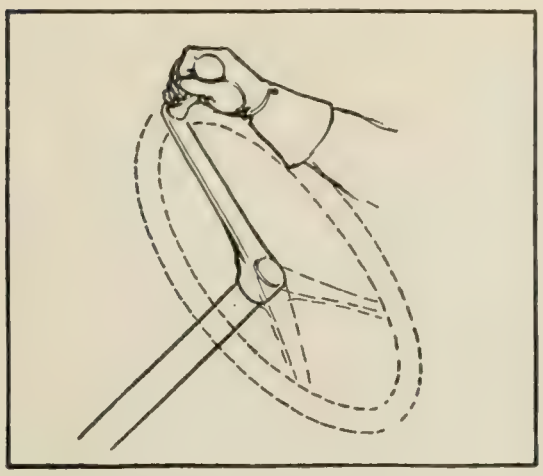
"Dr. Campbell drew attention to the fact that since the advent of cookery man has consumed less and less raw vegetable food, and that during this time his cooked vegetable food had become increasingly soft, so much so, indeed, that from the dietetic standpoint the present age might be called 'The Age of Pap.' He insisted that a due proportion of vegetable food should be eaten raw, and that cooked farinaceous foods should be in a form compelling abundant mastication. Were this plan adopted, not only indigestion, but diseases of the teeth, nose, and throat, would greatly diminish in frequency. Dr. Campbell also drew attention to the enormous increase in the consumption of sugar within recent years. He pointed out that whereas wild honey was the sole source of pure sugar for primitive man, thousands of tons of cane-sugar are at the present time extracted yearly from sugar-cane and beet-root. He has no doubt that in England at all events far more good is to be obtained from curtailing starch and sugar than from cutting down the animal food, altho the latter may sometimes be necessary also."

WHEN DOCTORS AGREE—A plea for cooperation instead of competition among medical practitioners in the same town is made by Dr. Channing W. Barrett, of Chicago, writing in *The Chicago Medical Recorder* (April 15). Says Dr. Barrett:

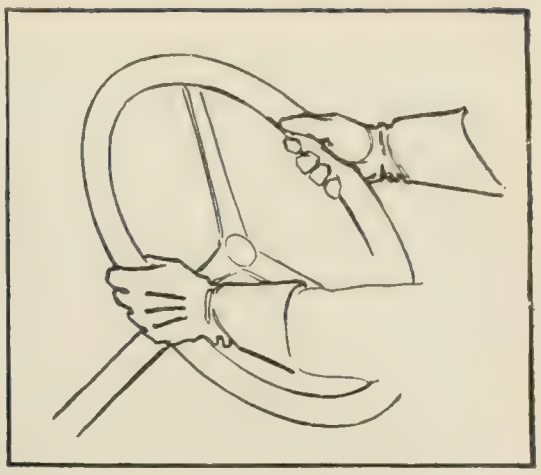
"The basic principle is that physicians are made for sick people, and not sick people for physicians. . . . Often and always we should ask, what is right for the patient? The people then are to be considered. They are to be given the best possible service. This calls for cooperation instead of competition. The question is not how can I run Drs. Smith, Jones, and Brown out of town? but how can Drs. Smith, Jones, Brown, and I render these people the best possible service? If we keep this in mind, we will not spend the time belittling each other. We will not try to do everything and do it poorly. We four, or ten, or twenty in a town will fall into a natural way of bettering ourselves along one line of work. If Jones begins to adapt himself to surgery and Smith to internal medicine and Brown to gynecology and obstetrics, that makes my opportunity, and I turn my attention to the eye, ear, nose, and throat. This is far more rational than to have every man in town putting in an x-ray because Smith does, or doing a laporotomy because Jones had an appendectomy. That is the curse of hospitals in small towns. A place that would support one or two good, qualified surgeons has its population decimated by twenty or twenty-five would-be-but-can't-take-time-to-prepare surgeons. Every physician trying to cover the same line of work is no more rational than for every merchant to carry the same line of goods. There are communities so isolated and small that all the work must be done by one man, and sometimes he does nobly,



IF A WHEEL BE HANDLED BY ITS LOWERMOST POINT THEN IT RESEMBLES A TILLER AND IS DYNAMICALLY UNSTABLE.



IF A WHEEL BE HANDLED BY ITS UPPERMOST POINT THEN IT IS DYNAMICALLY STABLE FOR STEERING AT ALL TIMES.



GRASPING THE WHEEL OPPOSITELY WITH BOTH HANDS IS DYNAMICALLY SAFE FOR STEERING MOTOR-CARS ON ANY ROAD SURFACE.

but, of necessity, he does many things poorly, and many a patient dies that skilled assistance would save. They pay the price of their isolation. Cooperation leads to greater efficiency."

SAFE STEERING ON A MOTOR-CAR

THE right or wrong type of steering-gear on an automobile may make all the difference between safety and disaster at a critical moment, notes a writer in *Motor Age* (Chicago, April 9). A slight error in steering will be increased by one type until it is fatally wrong and the car is in the ditch; another type will tend automatically to correct slight mistakes. The former the writer calls "dynamically unstable"; the latter, "dynamically stable." We read:

"In one of the earliest types of steering-mechanism used on motor-vehicles the wheels were controlled by a lever pivoted at a point in front of the driver usually at or near the center of the dashboard, this type being commonly known as 'bath-chair,' or tiller, steering. It was in a vehicle so fitted that M. Levassor, of the firm of Panhard & Levassor, lost his life in an early race.

"This type of steering has an inherent defect that is not obvious until the matter is considered from a dynamical standpoint. Let us suppose that the front-seat passenger stand up for any reason, and by accident while standing touch the tiller. The immediate effect is that the course of the car is deflected in the opposite direction to that in which the tiller is moved; but the tendency of the occupant is to go straight on according to the first law of motion, so that the contact with the tiller, at first a mere touch, soon becomes a heavy pressure. Thus the car is deflected still more to the left—assuming that the passenger is on the left-hand side of the car—and the pressure on the tiller becomes still greater, so that what was originally a mere touch becomes, in no more than the fraction of a second, a pressure against which the efforts of the driver are powerless, and the vehicle is overturned.

"From another point of view we know that if any sudden steering-effort were made when a passenger is standing he would lose his balance, and fall in the reverse direction to that in which the vehicle is steered, just as if he had been standing on a platform that was suddenly drawn from under him; a lesser steering-effort, tho disturbing his equilibrium, will not cause him to fall. If, however, the effect of his momentary loss of equilibrium cause him to exaggerate the initial steering-effort by coming into contact with the tiller, the lesser steering-effort is converted into a greater, and he falls with his whole weight on the steering-mechanism, with disastrous consequences. It is further evident that if the driver be not very securely seated he may himself lose control, for if he oversteer in any emergency enough to lose his equilibrium the result is a foregone conclusion. In practise even the inertia of the hand and arm of the driver of a car with bath-chair steering tells its tale in the slightly zigzag course to which such cars are liable, each small steering-effort becomes overdone, the car 'oversteers,' and its track is reminiscent of the motion of a water-fly."

When the dangers of bath-chair steering were first realized, the public, we are told, rushed to the conclusion that the general principle of lever- or tiller-steering was at fault. This, the writer assures us, is far from the truth. It is the direction of the steering-motion in the bath-chair type that is dangerous. If the direction of the steering-effort be reversed, the forces that were previously a cause of danger become a source of security. If the lever be arranged to move in the same direction as that in which the car is to be steered, the difficulty vanishes, the forces called into play actually preventing oversteering. To quote further:

"It is of interest to examine the generally adopted wheel-steering from the dynamical point of view; the matter is not altogether simple, owing to the fact that the manner in which the wheel is held and handled is an important factor in the problem; we will, therefore, briefly discuss the matter on certain alternative bases.

"Firstly, let us suppose that the wheel be handled only by its lowermost point, then its action resembles the bath-chair steering with a very short lever; it is dynamically unstable. If, conversely, we suppose the wheel handled only by its uppermost point, the motion is in the same direction as the car is steered, and it is, therefore, dynamically stable. Neither of the above suppositions, however, exactly represents the facts as to how a wheel is manipulated. The usual method of holding the wheel—at any rate, at high speeds, when dynamical considerations are of greatest importance—is to grasp it in both hands, one on each side, and, when steering, the wheel is turned in the direction that the body is leaned. Under these circumstances the steering is dynamically stable, but the motions concerned are rotative rather than translational, as in the previous case. In considering this aspect of the problem, it is easiest to assume that the steering-wheel is vertical, like the steering-wheel of a ship. Then suppose the driver, sitting upright, to grasp the wheel firmly, making it virtually part of himself, and that the steering is effected by swaying the body to the right or left, so that the wheel is moved through the same angle as that through which the driver's body is swayed. Now it will be seen that if the driver should lean over farther than intended, or from any accidental cause the course of the car be unexpectedly diverted, the centrifugal force acting on the driver's body will cause it to sway in such a manner that equilibrium will be restored.

"If, as is actually the case, the steering-wheel is inclined, there is still a component motion acting in the manner stated. It is interesting to recall how much more suitable the heavily raked steering-pillar appears on a speed machine—in which the importance of the dynamic forces is the greatest—than the more vertical pillar; the latter always looks out of place except on a slow-moving vehicle. The mechanical instinct in this respect seems to comprehend at once that which cold-blooded reason reaches only with some difficulty."

"THE famous 'Giants' Causeway' in the north of Ireland is suffering the fate of the New Jersey Palisades overlooking the Hudson, for it is in the hands of stone-merchants," says *The American Antiquarian* (Chicago, March–April). "A consignment of two hundred tons of the basaltic columns comprising the Causeway has recently been shipped to Philadelphia. It will be asked whether there is no power in Ireland to protect the Causeway. Altho at one time it was supposed to be the work of the giants who abounded in Ireland, and to whom a piece of construction about a furlong in length would be child's play, it is not in a legal sense an ancient monument. The Irish courts decided that the stones belonged to a company, and since that time the causeway or pier can not be seen without payment. It may therefore be assumed that the disposal of the basalt is a legal transaction. America is fast becoming a great museum, and it will be incomplete unless several of the natural as well as the artistic 'curiosities' of Europe are to be found here."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

SOCIALISM INFECTING THE CLERGY

THREE hundred of the clergy of this country are declared to be allied with the Socialist movement by open profession, while many more are secretly in sympathy with the cause, but hesitate for prudential reasons to make an open avowal. Only a few years ago, it is stated, Socialist principles seemed to be confined to a small number of Unitarian preachers, "who, being radical in theology, readily became radical in sociology likewise." But now, we read in a statement issued by the Christian Socialist Fellowship, "not only do the Unitarians smell of the malady, but Episcopalians by the score, and numerous Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Universalists, and even Roman Catholics have become infected with the Socialist microbe and stricken with the disease." An active propaganda is contemplated by the ministers who have recently formed in New York what is to be known as the Ministers' Socialist Conference, which will hold closed sessions in order to avoid misrepresentation by the press. At a meeting held on April 29 a declaration of principles was adopted, and, as given to the press by the secretary, Rev. John D. Long, pastor of the Park Side Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, embodies the following purposes:

"The United States Government according to the Constitution is a government of, by, and for the people. We go a step further and say that the people should also own the means of production and distribution. We realize that this can not be brought about suddenly, but everything is tending that way. The post-office system, the water supply, the public-school system, and several other things now run by the Government are applied Socialism. We believe that a republic is one step from a monarchy to Socialism, and by evolution helped by education Socialism is bound to come. It may, we believe, take a generation to establish Socialism in place of the present forms of government, as the people will gradually have to overcome long-cherished prejudices before they are prepared for the new order of things.

"Meantime the evolution is going on. We believe that the trustification of lines of business is collective ownership for the benefit of the corporations and will be followed by collective ownership for the benefit of the people. The Ministers' Socialist Conference does not concern itself with election campaigns or the nomination of Socialist candidates, but takes up Socialism in the broad sense as the coming order of things, which it can help to hasten by educating the people to the realization that Socialism is the highest form of social and industrial development. Socialism will not come in the form of a sudden revolution, but will come naturally and logically. We believe in living up to our obligations as citizens under the present form of government until Socialism takes its place."

A convention will be held in New York from June 1 to June 3, so it is announced, to make the organization a national one. Dr. Long, in speaking on an earlier occasion to a representative of *The Sun*, said of the motives behind this movement:

"The clergymen who have affiliated with the new organization have come to the conclusion that Christianity will not work under a competitive commercial system and that the inauguration of Socialism is necessary for civilized human beings. We regard Socialism as the economic expression of the Christian life and believe that it is now the duty of the Church to step in and advocate Christian Socialism in the United States. H. H. Rogers in a recent magazine article said that business is war; and if business is war and if, as another man said, war is hell, then business and the competitive system must also be hell. Several of the trustees of the largest corporations are also behind the new movement, but their relations to us are of the most confidential nature and they have enjoined me from mentioning their names."

From statements made by Dr. Long we gather the following historical account of the larger organization, whose membership includes laymen as well as ministers. Considerable attention has recently been attracted to the meetings of the New York branch of this body which have occurred on Sunday evenings at the Church of the Ascension. The publicity gained by these Socialistic discussions finally proved distasteful to the vestry, and last week it was voted to eliminate this subject from future church meetings. Dr. Long thus presents the facts:

"The formation of the National Christian Socialist Fellowship dates from a conference held in Louisville, Ky., two years ago. One year since, a much larger conference was held in Chicago, and this year, May 28 to 31, a national conference is to be held in New York City.

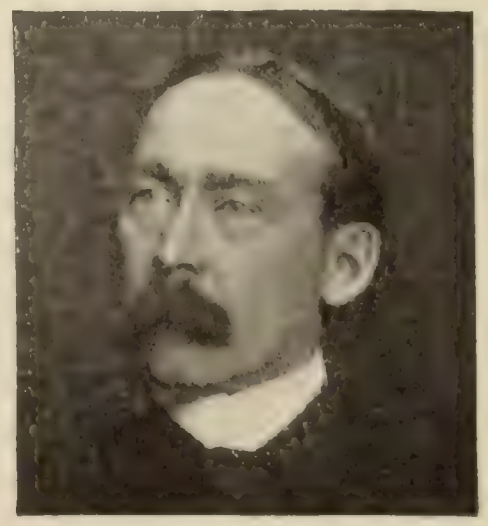
"The movement at its beginning established a paper called *The Christian Socialist*, which is published in Chicago by a couple of preachers, Rev. E. E. Carr and Rev. J. O. Bentall. . . . . .

"The object of the Christian Socialist Fellowship is declared to be 'To permeate churches, denominations, and other religious institutions with the social message of Jesus; to show that Socialism is the economic expression of the Christian life; to end the class struggle by establishing industrial democracy, and to hasten the reign of justice and brotherhood upon earth.'

"It is asserted that the movement is not political, yet it is admitted that it is through political action that its principles are to become operative, and it is not denied that those most active in pushing the propaganda are also active members of the Socialist party."

REV. GEORGE L. MILLER.

REV. ALEXANDER F. IRVINE.



REV. JOHN D. LONG.

LEADERS OF THE MINISTERS' SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

PROCESSION OF PRELATES AT THE CATHOLIC CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Cardinal Logue, who is shown in the picture with a train borne by pages, is the chief visitor from abroad. He is Primate of Ireland, and said at the dinner of the alumni of Maynooth: "I am over here without the permission of the Holy Father, which I should have secured. I was afraid that I wouldn't get it, so I didn't ask for it. May be that I shall see the Holy Father sooner than I shall desire."

A CENTURY OF NEW YORK CATHOLICISM

THE week beginning April 26 was devoted by the Catholics of New York to a celebration of their first centennial. They commemorate, says *The Catholic News* (New York), "what is probably the most marvelous instance of the growth of the Catholic Church on record." When the diocese of New York was created, says this authority, the entire territory of the United States made up one see. But on April 8, 1808, Pope Pius VII. erected Baltimore into a metropolitan see and created the new sees of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Bardstown. Some further historical and statistical facts are given herewith:

"The diocese of New York as at first created comprized the States of New York and New Jersey. In this vast area there were then only what we consider to-day a handful of Catholics, with a few places of worship. Now the original diocese of New York is divided into nine dioceses—those of New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Newark, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Syracuse, and Trenton, which have a Catholic population of more than three millions. The diocese of New York alone has 1,200,000 Catholics, who worship in 317 churches and 186 chapels, and whose spiritual welfare is looked after by 894 priests, 298 of whom are members of religious orders. In the seminary at Dunwoodie are 124 ecclesiastical students, and in Rome the diocese is represented by 13 seminarians. The preparatory seminary has 141 students. There are in the colleges and academies for boys 3,339 students, and in those for girls 3,736. The parish schools for boys and girls are providing a thorough education for 65,152 pupils. In many charitable institutions the diocese is caring for a multitude of God's poor."

The New York *Sun*, in the course of a long historical editorial, pays this tribute to the tenacity of this Church in the face of obstacles:

"The astonishing multiplication of Catholics in New York City has been paralleled by their extraordinary advance in respect of wealth, political distinction, professional eminence, and general education. We can only appreciate the phenomenal progress by looking back a hundred years and recalling the fact that in 1808 wise observers had good reason to believe that the Catholic Church, driven out of Northern Europe by Luther and Henry VIII. and thrown into terrible confusion in Latin countries by the French Revolution, was in its death-agony and had not strength enough left to put forth a new effort on the western side of the Atlantic. When the first bishop of the New York diocese was consecrated Catholicism was feebler in the city and State than any obscure Protestant sect, and in the opinion of almost all disinterested onlookers it was destined so to remain. As the Rev. John Talbot Smith points out in his history of 'The Catholic Church in New York,' the twentieth century opens upon a very different scene. 'Nowhere in the American Commonwealth,' he says, 'does the Catholic Church stand so firm and so high as in the City of New York, which is, indeed, a candle-stick that would make the weakest light far-reaching.' It is, Dr. Smith adds, the greatest religious force in the metropolis.

"Social reformers and political leaders know well what it stands for. It stands for religion in individual human existence, and consequently it opposes with vigor the advance of indifferentism and agnosticism in American life. It stands for religion in education. It has organized a church-school system the fruits of which, in Dr. Smith's judgment, already shame the dry-rotten product of mere intellectualism. The Catholic Church stands also for indissoluble marriage. The divorce evil has not so much as stained the garments of the Catholic citizens of New York. It stands, finally, for the existing civil order. Catholicism marshals its sons against the errors that would destroy American liberty—such fatal perversities as Socialism and Communism. American statesmen know that the Catholic Church stands for an antisocialistic policy and that they will find for times of trouble a sure rampart in the principles of American Catholicism."

The New York *Evening Post*, commenting upon the Protestant attitude toward the Catholic Church, observes that if Protestants should be asked to participate in the centenary meetings and should speak out frankly the thoughts in their hearts, "they could bear a testimony which would be, in some ways, more telling than any coming from within the church." Continuing it says:

"Remembering the old and bitter anti-Catholic feeling, it marks a great transformation that to-day it would be safe to say that the Protestant churches would look upon the extinction or withdrawal of the Catholic churches as a great calamity. This does not imply that religious or even theological conviction has broken down; but that tolerance has broadened and that eyes have been open to see the facts. We are certain that Protestant denominations would be simply aghast and appalled if they were asked to take over the work of the Catholic Church in New York. They could not begin to do it."

SECRETARY TAFT ON FOREIGN MISSIONS

SECRETARY TAFT, in speaking recently before a mass-meeting of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in Carnegie Hall, New York, referred to a time when he "was enjoying a smug provincialism" and believed in home missions to the exclusion of foreign. "Until I went to the Orient," he continued, as we read in the full report of his address published in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, April 30), "until there were thrown on me the responsibilities with reference to the extension of civilization in those far-distant lands, I did not realize the immense importance of foreign missions." The rest of the Secretary's speech, *The Christian Advocate*, in its editorial column, characterizes as "a valuable testimony to the influence of Christian missions, and an antidote to the incorrect or magnified statements which are set afloat by haters of Christianity, in some cases, and by careless observers, by sectarians, by mere politicians, or by travelers who stay in a country from twenty-four hours to a week." We quote further from the Secretary's speech:

"The truth is we have got to wake up in this country. We are not all there is in the world. There are lots besides us, and there are lots of people besides us that are entitled to our effort and our money and our sacrifice to help them on in the world. Now no man can study the movement of modern civilization from an utterly impartial standpoint and not realize that Christianity and the spirit of Christianity is the only basis for the hope of modern civilization and the growth of popular self-government. The spirit of Christianity is pure democracy. It is the equality of man before God, the equality of man before the law, which is, as I understand it, the most godlike manifestation that man has been able to make. Now I am not here to-night to speak of foreign missions from a purely religious standpoint. That has been done and will be done. I am here to speak of it from the standpoint of political, governmental advancement, the advancement of modern civilization. And I think I have had some opportunity to know how dependent we are on the spread of Christianity in any hope that we may have of uplifting the peoples whom Providence has thrust upon us for our guidance. . . . . .

"I have been at the head of the Philippines, and I know what I am talking about when I say that the hope of these islands depends upon the development of the power of the churches that are in those islands. One of the most discouraging things to-day is not the helpless, but the poverty-stricken, condition of the Roman-Catholic Church, which has the largest congregation in those islands; and every man, be he Protestant or Catholic, must in his soul hope for the prosperity of the Roman-Catholic Church in those islands in order that it may do the work that it ought in uplifting those people.

"So too with reference to the Protestant missions in those islands. They are doing a grand and noble work. It may be that their congregations will not be so large as those of the Roman-Catholic Church—it is not to be so expected—but the spirit of Christian emulation, if I may use it, of competition, between the representatives of the churches, has the grandest effect upon the agents of all the churches, and so indirectly upon the people. And it is the influence of the churches upon a people as ignorant as they are that holds up the hands of the civil Governor, charged as he is with the responsibility of maintaining peace and order, of inducing them to educate their children and to go on upward toward the plane of self-government.

"I am talking practical facts about the effect of religion on the political government, and I know what I am talking about. Now foreign missions accomplish—I did not realize it until I went into the Orient the variety of things that they accomplish. They have reached the conclusion that in order to make a man a good Christian, you have got to make him useful in a community and teach him something to do and give him some sense and intelligence.

"So, connected with every successful foreign mission is a school, ordinarily an industrial school. Also you have to teach him that cleanliness is next to godliness, and that one business of his is to keep himself healthy, and so in connection with every good foreign mission they have hospitals and doctors. And, therefore, the mission makes a nucleus of modern civilization, with schools, teachers, and physicians, and the Church. In that way, having educated the native, having taught him how to live, then they are able to be sure that they have made him a consistent Christian."

ATHEISM IN GERMANY

THE more serious, and especially the clerical, section of the German newspaper press is lamenting the lack of Christian feeling, belief, and practise in German homes and German schools. The refined and educated classes, we are told, are fast drifting in the wake of France as represented by Combes and Clemenceau. The anti-Christian movement is desolating the primary schools, robbing homes of discipline and happiness, and driving children to despair and suicide. It has penetrated even to the schools of learning, where the great intellectual leaders of German life sit as professors. The people are tired of the old religions, we are told, science has taught them another way, and a theory of monism is becoming popular which obliterates the idea of a Deity as an independent personality distinct from a created universe. A special propaganda has been undertaken on behalf of atheism in Germany and is being prosecuted with intense enthusiasm and ability. For instance, a vast body of atheistic literature is being circulated among college students, says the *Germania* (Berlin), and a monthly periodical entitled *The New Theory of the World*, edited by Dr. W. Breitenbach, is being circulated in every university town of the Empire. "It is an outrage," declares the *Germania*, "to offer to the professors of the colleges, many of whom are Christians, a journal of such thoroughly atheistic tendencies." While this journal is being widely taken, its antireligious tendency is proved by many of its articles, from one of which the writer in the Berlin daily above cited quotes the following:

"The flood of light which in the last ten years has been thrown upon the history of the world and its inhabitants, especially man, by geology, paleontology, and the theory of evolution, has made it impossible for older theories founded on religion and mythology to hold their ground any longer. It is time to put a stop to the intolerable and dangerous state of uncertainty in which the public mind is hovering. While the doubt produced by the contradiction between science and faith has altogether unsettled the moral standards which rest on the dictum of antique religious teachers, it has also suggested the formulation of a new and firm basis of morals by means of a theory of the universe which is at once simple and in harmony with our age. Such a basis of morals, if it would obtain universal recognition, must, under present circumstances, obtain its inspiration, not from faith, but from science."

The writer in the *Germania* thinks that an intention of taking up arms against Christianity as it at present exists has seldom been announced with more frankness, and it quotes further as follows:

"We have made it our special study to promote the education of the people in this matter, and to disseminate the teachings of modern natural science which unite in testifying to the unity of universal law, and the certainty of that monism which is the religion of pure reason. . . . The ancient religions, as they have been developed in the course of centuries up to the present day, no longer satisfy the cravings of educated people, and the more widely modern scientific knowledge spreads, so much the greater will be the secession from ancient creeds and churches. How are we to find a substitute for a religion which is dead and gone? He who possesses art and science will find in them his religion. The words of our great thinker and poet of Weimar will clearly show us the way in which we must take the old and, for us, obsolete faith into a new path which leads to all the promise of the future."

"These passages," says the *Germania*, "are sufficient to show with what confidence and audacity efforts are being made to reach by writings of this sort the ears of men who when they took office as public instructors pledged themselves to foster 'reverence for the teachings and ordinances of the Church and to show themselves a pattern to the young in serving her.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

DANGERS OF SCHOOL-FEMINIZATION

THE main bulwark in our Republic of citizen-voters against all the evils of illiteracy and ignorance is the army of women teachers. Women, we are told, number seventy-seven per cent. of the teachers in the public schools of all grades, and in some States over ninety per cent. This proportion is, if anything, on the increase, asserts Dr. G. Stanley Hall, the great authority on pedagogics, and, as the average of these women teachers receive small pay, their equipment is naturally of a proportionately inferior quality. "More than half of them have no professional training whatever," asserts Dr. Hall, "and but relatively few have taken full normal courses. More than a quarter of the whole army of teachers leave the profession every year." Such a condition results in the progressive feminization of the youth of the land, a condition, Dr. Hall observes, not only not justified, but even deplored, by intelligent men and women. The most that apologists can say, he continues, in *The World's Work* (May), is that "the woman's influence may well preponderate in the lowest grades, but it will generally be agreed that boys, at least, if not also girls, approaching puberty need the influence of a man also, for their best development, physically, mentally, and morally." We read further:

"One of the most obvious effects of this progressive feminization of the pedagogic force is a change in the spirit and method of discipline. A few generations ago, when men very commonly taught children, discipline was severe. There was real authority, enforced upon occasion by physical strength. Floggings were frequent and sometimes excessive; but, where it did not come to that, the male teacher commanded and was obeyed because it was known that he could use force if necessary. Hence, there was some awe, if not fear, and at least a kind of physical respect. Now, under woman's influence, the rod is banished by sentiment and commonly by law, and can not be resorted to even in emergencies, for the methods of moral suasion, love, or at worst a system of marks and petty penalties, have taken the place of drubbings. Devoted teachers often wear themselves out in coaxing, rewarding, and coquetting with parents, to keep bad boys decent, when a single dose of Dr. Spankster's tonic would do the business with celerity and dispatch, for in the moral world there are situations in which the rod is a magic wand that can still work miracles. Women generally will not flog, and a bad boy knows too well that, if they tried, they could not do it very thoroughly. In the home, the father is sometimes invoked or intervenes in crises, but the teacher is now pedagogically widowed, and her large family, from this point of view, is half-orphaned.

"Now, there are boys just entering the hobbledehoy stage of life who need occasional thrashings, as they sometimes need medicine; as Solomon of old intimated, they are spoiled if the rod is spared. Life itself is full of coercion, and the penalties for breaking the laws of nature and of society are severe and inevitable. Pain and its attendant fear have been among the world's sovereign masters throughout the whole evolutionary process. The violation of law, whether natural, human, or divine, has been visited with condign punishment and dread. This latter has contributed much to create the very mind of man, to make it alert and foresightful in order to avoid evil, and quick to remember in order that past offenses be not repeated. The boy is living through that stage of the world where fear ruled and law was enforced by punishment; and he is liable to be a little spoiled under a régime of sugary benignity. It would not be exactly nice to knock a man down, even to prevent him from falling over a precipice, or to break a crooked leg in order to set it straight, tho both are sometimes blessings in disguise, for they save from greater ills. What is a little dermal pain with a permanently deformed will or an obstinacy that amounts to volitional cramp and destroys real freedom? Force in this form makes some boys docile, prolongs the plastic, receptive, and apprentice stage of life, teaches reverence for elders; but it is now too often becoming but a vanishing reminder for the rising generation. Indeed, there is a certain type of boy that is actually made neurotic if he is too early burdened with the sole responsibility for his own conduct, and is permanently relieved and cured from nerve strain if he is coerced by an energetic authoritative will which he has to really revere."

Dr. Hall goes on to point out some of the drawbacks in our system of coeducation. His ideal is a semisegregation of the sexes, for while the boy's nature is "in the gristle, girls are somewhat too delicate for full and hearty comradeship and should be a little afar and ideal." In addition:

"Too constant or intimate association with them—and still more love before its time—diverts the youth from his proper business of developing the fulness of his manhood. There must be acquaintance and occasional but not too frequent association, for there is an intersexual tension most helpful in developing due polarity. But familiarity, as it exists in many coeducational high schools and colleges, tones this down toward indifference, and this means loss or retrogression. Diversion to and by every kind of physical activity and intellectual interest till the maximum growth of stature and strength is attained is the principle that makes for further racial development.

"So, too, girls must pass through a probational period more or less apart and by themselves, for they need to serve a no less real, if somewhat less prolonged, novitiate to life. It is hard indeed for a girl in the daily presence and companionship of boys to relax sufficiently for health at stated periods when nature is establishing the lunar rhythm upon the normality of which her future welfare depends and to the interests of which everything else should for a time be secondary. With her own sex she need not be tense, but only natural; and if they know, they fully understand and sympathize; but surrounded by boy classmates, she must give no sign, whatever effort self-control may cost."

Still "another fact has growing weight" upon the mind of this educator. Girls, he points out, "are more mature than boys at the same age. In many, if not in most, formal studies they excel. Their interests in all that pertains to the other sex are riper." On the other hand:

"The boy in their presence in class-room and in social functions is cruder and often feels at a disadvantage. He can assert his instinct of the superiority of his sex on the athletic field and, if it comes to that, in the licensed barbarities tolerated in high-school and college youth. These are perhaps the only resources left him to express the deep old instinct to do something distinctive to 'show off' before the female, for intellectual superiority he can not claim since he is often surpassed in this field by his girl competitors. He feels deeply, tho perhaps all unconsciously, that he is not a very admirable being to his girl classmates, is a little conscious, and so becomes gradually a little thwarted and possibly disenchanted, altho he could be a hero to younger girls.

"The girl also is a trifle disillusioned. She could admire and perhaps adore men, but these unripe boys do not fulfil her ideals of the other sex.

"Thus there is on both sides a little abatement of the general tonic effects which each sex should exert upon the other. The daily comradery of the recitation and other intersexual intellectual associations rub off a little of the bloom and charm which each sex normally feels for the other, and there is some sagging of attitude —perhaps even of dress—due to familiarity. Thus, wedlock between classmates of equal age is infrequent, and where it occurs is not quite on the ideal basis which nature suggests. Happy altho such unions sometimes are, the man is a trifle subdued and perhaps a little too tame. His propensity to protect and shelter is not needed in such partnerships, while the woman is not sufficiently inspired, but feels responsibilities that the man should relieve her of. She may feel impelled to tax herself to keep pace with her husband's affairs as well as to attend to her maternal duties. She is perhaps somewhat too mature to do her proper share of adaptation because she should be younger and the man older if all the functions of married life are to be performed ideally to the end. Each needs to feel to the uttermost all its own superiority over the other, to make the most of its own resources, to initiate the others into its own life, and yet reserve much that is peculiar to itself.

It is these normal, virtuous reservations that coeducation interferes with by favoring an element of rivalry and competition which should not enter the wedded state."

METAPHORS THAT MIX

SPEAKERS who are given to frequent public utterance have need of a ready wit to guard against that enemy of the improvisator, the mixt metaphor. Some excuse may be found for lapses of this nature, says a writer in *The Christian World* (London), especially when a man's ideas must be uttered without time for formulation, but what will be thought of the writer who states in the biography of Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop this fact: "Japan has leapt from rung to rung of the ladder of national greatness, and promises to be as leaven to the whole East, rousing, vitalizing, developing what has lain in the valley of dry bones for many centuries"? It could not be expected, says the writer, that the discussion of so contentious a measure as the Education Bill now agitating the British Government would proceed very far without provoking our more picturesque rhetoricians to the exercise of their gift for mixt metaphor. He goes on to give some examples:

GUY DE MAUPASSANT,

Acknowledged the greatest master of the short story. The last eighteen months of his life were spent in mental darkness.

"A few days ago, if we may believe the Manchester *Guardian*, Bishop Knox explained at a meeting at Halesowen 'that Mr. McKenna's sword was an overloaded pistol which, being hung up in a tight corner lest it should burst, pretended to be dead until it got up and trotted home on the friendly back of the Bishop of St. Asaph.' Perhaps the reporter has somewhat condensed the Bishop's oratory, but in any case, as *The Guardian* remarks, the grimness of political strife is relieved by such pleasant pictures as this, which 'combine in one canvas all that is best in the study of still life, of the subtlety of the animal world, and the beauty of human helpfulness.' . . . . . .

"But it is in political debate, especially in the House of Commons, that the mixt metaphor flourishes most luxuriantly. 'The flood-gates of irreligion and intemperance are stalking arm in arm throughout the land.' 'This bill effects such a change that the last leap in the dark was a mere flea-bite.' 'I can not indorse the fantom that the honorable member has evoked.' 'That is the marrow of the Education Act, and it will not be taken out by Dr. Clifford or anybody else. It is founded on a granite foundation, and speaks in a voice not to be drowned in sectarian clamor.' For all these charming combinations of ideas we have to thank members of the Lower House. Even politicians of cabinet rank have made valuable additions to the collection. Thus, the late Mr. Ritchie, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, once asserted that 'the question of moisture in tobacco is a thorny subject and has long been a bone of contention.' His immediate successor in office, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, remarked at the Liberal Union Club's dinner last year that the harvest which the present Government had sown was already coming home to roost. Sir William Hart-Dyke has two conspicuous 'howlers' to his credit—the description of Mr. James Lowther as having gone to the very top of the tree and landed a big fish, and the comforting assurance that his Government had got rid of the barbed-wire entanglements and was now in smooth water. Among other political examples of mixt metaphor are the prediction ascribed to a Labor member that if we give the House of Lords rope enough they will soon fill up the cup of their iniquity; an Irish Member's complaint that a certain Government department is iron-bound in red tape, and the confident assertion at a recent Liberal meeting that 'tho the Tories keep dragging the Home-Rule red herring across our path, it misses fire every time.'"

Another instance is given from a parliamentary descriptive report. Thus:

"'The debate in the House of Lords has, I think, finally cleared the air. We know at last whither the country is being steered. There is the figurehead with his hand on the rudder; there is the man that moves the figurehead. The figurehead is Mr. Balfour; the man is Mr. Chamberlain.' Truly, the picture of Mr. Balfour as a figurehead with his hand on the rudder is one that even 'F. C. G.' might find it difficult to draw with pen or pencil. Not, however, in the gallery, but in an editorial sanctum was committed to paper the desire that some of the seed sown by a certain prominent economist might not fall on deaf ears."

MAUPASSANT'S LAST DAYS

THE mystery of Guy de Maupassant has been a puzzle to the literary historian ever since his sad end in 1893. Little by little it is being cleared up, and personal facts—too many of them, thinks Prof. Albert Schinz—have been published from time to time since the death of the French author's mother in 1903. The present writer, who is professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, gives an account of some of the causes of Maupassant's illness and death, gleaned from the results of recent investigations. For eighteen months before his end the Frenchman's reason entirely deserted him and he was confined in an asylum in Paris.

The most recent investigations, says Professor Schinz, have convinced us that it would be wrong, probably, to account for Maupassant's insanity by a single cause, but that, on the contrary, several causes worked together toward the same fatal end. For one thing, we are told, there was hereditary predisposition found in his mother's family. A brother, Hervé, died of the same disease (general paralysis), tho as a consequence of sunstroke. Then, too, Maupassant's strenuous life, it is thought, aided the hereditary tendency. We read:

PROF. ALBERT SCHINZ,

Who feels that the ascertainable causes of such mental eclipses as that of Maupassant may satisfy the psychologist and physician, but do not satisfy us as merely human beings.

"Guy, as a young man, was unusually strong; and, being of an extremely active temperament, he scorned all advices from friends or physicians, not to overwork himself. When he came to Paris his fondness for rowing had made him adopt a régime which, as a doctor has it, 'would have been too much for a young athlete at Oxford or Cambridge.' But, besides rowing, he worked in his office every day, and he began to write verses and stories. And later, when he gave up rowing, he went into society life, which, as physicians tell us, is particularly trying for the nerves when one has not known it before thirty. Moreover, his literary production at that time was amazing. By and by he made another mistake in taking strong stimulants, such as cocain, morphin, and especially ether. All this combined was bound to react within comparatively

few years upon a constitution predisposed to mental trouble. The physical sufferings were gradually accompanied by fits of melancholy, strange freaks of imagination, regular hallucinations. Maupassant had exactly the same experiences as those related in some of Poe's stories, or in Musset's poetry, especially in the latter's 'Nuit de Décembre.' One night, among others, we are told that while sitting at his table and writing, Maupassant thought that he heard some one opening the door; he turned around and was confronted with his own person entering the room, walking toward the table, then sitting down in front of him, and proceeding to dictate his work.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER,

Who declares in a notice of Sinclair's book that "if the rich and poor were brought together, if the latter were not fed on the silly doings of the silly set, they would not fling red banners to the breeze and throw bombs in Union Square."

"Instead of trying to avoid further experiences of the kind, Maupassant only plunged deeper into that dangerous atmosphere by making use of his disorders of the brain for his stories. With his antecedents, it would have been a miracle if insanity had been avoided."

A still further cause is mentioned involving a woman, "one of those egoistic, wicked creatures of the so-called 'weaker' sex, who know so well how to torture a man who has once yielded to their devilish charms." The Professor reviews "the odd and mysterious way in which Maupassant acted in the week previous to the breaking out of his insanity":

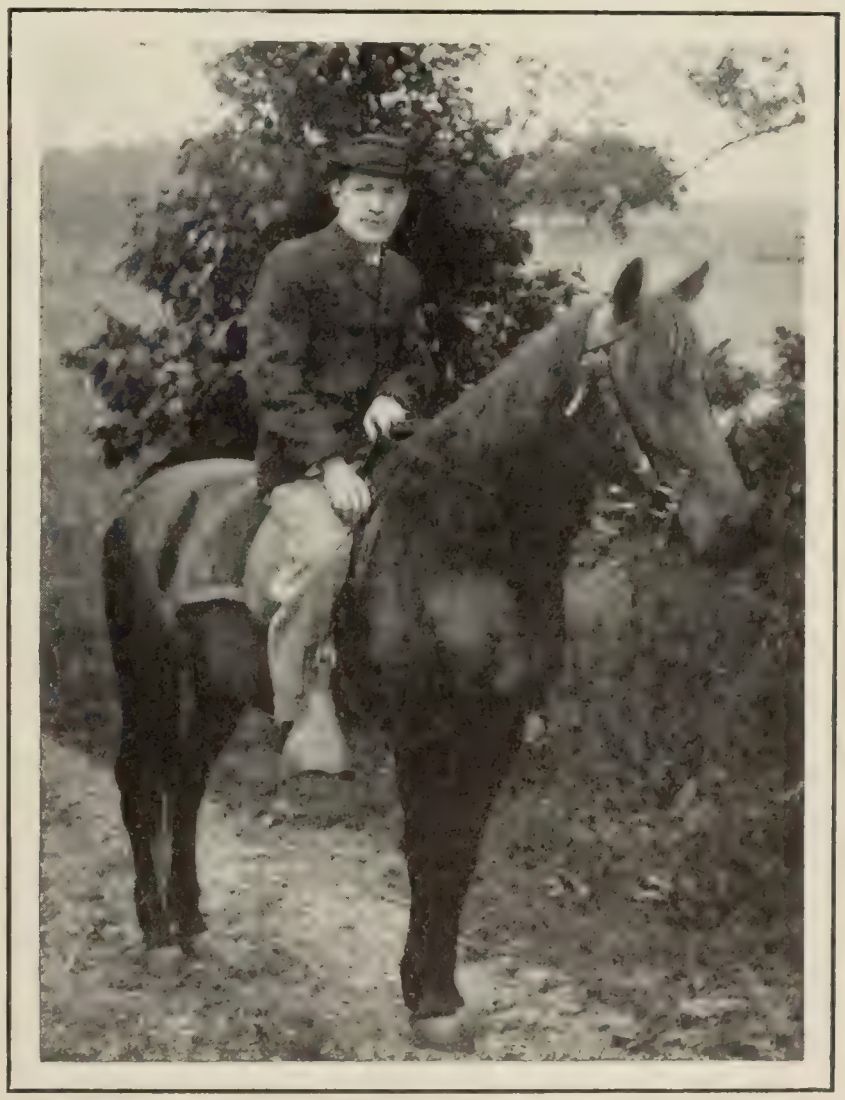
"After having promised his mother to be with her on Christmas eve, he telegraphed on the morning of that day that he was 'forced' to be elsewhere, namely, at Saint Marguerite. There lived two ladies, sisters, one of whom was the heroine of Maupassant's novel 'Une Vie.' Nobody except the two women seems to have seen him in those days; they apparently monopolized him; not only did he visit them, but there are some indications that they went to his house also. What fatal tragedy took place finally at the *îles Sainte Marguerite?* What did the two *dames du grande monde* do with him, the man broken in health, unable to resist their wicked spell? God knows; no man has ever probed the depths of female cruelty. Our only information is this: As far as the two ladies are concerned, we are told that they left for Paris suddenly, the day after the fatal *réveillon*, with the first train in the morning; and altho they were personally acquainted with Mme. de Maupassant, she never saw or heard anything from them since, even after Guy's death.

"As to Maupassant, on seeing his mother on the first day of January, he behaved like a man who was mad with grief but could not tell even his mother what the cause of it was. His superhuman efforts to control himself can be read, it seems, even between the lines of those words of Mme. de Maupassant: 'Upon arriving Guy, whose eyes were filled with tears, kissed me with extraordinary effusion. All the afternoon we chatted upon a thousand subjects; I noticed in him nothing abnormal except a certain exaltation. It was not until later, at table, in the midst of our dinner, which we ate alone together, that I perceived that his mind was wandering.'

"And this is all we know. And we still remain asking, *Why?* Those causes—heredity, overwork, cruelty of a woman—may satisfy the scholar, historian, psychologist, physician, but they do not satisfy us as merely human beings, who have not only to study life, but to live it. We remain pondering why the representative of a higher humankind should not be spared that most horrid fate, to have his body survive his mind?"

HOW SINCLAIR KNOWS THE SMART SET

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR is full of sarcasm and indignation over the challenge that he knows nothing of the Smart Set and can not be expected to have given a truthful picture of that body in his latest novel. Such a charge has been made on several sides, one of them emanating from the New York *Times*. So the author of "The Metropolis" quotes the aphorism of "a friend" against his critic, and asks "if one must be a hippopotamus in order to write a study of the habits of hippopotami?" After demolishing the claim, "carefully fostered by society itself," that an "outsider" can not write a truthful picture of it, Mr. Sinclair startles us by making a claim to be an authority from the inside. He asserts: "I was myself brought up in society, and spent all my early life in its atmosphere." But he is "not at all proud of it"—in fact not even "proud of his lack of pride." His family were of social prominence in Southern cities, he asserts, and "the atmosphere of mammonism" which he came thus to know filled him with a revulsion that he set forth "somewhat solemnly" in his first novel, "King Midas." Mr. Sinclair goes on to give an account (in a letter to the New York *Times Saturday Review of Books*) of his method



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UPTON SINCLAIR,

Who defends his right to know something of the smart set by declaring that he was born in it. Then, too, his training as a socialist enables him to "enter into the point of view of a man like Mr. Ryan or Mr. Harriman."

of "collecting material" for this novel, some parts of which are interesting in view of certain widely circulated rumors of his subterranean expedients. Thus:

"It is very easy to meet a stock-yards laborer in his home; it is not so easy to meet a captain of industry or a society dame. I

had, of course, many opportunities of getting into touch with social life in underground ways. Among the Socialists in New York I knew a man who offered to smuggle me on board of a yacht in Newport. I knew another, a manager of theatrical entertainments, who offered to dress me up and take me into many Fifth avenue mansions. I knew several others who offered to introduce me to waiters and servants. I was, perhaps, overfastidious, but I found myself feeling about these propositions as I felt in Chicago when I was invited to witness a prize-fight in the stock-yards. I did not go. From first to last I have never, in gathering material for any of my books, pretended to be anything that I was not or gotten any information from any person who did not know just what I got it for. So far as 'The Metropolis' is concerned, I have never had a word to say to a servant, except such words as one ordinarily has to say to servants.

"I chose a much more obvious way of getting my material, so obvious, perhaps, that few would have thought of it. I sat down and wrote personal letters to the people I wished to meet. I told them frankly just what I intended to do, and I said that I should like to make their acquaintance. I said that I had talked with many people in getting material for my work, and that I had never violated a confidence, nor dropt the remotest hint as to the source of my information. I said that I would like to meet them privately and explain my purposes to them. In about three-fourths of the cases the result of this was that I met the person I wanted to meet. In the case of society people I told them what I wanted to know and what I wanted to see. The information that they gave me was commonly about other people, but of course one can not express one's views about other people without at the same time giving a view of one's own character. So far as the leaders of our business and finance are concerned, I found them for the most part quite willing to admit me to the inside of their mental machinery, save only when it came to the special details of their own money-getting, about which, of course, I cared nothing."

Mr. Sinclair quotes the reviewer in *The Times* as accusing him of making up his book from newspaper yarns, and replies:

"There are in 'The Metropolis' several enumerations of amusing and fantastic freaks of rich people. Several of these items were gathered from newspapers, but so far as 95 per cent. of the contents of the book is concerned, it has come directly from the lips of persons who themselves have taken part in what they described. . . . . .

"You indict me for the frequency of my sneers, and for the cynicism of my attitude to 'big business' in New York. As a matter of fact, I fear that everywhere in which I speak in my own person I manifest my tendency to be gravely didactic; for what my characters say, of course, I am not responsible. I might say, however, that their most cynical discussions about business are literally transcriptions from the lips of a gentleman who has been one of the half-dozen highest paid corporation lawyers in the metropolis. The stories, manners, and conversations of *Major Venable* are also taken down literally, word for word, with that old gentleman's amused consent."

Mr. Sinclair finally turns his reviewer's question and asks what the reviewer himself knows of fashionable New York society? The reviewer has not yet had time to tell; but Miss Jeannette Gilder, who has before exprest something like contempt for "The Metropolis," returns to the charge in the May *Putnam's*. "The book is a catalog of certain idiotic things supposed to be done by the idle rich. There are people in so-called smart society who do very silly things to entertain themselves, because they are very silly people," she says, "but they do not represent the rich as a class." She adds:

"As to the 'idle rich,' they are few and far between. I know a good many rich women, and they are the busiest women of my acquaintance. They have their social duties, not the kind that Mr. Sinclair describes, and these are enough to keep them busy; but they are working, and working intelligently, too, along many vital lines. Their interests are not those of 'the Culture Club of Keokuk, Ia.' They do cultivate their minds, but they cultivate their hearts as well. They are looking out for the well-being of working-women all over the land. They visit shops and they visit factories, and they work as hard for others as most people work for themselves. Why don't the yellow journals give us the story of a day in the life of one of these women? I can tell you why: because it would be showing them as they are, and would tend to reconcile the 'masses' to the 'classes,' whereas the yellows want to set the former against the latter. If the rich and the poor were brought together, if the latter were not fed on the silly doings of the silly set, they would not fling red banners to the breeze and throw bombs in Union Square."

OUR "CARUSO" DELUSION

THE Caruso fad is derided by a recent foreign visitor, Mr. André Tardieu, who gives some additional testimony about our operatic delusions. Writing in a recent number of the Paris *Temps* Mr. Tardieu comments with some acerbity upon American taste in music, as shown in the worship of a beautiful voice and the blindness to every other requisite quality. One of the habitués of the Metropolitan is reported to have said to the Parisian journalist: "We may assert, without boasting, that in this house we have listened to the finest voices in the world." Upon which Mr. Tardieu comments in these words, which we translate from the Paris journal:

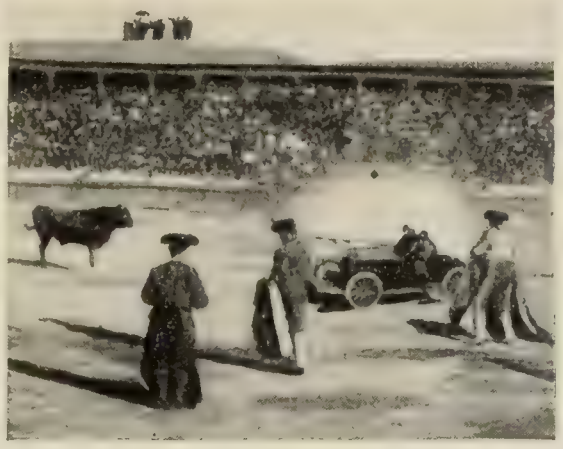
"This is certainly true. And this tradition is still kept up. At this moment it is Caruso who reigns. His prestige is incomparable. He owes it first of all to the enormous price which he charges for his services, for in the theater the American public admire only those artists for whom they pay dear. He owes it also to the extraordinary vocal power with which nature has endowed him. We can not judge him from the rare occasions on which we have heard him in Paris. In New York, on the contrary, Caruso sings everything excepting Wagner. And everything that he sings he sings with the same facility, with the same sonorous prodigality—and also with the same bad taste. The Americans are surprized and dumfounded when they hear this criticism of Caruso. They admit that Caruso may not be particularly artistic, but they do not judge him as he deserves to be judged. In listening to him they forget to study him, and the richness of his voice satisfies them. This, however, is not sufficient for the European, fastidious with regard to style and artistic form. When Caruso sings a vulgar piece of music, 'Paillasses,' the unfitness of his acting and the mediocrity of his dramatic expression are equally palpable, but in 'Faust' he is absolutely lost. Throughout his representation is absurd. It is curious to notice his American public does not seem to be affected by his deficiencies. At any rate, they do not lay any emphasis on them, but, on the other hand, they listen with almost contemptuous indifference to artists of the second class, many of whom are in some points excellent. I have been struck by the quality of certain among them. On this point and from the general superiority of its company the Metropolitan is vastly superior to any opera-house in Europe. It has over them the advantage of a full treasury, because its opulent patrons are always on hand to make up any deficiency in the budget. Those who preside over its destinies have also a laudable regard to vocal perfection."

Apropos of these remarks of Mr. Tardieu are the following observations of "Mephisto" in *Musical America* (New York):

"This practically brings up the discussion again as to the difference between the taste of the public in this country in operatic matters and that in Europe. In Europe, when a man who has once been a fine singer loses his voice, but remains a great artist, they will listen to him. Of this, we have a splendid instance in Van Dyck, the Dutch tenor, who is still a favorite, but who some seven or eight years ago when he was in this country made a *fiasco d'estime*, because the public refused to forget his vocal deficiencies for the sake of his artistic ability. . . . . .

"Critical people, while they like to hear music well sung, are not ready to accept a singer who has absolutely no artistic qualifications beyond the beauty of his voice and his fine method of using it. But the tenor with the 'golden notes' will always appeal to the women. It is but just to Mr. Caruso to state that a considerable part of his popularity in New York was gained by his amiability and his kindliness to newspaper men. He was ever ready to give an interview or make a caricature—and most of his caricatures are very clever—and so the press worked for him, and that, with his unquestionably splendid voice, made him, for the time being, a great attraction."

NEW MOTOR-CAP WITH FLAPS AND GOGGLES.



A MEXICAN BULL-FIGHT WITH A MOTOR-CAR.

CROSSING THE ALPS BY THE SIMPLON PASS.

THE USSAH MOTOR COAT.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

TO PHILADELPHIA, OMITTING JERSEY

On June 1 a new automobile law will go into effect in New Jersey. It is more drastic than any previous automobile law enacted in that State, which was famous already for its severe measures affecting motorists. Wide interest has in consequence been shown in a route to Philadelphia, outlined by R. H. Johnston, by which that city may be reached without touching Jersey soil. As shown on the map, this route skirts the boundary of New Jersey on the north and west, but nowhere crosses it. Mr. Johnston, having personally made a run over this course, has written an account of it for *The Automobile* (April 23), from which the following is taken:

"Leaving New York in our thirty-horse-power White steamer, we first proceeded to Tarrytown. Here we were ferried across to Nyack. From Nyack we continued almost due west to Suffern, and then, turning north, continued up the beautiful Ramapo valley, passing through Tuxedo and Southfield, to Turner. Here we turned from the main north-and-south route, and struck out toward the west. We made quick time through Chester and Goshen to Middletown, where, turning to the southwest, we traveled via Otisville and Huguenot, to Port Jervis, the roads up to this point almost perfect.

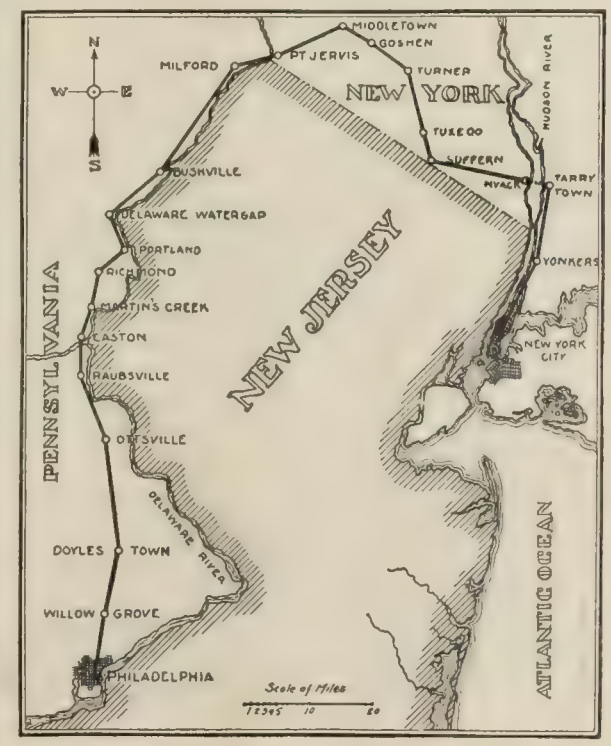
"At Port Jervis we crossed the Delaware and entered Pennsylvania. Then commenced our ride down the valley of the Delaware, on the other side of the river the hills of inhospitable New Jersey.

"We spent the night at Milford, 104 miles from New York. Thirty-three miles below Milford we came to the Delaware Water Gap. Five miles below 'The Gap,' at the town of Portland, the road leaves the river, and then come ten miles of road where we found the first water breaks seen on the trip. At Martin's Creek the road again comes back to the river's edge, and there is a fine eight-mile stretch of macadam to Easton, and this road continues another twelve miles south of Easton. Then the road bears inland, and thereafter we did not again see the Delaware. After leaving the river the scenery becomes rather uninteresting and the road is of varying character. But as one nears Doylestown the good roads begin again and a fine macadam highway led us through Hatsboro, Willow Grove, and Jenkinstown, and then along the York Road into North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

"On the entire 225-mile trip we found only about thirty miles of roads which could not be considered good, and the scenery, particularly along the Delaware River, was such as to make a lasting impression upon us."

Mr. Johnston declares that the tourist who follows the route he has outlined will have "the satisfaction of knowing that he has signed the new Declaration of Independence—independence of a State in which there goes into more costly effect a motor-vehicle law which outrages the sense of justice of those tourists who ask for nothing more, and who are satisfied with nothing else, than a square deal in the use of the public highways." Of the attitude of the State Government in New Jersey he says:

"The officials took the ground that their State, being located between two great centers of population, was entitled to heavy tribute from those who used the roads in traveling between New York and Philadelphia, and they intimated that, no matter how vigorously automobilists might denounce the law, they would nevertheless have no way of avoiding contribution to the State treasury or of escaping the other provisions of the law. It was the old question of 'What are you going to do about it?' To the autoist resident in New Jersey there is, unfortunately, no escape. There is no doubt that a decreased revenue from the automobilists, when an increase is anticipated, will be a much more potent argument with the State authorities at next year's session of the Legislature than would any plea based on justice or on reason.



ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, OMITTING NEW JERSEY.

"The attractiveness of the new route is such that, even were all questions of State laws laid aside, I would recommend it as one of the best two-day trips leading from New York or from Philadelphia.

"The motor-car is now beyond the stage in which it was only considered to be the toy of a few wealthy or enthusiastic persons. It is used very largely by the professional classes, by doctors, agents, commercial travelers, judges on circuit, tradespeople, engineers, and even archbishops and bishops are benefiting by its use. It is the swiftest thing on earth, having accomplished 127 miles an hour, or well over two miles in one minute. It is stimulating the road-maker and the engineer. Sanitation is the better for a diminution in the horse-droppings in the street, which when dried are euphemistically termed dust. Cities will gain also in the welcome diminution in numbers of the house-fly, which scientists tell us is now one of the most active and potent agents in spreading diseases. It will thus increase health as well as comfort."

THE ROUTE BEYOND VLADIVOSTOK

Interest in the New-York-to-Paris race, temporarily suspended by the failure to find a passable road in Alaska, may be expected to revive after the cars shall have reached Vladivostok, where they are to undertake a new route across northeastern Asia. A writer in the New York *Times* outlines the road conditions which the cars will have to contend with between Vladivostok and Irkutsk. These, he says, "present anything but an easy trip." Recalling the fact that three cars last year made the run from Peking to Paris, he says they "started at a favorable season of the year, while the New-York-to-Paris racers will arrive in Siberia in the rainy season, when they will encounter many washouts and other difficulties." He continues:

"From Vladivostok along the line of the Transsiberian Railroad they will have to cross three mountain ranges of rather precipitous ascents, which are quite as difficult as the crossing of Wyoming. There are many unbridged streams that will be flooded by the melting snows and the heavy rains. Until the cars arrive at Irkutsk they will be covering a country almost as little populated and as little traveled as the frozen tundra of the north, which they planned to cross from East Cape along the arctic shores."

Should this forbidding country be

successfully traversed, however, the journey beyond Irkutsk may not prove altogether difficult:

"From Irkutsk into Paris they will have a reasonably easy journey. Tho 7,000 miles remain to be traversed to the French capital, they were covered in the Peking-Paris race in exactly forty days. As this is nearly twice the distance traveled in crossing the United States, and the time is less than required from New York to San Francisco, the comparatively good road conditions become apparent. From Vladivostok to Irkutsk is in round figures 3,000 miles. These should take another forty days. Allowing twenty-one days for the passage of the Pacific, the cars should get away from Vladivostok about May 15, and should reach Paris about August 1."

The writer recalls that, while the trip across the United States has been made by automobiles before, none "has ever faced such conditions as these cars overcame; none ever attempted to brave winter weather." Similarly "the trip across Asia and Europe has been made, but never under similar conditions."

GARAGE CHARGES

Some rather curious light on garage charges in Great Britain as compared with the United States is obtainable from a recent correspondence in the *Autocar* (London). A complaint had been made in its columns regarding charges in Dunfermline, Scotland, where for storing a car from a Saturday afternoon to a Friday afternoon (practically a week) the charge was 12s. 6d. (about $3.12). The complainant who wrote the letter warns motorists "to be careful to make inquiries before deciding on any particular garage" in Dunfermline. To an American motorist this charge will appear singularly moderate. Another Scotch garage proprietor, feeling called upon to defend the charge of his brother in business, says in detail as to the profit left to the Dunfermline garage-owner:

"The charge is, you state, 12s. 6d. for seven nights' garage. This works out at roughly 1s. 9½d. per night. The firm in Dunfermline will probably be paying some £120 per annum rent and taxes, and will during that period, perhaps, if the season is good, have some 50 to 100 touring-cars in for garage (certainly not more, as Dunfermline is not in a touring route). A nice paying game, is it not, at 1s. 9½d. per night? During the time the car was at this Dunfermline garage a broken pinion in the gear-box was replaced. This probably means that a mechanic-driver used the garage, vices, hand-lamps, etc., and did the work himself. The use of these tools is, I suppose, included in the 1s. 9½d. per night."

The writer of this plea for the defense is owner of a garage in Dundee, where the car in question stopt in its tour. He says further:

"I may add that while the car was garaged with me my charge was 2s. per day. This was reduced to 1s. 6d. per day, as the driver thought the charge too high. During the time the car was here it went out twice in the evenings, coming in at 11 P.M. This meant some one staying here from 6 till 11, and, being after hours, overtime had to be paid. There were also light and all the little attentions and helps a touring-car driver requires and receives, and of course the necessary water for washing, for which no charge was made, but for every gallon of which I have to pay. Does the owner of the car really think my charge of 1s. 6d. per night paid me, or that the Dunfermline firm's charge of 1s. 9½d. paid them? because any one who takes the trouble to go into the matter can see for himself that it did not."

Charges such as these would make merry the heart of many car-owners in the United States. The American owner's heart is now made glad when in remote districts he occasionally has a charge of only 75 cents for storage over night.

FEWER FOREIGN CARS IMPORTED

Statistics of the motor-car business in this country for recent years, as discust by Weston J. Farwell in *Motor Print*, show that American cars are increasing in popularity, and that foreign ones are decreasing. During the past six years there were imported 4,641 pleasure-cars, whose aggregate value abroad was $21,152,654. Delivered in this country, these cars increased in cost to their owners 50 per cent., 45 per cent. representing the duty and 5 per cent., a conservative estimate, for freight, which brings the final cost of these 4,641 cars up to $31,728,981. Many of the cars cost American purchasers $10,000 and over, tho their average value in Europe was only $4,558. As classified by years, these importations and their cost make the following showing:

Year.	Cars.	Value.
1902	265	$3,581,990
1903	267	2,927,508
1904	605	2,240,000
1905	1,054	3,972,298
1906	1,433	5,500,000
1907	1,017	2,930 859

Mr. Farwell notes that these figures when contrasted with the value of the output of American makers in recent years reveal some interesting facts. He says:

"They show conclusively that, owing to the increasing popularity of the medium-priced car and the acknowledged excellence of the home product, the bulk of the American automobiles is being directed to home channels. The excellence of American cars ranging in price from $2,000 to $4,000 has improved marvelously within the last three years.

"The value of the American automobile output for 1907 as recently compiled was $105,669,572. This was very nearly double the output for 1906, roughly $59,000,000. On the other hand, the year 1906 was the banner year for the imported cars, their number in that year reaching 1,433 cars, valued at $5,500,000. Last year 1,017 foreign pleasure-cars were brought to this country at an estimated value when leaving Europe of $2,930,859. The percentage of decrease in value was very nearly equal to the percentage of increase in the American product. To these 1,017 pleasure-cars, however, must be added to complete the actual imports 231 taxicabs, 10 omnibuses, and 1 amphibious automobile, the great demand that has recently set in for taxicabs having had the effect of bringing the total number of importations of cars up to 1,258, a falling off of less than 200 from 1906. In 1903 the American output was $16,000,000; 1904, $24,500,000; 1905, $42,000,000; 1906, $59,000,000; 1907, $105,669,572."

THE SOCIAL VALUE OF THE CAR

Lord Montague of Beaulieu, who edits *The Car* (London), says that in becoming an ardent motorist somewhat less than ten years ago he found many of his friends and relations looked upon him "as a nasty, vulgar person who had lost caste beyond all hope," and only eight years ago his car "was stopt by the police on entering the precincts of the House of Commons, altho I was then a member and had the right, by sessional order, to demand free egress and ingress." Since then the public, as well as the private, attitude toward motor-cars has measurably altered. A month ago Lord Montague gave a lecture on cars at the Royal Institution, where among the audience were the Duke of Northumberland, who presided, Lord Rayleigh, Sir William Crookes, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone), and Sir James Crichton-Browne. Lord Montague spoke

SCENE ON THE ROUTE FOLLOWED IN THE BRIARCLIFF RACE.

in particular of the influence of the car on modern life, saying:

"The effects are beginning to be important. As to the direct trade of which the motor-car is the cause, I estimate that a sum of over twelve millions sterling is already invested in this country in motor-car plant and machinery, without taking into consideration that in the accessory trades, which are also important financially. Moreover, the output of the motor-car industry in this country will be worth not less than six millions sterling during the present year. In other directions the decrease in the number of horse vehicles, and the way in which the new kind of locomotion is changing the course of existing trades, such as the carriage-building industry, give food for reflection. Coach-builders are now building more bodies for motor-cars than horse vehicles—in itself a sign of the changing current of trade.

"Up to twelve years ago there were many main roads in this country which were almost grass-grown in the summer, while in other places they were often in such a bad condition that it was almost impossible to drive a vehicle at any pace along them. One of the most important questions of the day is the establishment of a central highway board to superintend the maintenance of main roads. Their management to-day is in the hands of thousands of local authorities, who are nearly all working on different systems of road-making—entailing waste and inefficiency. If the motor-car compels the reorganization of our highway system on a national basis, it will on that ground alone be worthy of the gratitude of posterity.

"The social effects of automobilism are becoming more marked every year. It is decentralizing the towns and filling up the suburbs and the country. In Mayfair and Belgravia there have never been so many houses to let, while in the suburbs, situated on high ground to the north or south of London, houses are in great request. Residents at Wimbledon and Hampstead are now only a matter of some twenty minutes away from the central parts of London, and better air and absence of noise are preferred to the rumble, dust, and smells of central London. High rents in the West-end, as in the East-end, depend upon the number of people wanting to live in a certain locality, close to their work or their play. Now that people can live farther afield and get to their work without undue loss of time, the pressure upon these central localities is not so great, and down therefore have come the rents.

"The great increase in the week-end habit to some extent may be attributed to the increase in the use of motor-cars. Good railway services have existed for some time past in many directions, but the difficulty lay in getting from the station to the country house, possibly some six or eight miles away, and the fact that the best expresses, stopping only at a few important stations, were of no assistance to many dwellers in the intermediate country. The motor-car is now altering these conditions, for at important stations on main lines, every Friday and Saturday, will be seen motor-cars waiting to take their owners and their guests not merely four or six miles to their homes, but often anything between ten and thirty miles, saving sometimes over an hour from door to door which used to be absorbed by changing into a slow train that had to stop at all intermediate stations.

"Up to five or six years ago people only knew the immediate locality in which they lived, and except they were ardent hunting men or keen cyclists nothing above ten or twelve miles away was, as a rule, visited. But now the more distant counties, the landscapes of the west of England, the

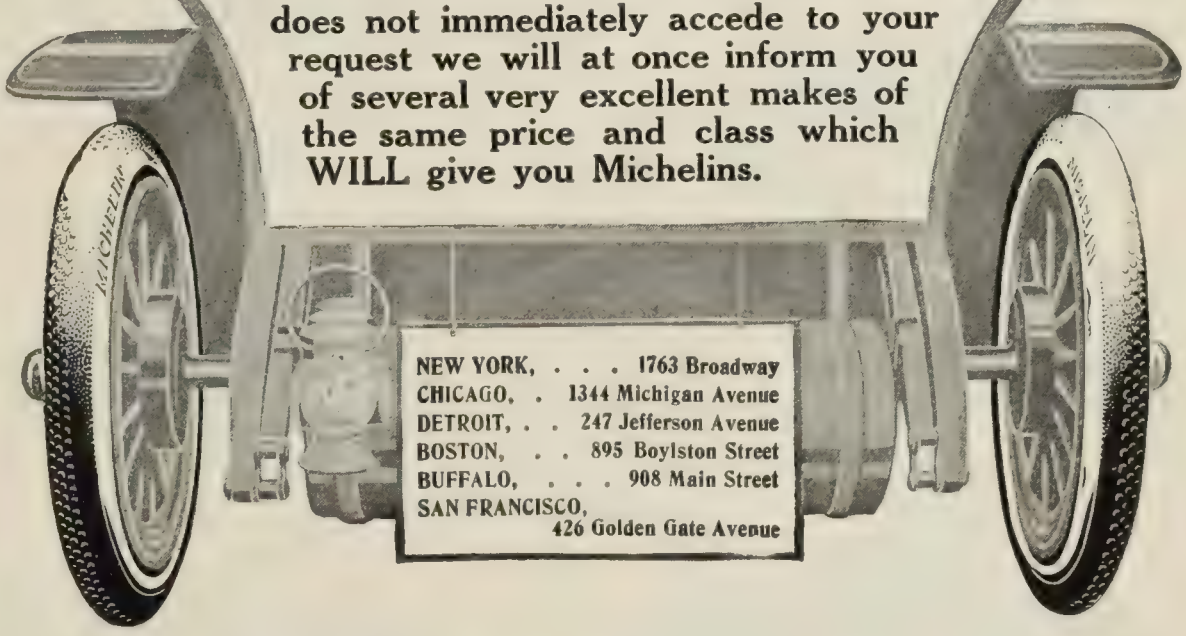
MICHELIN

FRANCE, ENGLAND, ITALY, AMERICA.

When purchasing your new car specify Michelin Compressed Tread Tires, a type exclusively Michelin's and the ONLY new thing in the tire world. Insist on this equipment and you will get it. Then, whether your car costs $1,000 or $5,000 you are assured of the best tire service in the world —a tire equipment that the greatest and most expensive cars give their purchasers. In this point at least your car will be without superior and you will have the most in tire economy, durability, convenience and satisfaction that money can buy. You are paying for tires when you buy your car. Insist on having those which give the greatest value.

The Compressed Tread is markedly V-shaped. When mounted on a rim and the inner tube inflated the rubber on the tread of the envelope is compressed instead of being distended as in other types of tires. This compression presents a greatly added resistance to wear or to puncture, and highly increases the durability and consequent economy of the tire. While cuts in an ordinary round tread envelope tend to open and admit water or gravel, the compressed tread strongly rejects the admittance of any foreign substance, in addition to rendering the tire much less liable to cuts or other road injuries.

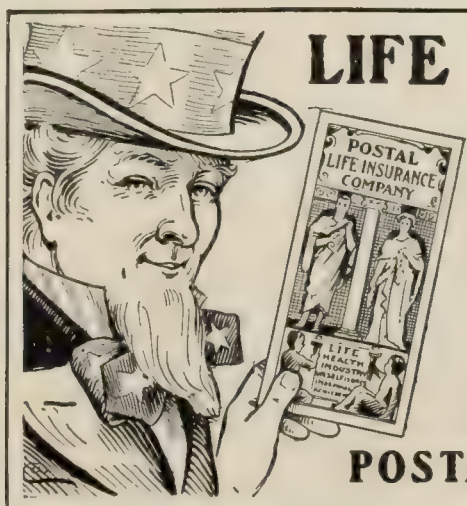
Cut this advertisement out and send it to the manufacturer of the car you have selected, in a letter specifying Michelin Tires. At the same time write us the name of the car. If the manufacturer does not immediately accede to your request we will at once inform you of several very excellent makes of the same price and class which WILL give you Michelins.



WINS AT BRIARCLIFF

An Isotta car, Driven by Strang, and equipped with Michelin Flat Compressed Tread Tires and Michelin Demountable Rims, wins the greatest speed and endurance contest ever held in this country. It had no tire trouble whatever and used same tires throughout. This makes a clean sweep for Michelins in EVERY important contest here and abroad, not only this year but ever since motor racing began.

MICHELIN TIRE CO., MILLTOWN, N. J.



LIFE INSURANCE BY MAIL

No Agents : : No Middlemen

The POSTAL LIFE issues Standard Life and Endowment Policies according to the strict insurance laws resulting from recent insurance investigations. Policy holders enjoy our **monthly-payment privilege** and have the benefit of our **premium-reduction plan** which brings insurance cost down to where it ought to be.

Send for our Companion Booklets . **"SEE HOW EASY IT IS"** · **"SEE HOW SAFE IT IS"**

We'll also tell you, **by mail**, just what a policy will cost **you** Simply state in your letter—**1st. Your Age. 2nd. Your occupation.**

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. B, 525-527 Fifth Ave., New York

"The Maxwell"

It's a Heap of Satisfaction

—Maxwell owners say—to drive a car you're not ashamed of in any company—one that, like a well-bred woman, however meagre her purse, is yet at home in the best society.

Now there be cars which, tho sold for only a little less than Maxwell's, yet have such a shoddy appearance—such a "dinky" aspect—such a "cheap" look—the owners always feel like apologizing for driving them—tho a slim purse is surely no disgrace.

What is it gives to such cars the cheap look? It's difficult to define. Yet it's there—you can't escape it any more than you can fail to notice ill-breeding, however rich the garb with which it is clothed.

Next time you go to the Country Club, the golf links, anywhere that Wealth and Culture meet, note how many Maxwell cars and how few other low priced ones are parked among the Foreign Nobility and the High Class American machines.

And the Maxwells will look as if they belonged there; the others like a country bumpkin in a drawing-room—well meaning but out of place.

It's this indefinable something—this outward appearance that somehow tells of quality inherent—bred-in-the-bone construction—has given Maxwells the title "*The Aristocrats of Moderate Priced Cars.*"

Maxwell cars are made in six models; ranging in price from $825 to $3,000. Perhaps the most popular model this year is the four cylinder, 24-28 horse power family touring car at $1,750—same chassis equipped with "roadster" type body, seating two in rear—same price.

The catalog tells all about all of them—and it's free.

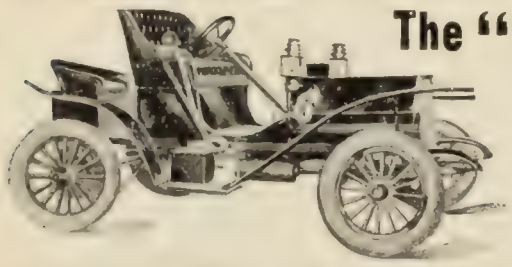
Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.

Members A. M. C. M. A.

P. O. Box 3, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Benj Briscoe PRESIDENT

FACTORIES: TARRYTOWN, N. Y. NEWCASTLE, IND. PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The "SIMPLO" Automobile, $600

SOLID OR PNEUMATIC TIRES

The car that ***always*** gives satisfaction. Runs through bottomless mud and climbs all hills. Has 12 real horse power that is always ready for work. ***Low price, high quality.*** Will outlast any other car. If you want the ***best*** Automobile value, write for our illustrated booklet today.

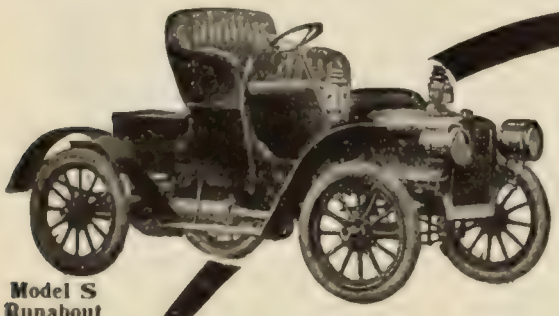
COOK MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 1024 N. Broadway, St. Louis, U. S. A.

VICTOR HAND FORGED AUTOMOBILES

$550 Up. 12 H. P., Air Cooled

Send for catalogue describing Runabouts, 4 passenger Car, Victor Pullman and Delivery Wagons

VICTOR AUTOMOBILE MFG. CO., 3932 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Model S Runabout $850

How We Prove CADILLAC Economy

How many cars are there that come out openly and publish sworn figures, by disinterested owners, showing just what it costs to run their cars? Not isolated cases of "luck" economy, but *averages* representing all sorts of service—hills, mountains, rough and sandy roads, through snow and mud. This is exactly what we have done to prove, by owners' own testimony, that the single-cylinder Cadillac is

The Most Economically Operated Car in the World To-day

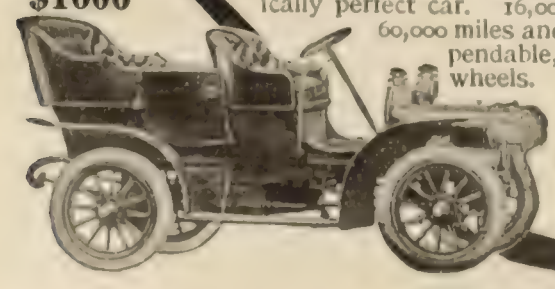
Fifty cents a week for repairs; 18 miles per gallon of gasoline—these are the averages that bring all the pleasures of motoring within reach of most every family. The first cost speaks for itself. Read this interesting story of economy in

"The Truth About the Automobile and What It Costs to Maintain One"

sent free on request for Booklet No. 23.

The single-cylinder Cadillac is a powerful, finely-balanced, mechanically perfect car. 16,000 in use—many of them have covered 60,000 miles and are *still going.* Easily the most dependable, serviceable automobile ever put on wheels. Described in Catalog T 23.

Model T 4-Passengers $1000



Prices include pair dash oil lamps, tail lamp and horn.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

mountains of Wales, the lakes of Cumberland, the dales of Yorkshire, the beauties of the Western Highlands, which were only dimly visible from a train or occasionally through the medium of cumbersome horse vehicles, are within the reach of thousands.

"Every French motorist who lands here, and every British motorist who goes abroad, learns to know the other nation better, to understand its manners and habits, and to enter, to a certain extent, into its political and social life. There is no doubt that the friendly feeling between English and French motorists has largely helped to foster and assist the *entente cordiale*, which has had so great an effect upon European politics."

Doubtful.—"For my part," said one, "I think Fred is very bright and capable. I am confident he will succeed." "Yes," replied the other, "he is certainly a worthy young man, but I doubt whether he had head enough to fill his father's shoes."—*Exchange quoted in The Christian Register.*

Blessing Free.—"And will you give us your blessing?" asked the eloping bride, returning to the parental roof.

"Freely," replied the old man. "No trouble about the blessing, but board and lodging will be at regular rates."—*The United Presbyterian.*

The Lack.—KNICKER—"There are plenty of books telling how to save life while waiting for the doctor."

BOCKER—"Yes. What we need is one telling the young doctor how to save life while waiting for the patient."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Her Way.—"I wouldn't cry like that if I were you," said a lady to little Alice.

"Well," said Alice, between her sobs, "you can cry any way you like, but this is my way."—*The United Presbyterian.*

Confused.—KNICKER—"Did Jones get excuses confused?"

BOCKER—"Yes; told his boss that he had been detained at the office and his wife that he had been up with the baby."—*New York Sun.*

Truthful.—SMALL BOY—"I want some medicine to reduce flesh."

DRUG CLERK—"Anti-fat?"

SMALL BOY—"No, uncle."—*Judge.*

An Authority.—BIBBS—"I understand that you lost money on that chicken-raising experiment of yours?"

BOGGS—"Yes, I did: but I expect to get it all back again. I'm writing a book on how to raise chickens."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

No Danger.—"Whatever you do, dear," wrote the ardent lover, "don't show my letters to you to any one."

"Have no fear, dearest," came the reply. "I'm just as much ashamed of them as you are."

And, with that, the engagement became a matter of history.—*Judge.*

An Outrage.—"So you have decided to get another physician."

"I have," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "The idea of his prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

A Wonderful Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during Spring and Summer.

CURRENT POETRY

A Sunset Song.

By John B. Tabb.

Fade not yet, O summer day,
For my love has answered "Yea."
Keep us from the coming Night,
Lest our blossom suffer blight.

"Fear you not: if love be true,
Closer will it cleave to you;
'Tis the darkened hours that prove
Faith or faithlessness in love."
—*Harper's Magazine* (May).

The Vagabonds.

By "Frederic Lorn."

Ye build you houses of your creeds
Or live in those ye never built;

We go the winds' way; no one heeds,
We filch our freedom, risk the guilt.

Ye spin you webs of thin belief
To lure the unthinking from without;

No easy Yes we hold in fief,
We are the vagabonds of doubt.

Ye fear all force, or show of might,
Ye think Restraint is all life's art;

We learn all weathers, day and night;
Behold! ours is the better part!

Your roofs will fall, your webs be torn
For gazing with unseeing eyes;

Our vigil is for thought unborn,
We sentinel the great Surmise.
—*The Atlantic Monthly* (May).

FRIENDS HELP

St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

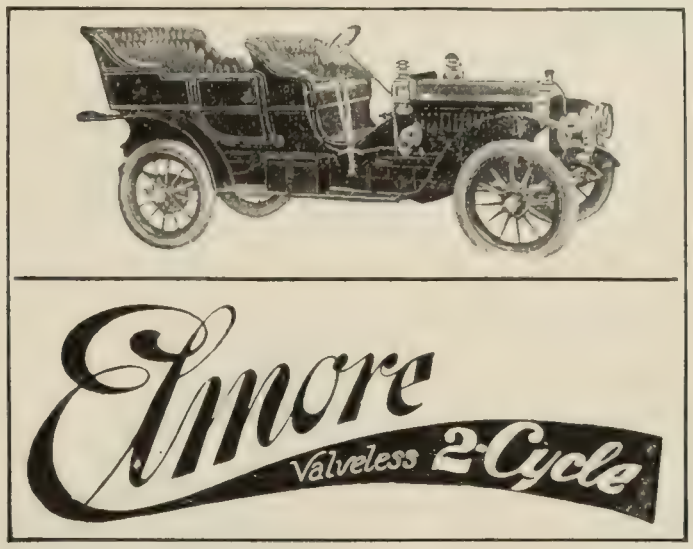
"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a God-send to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded that coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

All That You Have Heard of Elmore Success is Literally True



3-Cylinder Elmore $1750.00

4-Cylinder Elmore $2500.00

Elmore Town Car - - - $2250.00
Elmore Taxicar - - - - $2250.00

For five years an aggregate of several thousand Elmore owners have been spreading the valveless, two-cycle propaganda.

Within the past year the entire automobile world has come to realize that this dark horse in the race for high-grade supremacy has forged past the field into first place in point of sales-success.

To-day the Elmore factory is the only one in America increasing its output over 1907, and the only one which cannot meet the demand.

This remarkable state of affairs is due to the inherent operative and economical advantages of the Elmore itself, and to the enthusiasm hundreds of owners have shown in going out of their way to tell their remarkable experience with the car.

Send for 1908 Literature.

Your agent is telling you the simple truth when he says he will not have enough cars to meet the demand.

Many an Elmore agent would gladly pay a premium for more cars, but altho the output has been increased, we have been compelled to refuse all requests for a larger allotment.

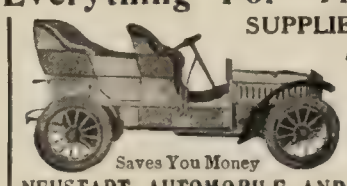
The Elmore Town Cars and Taxicars are meeting with the same success.

In drastic street, park and hill emergency tests in New York with the best other town cars built, the Elmore literally ran away from competition.

The same thing happened in Boston—the same thing will happen in every city in the country, in which the Elmore, valveless, two-cycle engine comes into active competition with other types of town cars and taxicars.

THE ELMORE MFG. CO., 1704 Amanda St., CLYDE, OHIO

Everything For The Automobile



SUPPLIES AND PARTS AT LOWEST PRICES
Our 1908 Catalog just out—200 pages, 1000 illustrations, 5000 descriptive prices. **Sent Free.**
NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE AND SUPPLY COMPANY
3933 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

First and Original Motor Buggy

$250 "SUCCESS" AUTOMOBILE
Practical, durable, economical and absolutely safe. A light strong, steel-tired Auto-Buggy Suitable for city or country use. Speed from 4 to 40 miles an hour Our 1908 Model has an extra powerful engine, patent ball-bearing wheels, price, $275. Also 10 h. p., $400. Rubber Tires, $25.00 extra. Write for descriptive literature. Address
SUCCESS AUTO-BUGGY MFG. CO., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

Mullins Steel Boats Can't Sink
—the fastest and safest boats built. Made of pressed steel plates, with air chambers in each end like a life boat, they are absolutely safe. Faster, lighter and more buoyant than wooden boats—practically indestructible—they don't leak, crack, dry out or wear out, and every boat is absolutely guaranteed. The ideal boats for pleasure, summer resorts, boat liveries, etc.
Send for catalog of Motor Boats—Marine Engines—Row Boats—Hunting and Fishing Boats.
THE W. H. MULLINS COMPANY, 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio.

"The Pen's the thing"

It's the Gold Pen that is the life—the real basis of value and usefulness in any fountain pen. The thorough reliability of

MABIE, TODD & CO.'S Swan FOUNTAIN PEN

is due to the absolute mechanical and scientific perfection of its Gold Pen in connection with our feed, which is made on Nature's Laws.

This has made the Swan Fountain Pen far superior to any other ever put on the market.

It is thoroughly dependable—always ready to write at the lightest touch.

Our illustrated booklet tells about the Swan Pen - Write for it today.

MABIE, TODD & CO., Dept. K
Established 1843
17 Maiden Lane 149 Dearborn St.
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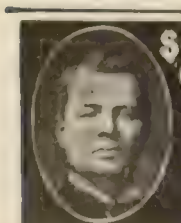
TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

$15.00 and up. Many of these machines have been in use less than sixty days, are as good as new, and we guarantee them to give exactly the same service. Write us before you buy, stating make of machine you prefer. We will give you the best typewriter bargains ever offered shipped subject to examination.

McLAUGHLIN TYPEWRITER EX.
113 Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



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We will teach you by mail Real Estate, General Brokerage, and Insurance, and appoint you Special Representative of the largest co-operative realty and brokerage company. Our co-operative department will give you more choice salable property to handle than any other institution and you can earn $100 a week without interfering with your present occupation and without investment of capital. A Commercial Law Course free to each representative. Write for 62-page book free. The Cross Company, 1509 Reaper Block, Chicago

The Flower Factory.

By Florence Wilkinson

Lisabetta, Marianina, Fiametta, Teresina,
They are winding stems of roses, one by one, one by one
Little children who have never learned to play
Teresina softly crying that her fingers ache to-day,
Tiny Fiametta nodding when the twilight slips in, gray
High above the clattering street, ambulance and fire-gong beat,
They sit, curling crimson petals, one by one, one by one.

Lisabetta, Marianina, Fiametta, Teresina,
They have never seen a rose-bush nor a dew-drop in the sun
They will dream of the vendetta, Teresina, Fiametta,
Of a Black Hand and a Face behind a grating;
They will dream of cotton petals, endless, crimson, suffocating,
Never of a wild-rose thicket nor the singing of a cricket.
But the ambulance will bellow through the wanness of their dreams,
And their tired lids will flutter with the street's hysteric screams.

Lisabetta, Marianina, Fiametta, Teresina.
They are winding stems of roses, one by one, one by one.
Let them have a long, long play-time, Lord of Toil, when toil is done'
Fill their baby hands with roses, joyous roses of the sun.

—*McClure's Magazine* (May).

Spikenard.

By John Ayscough.

At first the alabaster's selfish round
Held all thy fragrance in its prison hard,
Its cold, ungenerous continent, that bound,
Close in itself, the wedded fumes of nard
And cassia and sweet stacte and ripe myrrh:
As in a mine the gold is rich in vain
Or in its cave the jewel can not blaze

She brake the box: lo! all the odors stir
And flood the house with sweetness, like a main
That breaks its dikes and drowns the lowland ways.

So my rich love, lock'd in my heart for thee,
Did yield no perfume to the world beside
But, breaks my heart, and all that's sweet in me,
My incense to thee, scatters far and wide.

—*The Academy* (London, April 18).

The Lesson of the Trees.

By Richard Kirk

Master, I learn this lesson from the trees
Not to grow old. The maple by my door
Puts forth green leaves as cheerily as I,
When I was taller than this selfsame tree,
Put forth my youthful longings. I have erred,
Standing a bleak and barren leafless thing
Among my hopeful brothers. I am shamed
I will not be less hopeful than the trees,
I will not cease to labor and aspire,
I will not pause in patient high endeavor:
I will be young in heart until I die

Lippincott's Magazine (May).

"The Heart Knoweth."

By Charlotte Wilson

Sometimes my little world lulled to rest,
Its clamor shamed by some old poet's page
Thought of hurrying hoof, and battle-lance,
And dying knight, and trampled warrior crest
Steep places, old heroic souls unblest,
Leave me with scorn, as they my grief would gage,
A mere child, schooled to weep upon the stage.

Goodyear Tires Carry More

These are the reasons: Goodyear Tires have the strength of solid tires with the resiliency of soft ones. Only our own exclusive process of tire building can combine these two qualities perfectly.

Goodyear Tires are made 15 per cent larger than any other tires rated at the same size. Consequently they will easily take 15 per cent over the usual tire capacity.

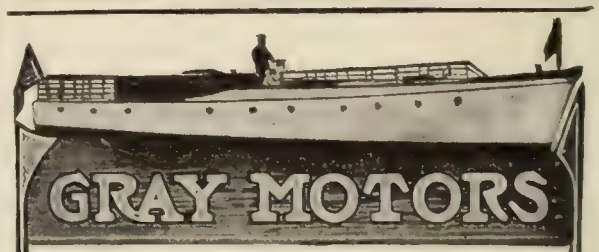
Write for booklet, "How to Select an Auto-Tire," and let us show you by pictures and descriptions just how our tires are made.

GOODYEAR

Call at any of our branches and see the Goodyear Detachable Auto-Tires on Universal Rims—also the Goodyear Clincher with quick detachable feature.

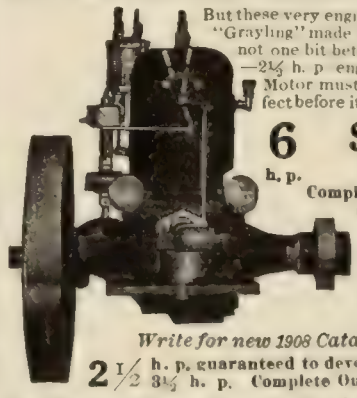
Branches and Agencies: Boston, 261 Dartmouth Street; Cincinnati, 317 E. Fifth Street; Los Angeles, 932 S. Main Street; Denver; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Avenue; New York, 64th Street and Broadway; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Avenue; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Avenue; Cleveland; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan Street; Buffalo, 719 Main Street; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Avenue; Pittsburg, 5988 Center Avenue; Seattle, 601 Second Avenue; Omaha, 2010 Main St.; Milwaukee, 190-196 Eighth St.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio



GRAY MOTORS

Fastest Cruising Motor Boat in the World of its length and beam. Yacht "GRAYLING" is equipped with three 40 h. p., 4 cylinder, Gray Motors (120 h. p.); winner of the Time Prize in the 200 mile race on Lake Erie, Aug. 11, 1907—write for interesting story of the race.



But these very engines with which the "Grayling" made the fastest time are not one bit better than our $67.50 —2½ h. p. engine. *Every* Gray Motor must be absolutely perfect before it leaves our factory.

6 h. p. $97.50 Complete Boat Outfit (NOT BARE)

Shaft, Propeller Wheel, Stuffing Box, Muffler, Batteries, Spark Coil, Wire Switch, etc.

Write for new 1908 Catalog today.

2½ h. p. guaranteed to develop 3½ h. p. Complete Outfit $67.50

Our enormous 5 story factory is the *largest and most modernly equipped plant in the world* devoted exclusively to manufacturing 2-cycle Marine Motors. Gray Engines are high grade in every detail of motors and outfit regardless of the low prices. Get description of the wonderful 1908 motors—2½ to 40 h. p.

GRAY MOTOR CO., 59 Leib Street, DETROIT, MICH.

For Sale at a Bargain
AT CLAVERACK, Near Hudson, N. Y.

The property known as Hudson River Institute. It consists of 20 acres of land and two large buildings, containing about 250 rooms. Suitable for Summer Boarding House, School, Sanitarium, Home for Convalescents, Aged People, or Orphan Asylum. Very healthy. Good spring water. Pond, gymnasium, and athletic field on premises. Price $12,000. Address

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, Yonkers, N. Y

Tricked for a part of wo and sombre-drest.
"Lo, who art thou," they ask, "that thou shouldst fret
To find, forsooth, one single heart undone?
The page thou turnest there is purple-wet
With blood that gushed from Cæsar overthrown!
Lo, who art thou to prate of sorrow?" Yet,
This little wo, it is my own, my own!
—*From McClure's* (May).

PERSONAL

When Grant Was a Colonel.—In the early days of the Civil War, when U. S. Grant was but an inexperienced colonel guarding railroad supplies along Salt River in northeast Missouri, he came in close contact with a community full of Southern sympathizers. The presence of several companies of bluecoats in the neighborhood was the signal for a general exodus of the Southerners for the woods. Colonel Grant's tact and gentleness in dealing with the situation are characteristic of the great soldier's later methods. To quote from the Paris, Mo., *Mercury:*

Many families left for fear of trouble or insult from the soldiery. Colonel Grant issued a proclamation to all of them to return and get acquainted with him. Some thought it but a subtle means to make prisoners of them, such was their dread of the enemy. John V. Cox was among those who had fled to Florida, the town in Monroe County where Mark Twain was born. Mr. Cox, tho a strong Southerner, decided to risk Colonel Grant's proffer of friendship and put his head in the lion's mouth. So he loaded his family and a few neighbors into a lumber wagon and drove out to the camp. Not long afterward the quiet man, whom the people here knew and respected as a plain, fair-fighting soldier, was in command of all the armies of the United States, while two less considerate nearby commanders, both of higher rank than Grant, were forgotten save by the friends and relatives of those who had suffered by their action.

Colonel Grant made Mr. Cox and his friends come into his tent and treated all guests with finest courtesy, inviting them to dine with him. In fact, he treated these people of hostile views just the same as

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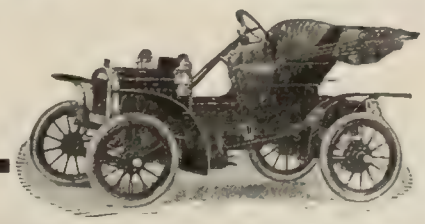

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In selling this cigar straight from my factory I save you three profits—salesman's, jobber's and retailer's. I also give you a cigar fresh from the workman's table, its full natural aroma unimpaired by being carried in stock by jobbers and retailers awaiting buyers.

Send $1, your name and address plainly written. I will forward the box of 50 at once, prepaid. This is not a sale unless the cigars please you; if they don't return the balance and get your money. Reference R. G. Dun. Address

HENRY DEHMEL, Dept. G, WHEELING, W. VA.

he would in time of peace, had they been guests at his home.

The soldiers were roasting beef on sticks over the fire and great black pots were steaming with coffee. When the people about Salt River found out that the Yankees were not going to eat them they became very friendly and often visited the camp. On all occasions they found Grant the same quiet, hospitable host. He talked politely in a calm, dispassionate way, and never with heat or anger. Some of those who visited his camp in those days quote him as saying that if he had considered the war merely to free slaves he would have taken his command and joined the South. This made them all the more his friends and they became warmly attached to the quiet soldier, whose only mission seemed to be to restore order and good-will.

It was while campaigning in those parts that the great soldier learned a war lesson that he said stood him well in hand during his subsequent military career. There was quite a respectable-sized force of Confederates under Col. Tom Harris roaming around through the country south of the railroad, and Grant put his command in motion for battle. Harris and his musketeers were reported close at hand and Grant confest that he began to feel some of the symptoms of stage fright. Harris had a terrible reputation for swift riding, hard fighting, and all that, and Grant and his men climbed over hill, expecting the blood to flow in rivulets when they reached the other side. But when they could see over the country they found that Harris and company had skedaddled. It was then, Colonel Grant said, that he learned that the enemy might be as badly scared of him as he was of the enemy.

An old resident of Shelbina, in telling of a visit to Grant at the Salt-River camp, said:

"Do you know, if I had asked him, Colonel Grant would have come home with me to supper lots of times, and then I could have pointed out the chair he sat in, the dishes he used, and the pipe he smoked after eating. But how the mischief was I to know what was going to happen to him? He never gave it away while he was among us."

Eugene Field and Mrs. Ward.—The appearance of Mrs. Humphry Ward in New York coincidently with the run of Barnum and Bailey's circus, has recently called forth a reminiscence of Eugene Field, in which the poet, the English novelist, and the Yankee circus manager were participants. A writer in the New York *World* tells the story as Mr. Field told it to him some years ago. To quote:

"I was sojourning in London at the time, quoth Eugene the genial, "getting rid of my small inheritance in a chase after literary lions and lionesses. I had arrived at the supreme distinction of being invited to dinner with Mrs. Humphry Ward on my right, and a rotund, garrulous, bibulous, retired admiral on my left. The admiral did not interest me in the least, while he bored me nearly to death. I was crazy to get something from Mrs. Ward, but she simply ignored me as if I had been an empty chair, devoting her attention to some important persons opposite. Had I been an empty chair she might have honored me by placing her handkerchief on me, or some other attention, but to her literary highness I was seemingly not there at all.

"Near the close of the dinner I was growing desperate and bethought me to 'throw a fit' or do something else to attract notice, but I was saved by a happy turn of the conversation which gave me an opening, and these whiskered oaks remind me of the occasion.

"The Barnum and Bailey circus had just ventured to invade Europe and was showing in London at the time. Some one was telling of the wonders of the show, and especially of the collection of human freaks from all over the globe. These paraded in the grand entrée and created a sensation that was the talk of the day. Finally, Mrs. Ward became interested in this turn and asked: 'I wonder where ever Mr. Barnum found all those wonderful anthropological monstrosities and how he manages to keep them together. I should think it would be a great responsibility. By the way, Mr. Field' (turning for the first time to her left-hand neighbor at table), 'you are an American, I believe, and perhaps know Mr. Barnum. Possibly you could enlighten us on the matter.'

"'Yes, madam,' replied Eugene. 'I not only know Mr. Barnum personally, but I owe him the greatest debt of gratitude that one human being can owe

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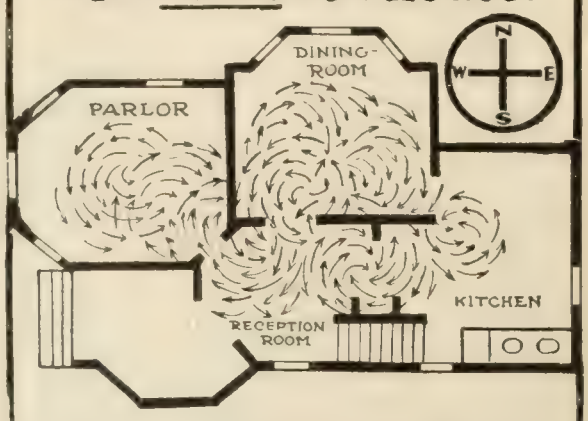

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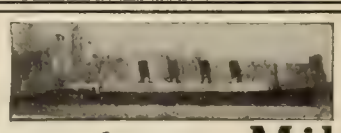

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another. He has been more than a father to me, and I can tell you, perhaps, better than any one else, how he manages to keep his people together as easily as he does. Mr. Barnum is a great philanthropist first, and a showman only incidentally. Kindness to animals and especially to unfortunate human beings is his passion. Not only does he rescue the specimens which he collects, and train out from the depths of savagery, but he educates them to be intelligent and happy and to live together as a happy family. Those human curiosities that you have seen parading in the show are really serving in the first process of civilized evolution. Some day they will disappear from the show, but not to die. Some school has received them, and in time they will issue from some university to take up the battle of life on terms of equality with the most favored. You do not hear of the transformation, because Mr. Barnum is a very modest man and is especially shy of advertising his sacred virtues, but I am so filled with gratitude for what he has done for me that I can not keep quiet when there is an excuse for expression. I owe the pleasure of being here to-night to Mr. Barnum; and, if I may be permitted, I will tell you about it. When Mr. Barnum discovered me I was roosting in a tree in southwestern Missouri."

It is needless to say that the story ended there, for in spite of British obtuseness to American humor, the fiction was obvious. There was only one more remark on the subject, and this came from Mrs. Ward: "How very extraordinary! Did you come down out of the tree of your own accord, Mr. Field, or did Mr. Barnum have to shoot you?"

Stevenson's Arrival at Samoa.—The color and romance which everywhere surround Stevenson's life are emphasized in a recent description of his arrival at Samoa. A London missionary, Rev. W. E. Clarke, who was an eye-witness of the affair, tells the story in the San-Francisco *Call* in the following manner. While standing on the shore one day, looking out over the ocean, he noticed a small trading-schooner entering the bay. To quote further:

"Making my way along the beach, I met a little group of three European strangers, two men and a woman. The latter wore a print gown, large gold crescent earrings, a Gilbert island hat of plaited straw, encircled with a wealth of small shells, a scarlet silk scarf round her neck, and a brilliant plaid shawl across her shoulders; her bare feet were encased in white canvas shoes, and across her back was slung a guitar. The younger of her two companions was drest in a striped pajama suit, . . . a slouch hat of native make, dark blue sun-spectacles, and over his shoulders a banjo. The other man was drest in a shabby suit of white flannels that had seen many better days, a white drill yachting-cap with prominent peak, a cigaret in his mouth, and a photographic camera in his hand. Both the men were barefooted."

Mr. Clarke's first thought was that probably they were wandering players en route to New Zealand, compelled by their poverty to take the cheap conveyance of a trading-vessel.

Later Mr. Clarke called at the "hotel" where the strangers were staying to offer them civility and hospitality, and found them "educated and refined gentlefolk."

Next day he learned that the stranger in the shabby flannels was Robert Louis Stevenson, the lady his wife, and the younger man his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne. They had chartered the little schooner and fitted her with some comforts as a private yacht and had just completed a voyage of several months' duration. . . . Their intention was to spend a month or more in the Samoan group before returning to civilization, but a few weeks later their plans were changed, the glamour of the islands fell upon them, as all the world now knows, and they in the end decided to make their home in Samoa.

Mr. Clarke found in Stevenson "a congenial and delightful friend," and never a day passed without a visit from some member of the Stevenson family to the mission house.

According to Mr. Clarke, there is no foundation for the impression that "R. L. S." was an active

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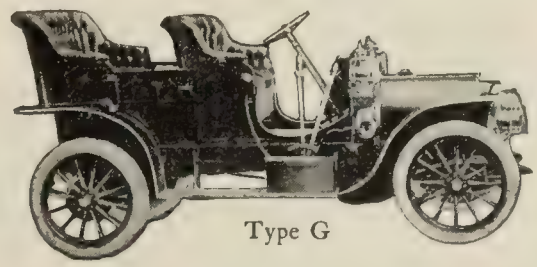
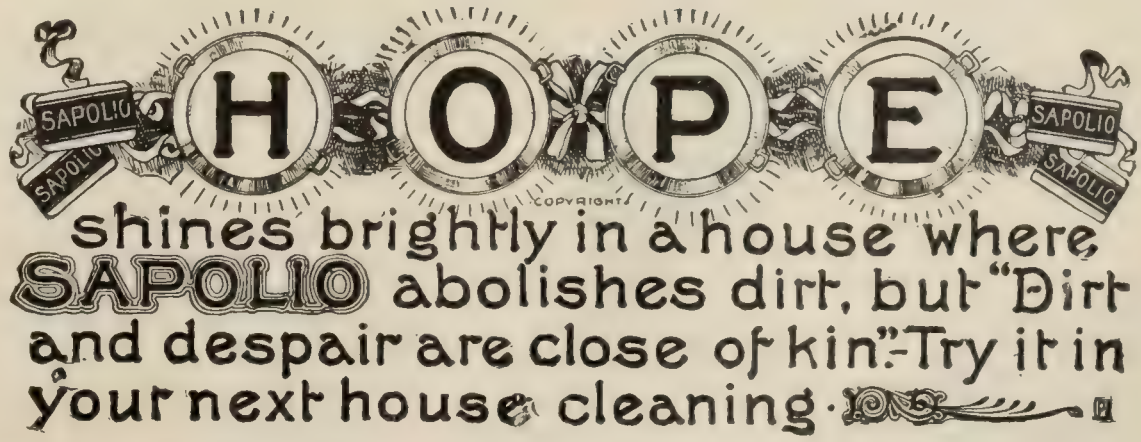


Type G



religious worker in the European and native church life in Samoa.

"He posed rather as a dispassionate onlooker and caustic critic. I only recall two occasions on which 'R. L. S.' took any prominent public work in connection with the English church. The first was when he gave a reading at a miscellaneous entertainment to raise funds for an extension of the building, and on another occasion he gave a lecture. To tell the truth," says Mr. Clarke, "altho 'R. L. S.' was a most brilliant and delightful conversationalist, he was but a feeble public speaker. We had a 'full house,' all the notable people were present, and the receipts excellent, but the lecture was not a success. The speaker was consumed with nervousness, and his voice almost inaudible."

The inveterate bohemianism of Stevenson sometimes caused friction between the mission home and himself. On one occasion Stevenson joined a party of young Germans at a paper chase on horseback for a Sunday's amusement. Next day he asked Mr. Clarke and his wife to dine at Vailima. Clarke was angry with him and refused to go. But his wife went. "R. L. S." attempted an argument with Mrs. Clarke to justify himself, but she pointed out the effect of his conduct upon the natives, and finally "R. L. S." said: "Forgive me, Mrs. Clarke; you are right and I was altogether wrong. I regret it exceedingly." At Mrs. Clarke's request he exprest his regret to the young Germans who were present and also to an English naval officer. "To make such an avowal," said Mr. Clarke, "in a place like Apia, where the Sabbath was systematically disregarded by most of the white population, required plenty of moral courage. News travels quickly along the 'beach.' Before night it was known in every German household and in the ward-room of every gunboat that 'R. L. S.' had exprest his repentance for a misspent Sabbath."

The Kaiser and His Horses.—"The Kaiser, altho not a particularly enthusiastic lover of horses, or of the sports connected with them, is an excellent rider, with a firm and graceful seat in the saddle," says Annie Topham, in an interesting article in *Munsey's Magazine* (May). We read further:

The type of horse he prefers to ride is a big, powerful, upstanding animal that can get over the ground well. Englishmen who have seen the royal stables are surprized to find that the thoroughbred is conspicuous by its absence; but it must not be forgotten that in military Germany—where the needs of the army are considered first, last, and all the time, and where few people except officers ride—the primary conception of a horse, unless for racing purposes, is of a regimental charger. The ideal steed is one that will look well on parade, carry trappings to advantage, and be docile and easy to train, without unnecessary nerves or fine-lady feelings.

The seven or eight horses regularly ridden by the Emperor are all splendid animals of their class and type. They include several big weight-carrying Irish and English hunters, and horses from the great governmental breeding establishments in Trakehnen and Hanover.

The direction of the whole complicated machinery in connection with the administration, financial and otherwise, of the royal stables, is in the capable hands of Baron von Reischach, the Kaiser's *oberstallmeister*, who formerly served in a similar capacity to the late Empress Frederick. He, too, is a brilliant rider and an excellent judge of horseflesh, possessing a capacity for hard work and organization upon which his difficult position makes frequent demands. He it is who effectively controls the various measures for the proper feeding, exercise, and training of three hundred and sixty saddle-horses and carriage-horses, and who maintains discipline and efficiency among the small army of grooms, coachmen, and officials attached to the royal service.

To explain why the stables are royal, not imperial, it must be remembered that they are part of the appanage of the King of Prussia, not of the German Emperor, and all their expenses fall on the Prussian exchequer, not that of the empire.

Of the hundred saddle-horses belonging to the royal *marstall*, or mews, the animals not in daily use—those still in training, and those needed only at times of extra pressure—remain in the Potsdam

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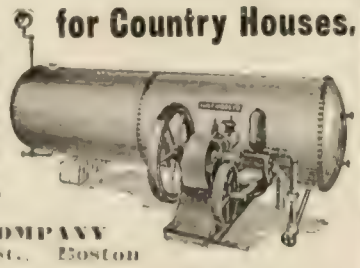

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stables, adjoining the old Stadtschloss. The town of Potsdam lies half an hour by rail from Berlin, and twenty minutes by road from the Neues Palais, the summer residence of the Kaiser and his family These stables were built by the father of Frederick the Great, the testy and energetic Frederick William II of Prussia, who, indulging no esthetic tastes, and being nothing if not practical, converted what he considered an entirely useless and unnecessary orange-house into a building capable of holding forty horses. At the same time he dug up all the flowers and shrubs of the palace garden, and turned it into a graveled parade ground for the giant soldiers of whom he was so singularly fond. The parade ground still remains, and every day the soldiers tramp backward and forward underneath the palace windows, while a small space in front of the stables is reserved as an exercise ground for the horses. These stables supply mounts for many foreign princes and officers, guests of the Emperor, who are invited every year to attend the big autumn maneuvers.

The gem and pet of the royal stables is the little red sorrel Arabian mare called Irene, purchased at a great price by the Kaiser as a gift to his only daughter. This beautiful little creature is the ideal of a lady's horse, and has been highly educated in *haute école*. She it was who, two years ago, on Christmas eve, was taken up the steps and into the large hall of the Neues Palais to be presented to her future owner.

It is not often that the Kaiser is able to follow hounds, but once or twice during every season he manages to attend the meet of the royal hunt at Doberitz. This pack of fox-hounds hunts, not foxes—they do not exist in the Mark Brandenburg—but two-year-old wild boars, which are carted over from the royal forests. Usually his Majesty rides one of his English hunters, Matador and Marlborough, fine gray horses both, quick movers and excellent jumpers. The pace on these occasions is almost always very fast. There are no fences to jump, but the quarry makes its way over some very rough country, and plenty of opportunity is found for plucky and skilful riding.

In the neighborhood of Potsdam and the Neues Palais, wide, smooth, level cart roads run for many miles under shady avenues of trees through the open, fenceless corn-fields. Their light, sandy soil makes them a fine galloping track, and they are much used by the court.

Raisuli's Hospitality.—Caid Sir Harry Maclean, special adviser to the Sultan of Morocco, who was held prisoner eight months in the mountains of Morocco by the notorious bandit-chief Raisuli, has recently written of his experiences during this long captivity for *Collier's Weekly*. We quote in part:

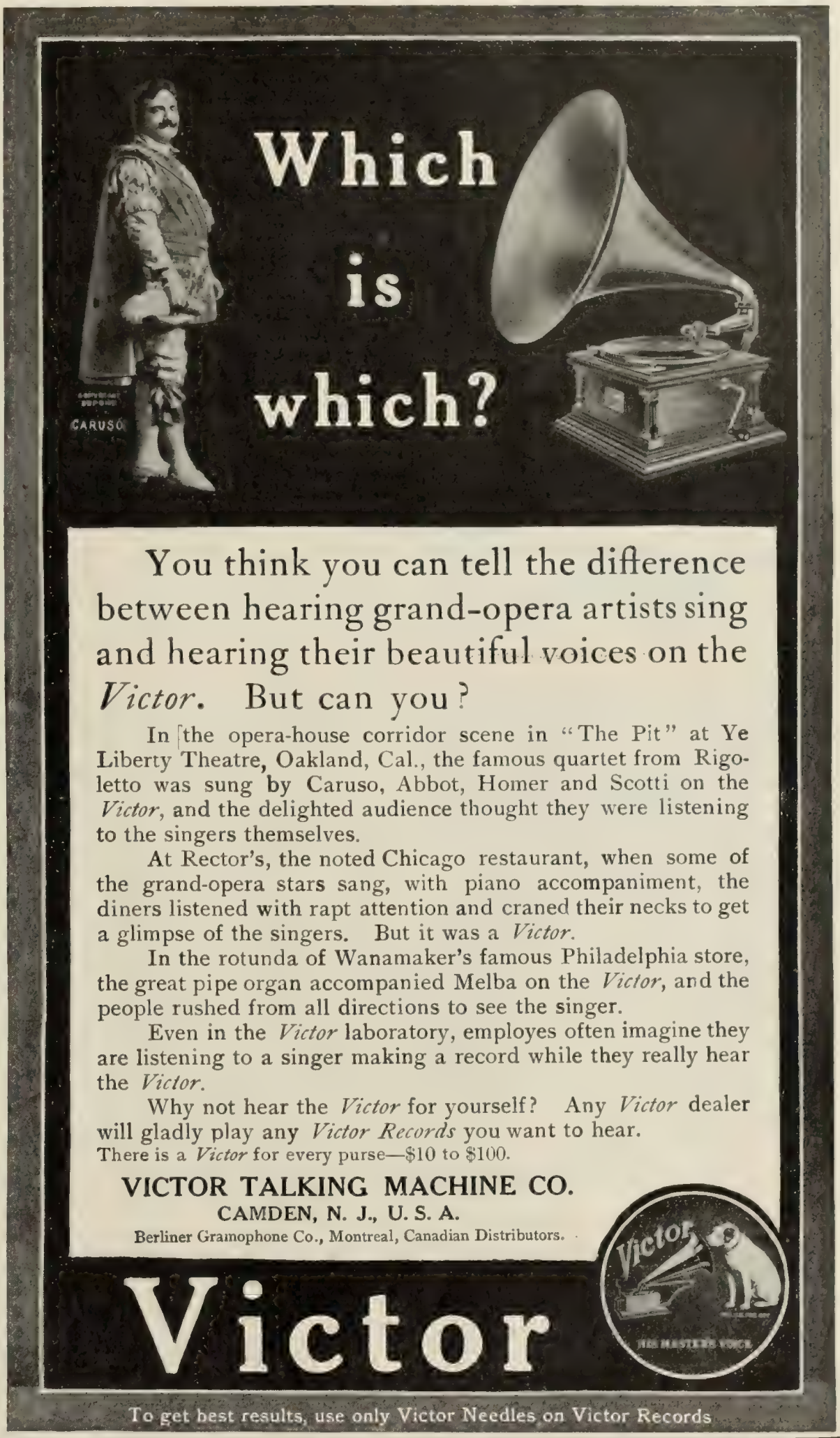
My letters were stopt and all communication with the world was suspended. My servants were not allowed to come near me, and I was left to the mercy of Raisuli's body-guard—a band of sturdy ruffians who are well armed and know how to shoot.

Not content with threats and abuse by day, they took pains that I should not sleep at night. Tom-toms were beaten to keep me awake, and when I expostulated they added my tin bath to their instruments of torture.

When news came of the approach of Merani's expedition [sent by the Sultan from Fez] my troubles broke upon me anew, and in a more violent form. I was taken to a garden close to the saint house, and put into a soldier's tent, with not a single thing in it. I slept on the ground. Next morning the people flocked about me in a fierce state of excitement, and overwhelmed me with abuse and reviling. They curst me for a dog of a Christian, and declared that if harm befell their saint or any of their possessions from the troops they would do all sorts of horrible things to me.

The guard saw that I was losing patience under these attacks and strove to appease the people, crying: "Baraka! Baraka!" ("Enough!" Enough!"). Fearing that I might be slain in the night by this infuriated mob, the guard escorted me to a wretched, tumbledown hut, where I slept.

As the punitive force drew near the excitement increased, and with it the rage of the tribes. Raisuli had collected four hundred armed ruffians, who came to my room and demanded to see me. My



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guards were afraid, and refused, whereupon the men started to pull down the walls in order to get at me. Word was sent to Raisuli, who hastily dispatched one of the shereefs, or sons of the Prophet, to expostulate with them. As they would not be content with less, the shereef agreed that I should be placed at the door of the hut, on condition that they did me no violence. I was accordingly taken out and placed at the door while these ruffians crowded in front and curst and reviled me.

"Dog of a Christian!" they cried, drawing their daggers and flourishing them under my eyes. "Dog of a Christian! Let us strip him and set him to grill in the sun!"

Five times I was taken out and set before them and all through the long day I stood without food, while they threatened and reviled and lashed themselves into a frenzy.

"You have slain my son! You have killed my wife! Thou son of a burnt father! We will cut thee to pieces!"

Through the long, hot hours I stood under this torrent—a terrible ordeal! I thank God that I did not flinch or give them the satisfaction of knowing how great was the trial and the torture. At night they went away and the guard smuggled me out of the hut back to my tent, where I slept on the ground without food.

I was roused very early the following morning, the guard telling me I must leave the tent before the people awoke, or they would assuredly kill me. I was taken back to the hut, and one of Raisuli's creatures entered and threw at my feet the head of a man.

"Would to God it were yours!" he shouted, as the grewsome object rolled toward me.

It was the head of one of my caids, who had just been slain in the attack on El Khmes.

Early next morning I was removed to my tent, and once more underwent the ordeal of threats and abuse. Happily, the men had to go and fight the m'halla, and could spare only a couple of hours at this sport of baiting a Christian.

When the troops retired people again showed a disposition to be kindly. Arrar, who was in charge of the guard, reported this to Raisuli, and I was taken into the hills once more.

My new prison was a hut with broken walls and the fragments of a roof. Four Moors shared the room with me, and assigned to me a space six feet by three, with a manure heap at one end. Out of these gravelike bounds I was not allowed to move for five weeks. My medicine chest, some cigars, and paper and pen were my sole possessions. A thin carpet spread on the ground was my bed. I was suffering from a severe chill, and asked Raisuli to let me have one of my mattresses, but he refused, and I lay on the floor till my old bones ached. A small kettle served the whole party, and I could wash only my hands and face. Flies and fleas added to my discomfort but even they were more welcome than the Moors, who kept me awake until after midnight and roused me at dawn with their prayers. Their chief amusement was to bait and bully me. "Come, thou dog of a Christian; do something to amuse us." I took no notice of them; but such was the effect of long confinement, bad food, and sickness that when I left this prison I was reduced to a skeleton and could not stand upright.

How Teddy, Jr., Fooled Them. The experiences of a newspaper reporter who attempted to interview Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in his dormitory at Harvard proves this young man to be in possession of certain faculties which some day may make him a worthy successor to the "Big Stick." A writer in *The Sunday Magazine* tells the story as follows:

"Watch for a chap in glasses, with hair that sticks up, and who looks like a farmer," the city editor had directed, "and when you find him, grab him!"

Room twenty-seven was the Roosevelt apartment, the reporter had been informed, and he beat a bold tattoo on the door. A gruff voice answered, and he stept resolutely within. At a corner table a young man was seated writing, whose personal appearance tallied exactly with that of Theodore, Jr.

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"This is easy!" was the elated thought of the reporter. "Mr. Roosevelt?" he began confidently.

The young man interrupted him with a smile. "You have made a mistake," he said quietly. "Mr. Roosevelt's room is number seven."

The newspaper man stared.

"But you—" began the puzzled interviewer. The young man, however, had turned back in cold silence to his writing. The reporter fidgeted awkwardly and backed into the hall, swearing softly to himself.

Was that a smile lurking behind the other's glasses?

When the newspaper man located number seven at the other end of the corridor, his knock was greeted by oppressive silence and its repetition by the janitor.

"Roosevelt?" that individual repeated "Why, he's back at twenty-seven. This room hasn't been occupied for weeks!" And then, as he caught sight of the other's scowl, "Teddy's been up to his old trick, eh? Number seven is his favorite dodge to escape the reporters," he chuckled. "When you get back, I'll wager he'll be gone!"

He was.

"And that's the chap who looks like a farmer!" the reporter muttered in disgust, as he gloomily descended the steps.

———

Tetrazzini's Autobiography.—Luisa Tetrazzina, the greatest of lyric sopranos now on the operatic stage, has written an account of her musical career for the current number of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*. She tells of her success in Europe and South America long before New York had discovered her genius, and is particularly interesting in the story of her first attempts at operatic work. To quote in part:

The details of my life are quite likely to have a misleading effect upon young singers who are striving to make a success upon the stage, for it is a fact that I studied but three months in a conservatoire and that since then, altho my greatest success has come to me only recently, my career has been singularly free from difficulties. My case has been exceptional and contrary to that of almost every other singer who has won any considerable measure of fame. Girls ambitious to become singers in grand opera should bear that in mind. My voice, I believe, is a gift from God, as even before I studied I was able to sing.

I was born in Florence, where my father was a merchant. I have a brother and two sisters, all older than myself. My brother, who is the oldest, is at present stage-director at Barra. He has a rather good tenor voice, but has never, to my knowledge, sung on the stage. One of my sisters, Eva Tetrazzini, now Madame Cleofonte Campanini, has been heard in New York at the Academy of Music. My other sister is a teacher of music in Milan.

Ever since I was a child I have loved to sing; that is not odd, as in Italy everybody sings. Eva practised at home when I was a little girl, and I used to imitate her. I knew both the words and music of several operas before I was even aware of the fact. I sat listening to my sister by the hour, following with the keenest interest the details of her rehearsals. After watching her stab herself with a dagger while rehearsing "La Gioconda," I wanted to do this scene myself. The dagger, however, had been carefully put away, and I was forced to use a candle instead. After singing the music of the last act I thrust the candle against my breast and fell to the ground, to the great delight of my father, my sole auditor.

Eva was much loved by the people of Florence, and once when they wished to present her with a bracelet some one suggested that it should be given to her by me. Accordingly I was drest in white and stationed in the wings ready to give Eva the bracelet while she was taking her recalls. But when

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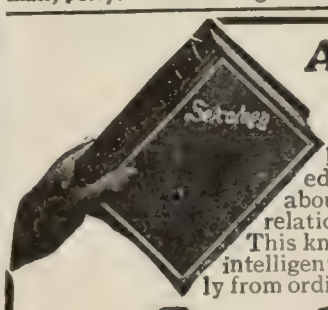

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the moment came I was seized with the most tremendous fright, and was wholly unable to reach the center of the stage where she stood. The audience, of course, realizing my plight, laughed and applauded, and when the curtain went up again Eva kissed me.

Even before this, my first appearance, I had been accustomed to go to the theater, and it was doubtless hearing my sister sing in public that made me wish to do the same thing. I continued to imitate her at home, and, as I have always had a retentive memory, I soon knew "La Gioconda," "Faust," and "Un Ballo in Maschera" straight through, not only the soprano rôles, but all the parts. I was also proficient at whistling and could imitate the sounds made by different birds and animals. Between the ages of ten and twelve my voice was a contralto, very full and deep, and singers told my family that my voice would surely get lower. Madame Biancolini, one of the greatest contraltos in Italy at the time, laughingly spoke of me as her successor. When I reached the age of twelve, however, my voice gradually commenced to grow higher, until now I can sing F in alt, and do so in "The Magic Flute" and "La Sonnambula."

My mother was bitterly opposed to my going on the stage, but she did not object to my studying in the conservatoire, the Liceo Musicale, in Florence. It was necessary, of course, to sing for the directors in order to gain admission. When I presented myself Signor Cecherini, who had taught my sister, turned to the examiners and said, "But this is no little girl; she is an artist." For three months I went to the Liceo. At the end of my lesson one day Signor Cecherini said to me, "I can teach you nothing more; you sing like an angel." However, I did not give up work, and even tho I had left the Liceo, Signor Cecherini came to the house and I studied operas with him. In three months I knew "Crispino e la Comare," "La Fille du Régiment," and "Semiramide."

One day Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" was to be produced at the Teatro Nicolini, in Florence. The manager could find no one to suit him in the small part of Inez, a rôle which is nevertheless difficult, inasmuch as Inez sings in an unaccompanied septet, and as she begins it she must strike the keynote for the others. The manager was a great friend of the family, of course, for Eva had often sung at his theater. One night he was at our house telling us of his difficulty in having no one to sing Inez. Suddenly he turned to me and said,

"Would you sing it?"

"Yes," I cried, delighted; "but you must pay me and get me a costume."

He smiled and asked me how much money I thought I should have.

I shook my head and answered, "I don't know."

He offered me one hundred dollars a month for four months, and I accepted. And I made enough of a success with him for another manager to engage me at the end of the four months at a salary of two hundred dollars a month, tho my voice was not definitely formed at this time.

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Pie.—"Why do they refer to government office as pie?"

"Because," answered Senator Sorghum, "it's something that nearly everybody likes himself, altho he thinks it's bad for nearly everybody else."—*Washington Star.*

The Dukelet.

"Who are those people on the shore?" implored the duke's fair bride;
"My creditors, my creditors," the little duke replied.
"What makes you look so sad, so sad?" implored the duke's fair bride;
"I m dreadin' what I've got to face," the little duke replied.
"For my tailor's there among 'em, and he'll clamor for his pay;
My hatter weighs two hundred, and his fist is hard, they say;
I wish your pa had settled things before we sailed away,
For they'll all be jumpin' on me at the landin'!"

"What makes them have that hungry look?" implored the duke's young bride;
"They've waited long, they've waited long," the little duke replied.
"What makes that tall man shake his fist?" implored the duke's young bride;
"He wants his cash, he wants his cash," the little duke replied;
"He's the man from whom I purchased the engagement-ring you wear,
For I told him that your father was a multimillionaire;
He's as strong, they say, as Samson was before he lost his hair,
And I'm dreadin' what'll happen when we're landin'!"

"What makes the crowd increase so fast?" implored the duke's sweet bride;
"More creditors, more creditors," the trembling duke replied.
"Why do they seem so rude, so rude?" implored the duke's sweet bride;
"Because, alas, they are canaille," the trembling duke replied;
"Your pa was cruel hard to make the dot he gave so small,
If I should settle with them we'd have nothin' left at all,
Address 'em from the gangway—try to stand 'em off till fall—
Or they'll do things that may shock us at the landin'!"

—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

His Ambition.—"What do you expect to be when you come of age, my little man?" asked the visitor.

"Twenty-one," was the little man's reply.—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

The Roll-call.—A teacher asked her class to name five different members of the "cat" family. Nobody answered till at last one little girl raised her hand.

"Well?" said the teacher, encouragingly.

"Father cat, mother cat, and three little kittens?"—*Hebrew Standard.*

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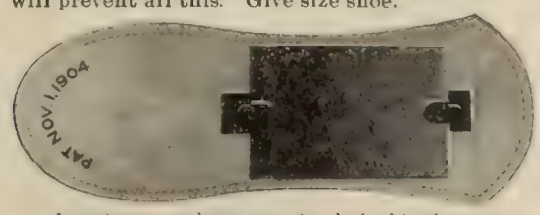

A shadow view showing steel arch thro' leather top.

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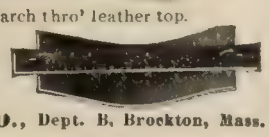

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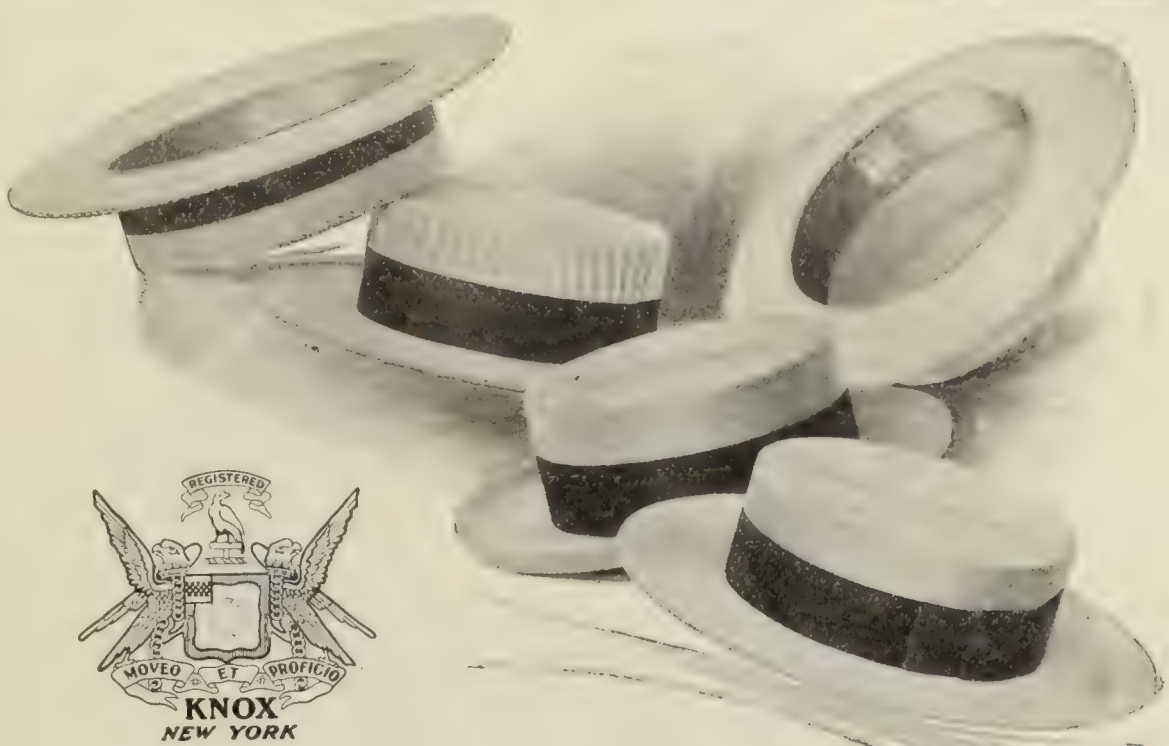

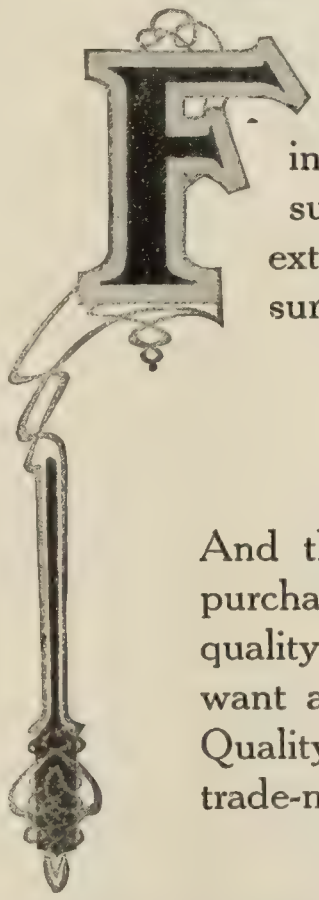

FASHION permits just enough variety in the shape and weave of straw hats to suit every man's requirements, but it forbids extremes. Of course, the only way to be sure of style is to get a

KNOX HAT

And that is not the only reason you should purchase a hat with the Knox trade-mark in it: quality and durability must be present, if you want a fresh-looking hat all Summer.
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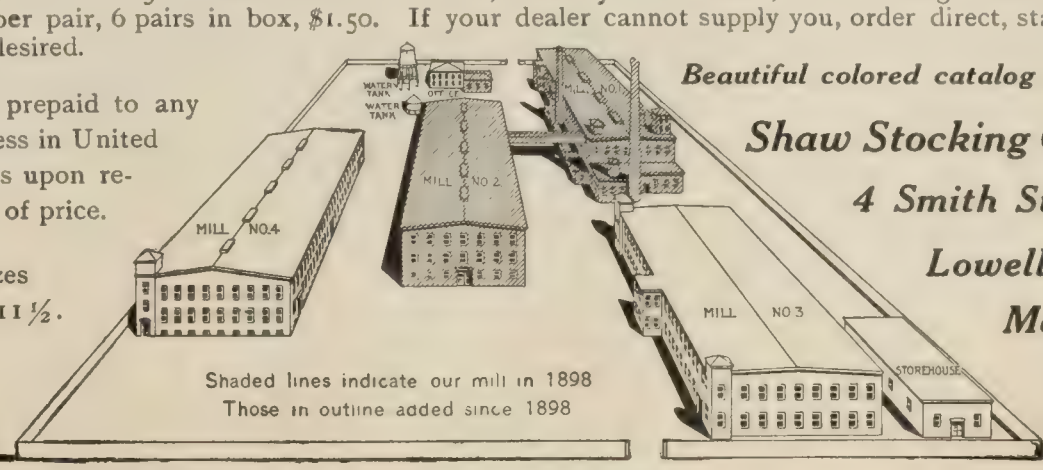
The demand for these goods has for several years exceeded the supply, for which there must be a reason, and the ***reason is that Shawknit Socks maintain their standard of quality and are the greatest hosiery value ever offered the buying public.***

From 1898 to 1908 we have more than doubled our manufacturing capacity. Thousands of new dealers are selling and recommending Shawknit Socks because of superior quality and the satisfaction they give.

For a trial we recommend that you ***ask your dealer*** for Styles 19S9 Snowblack—a rich fast black—and 5P1 Oxford mixture outside, Sanitary white inside, medium weight cottons—25c. per pair, 6 pairs in box, $1.50. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct, stating size desired.

Sent prepaid to any address in United States upon receipt of price.

Sizes 9 to 11½.



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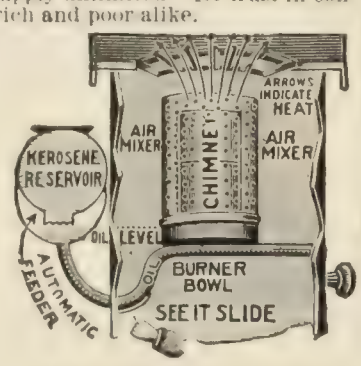
THE MOST WONDERFUL STOVE EVER INVENTED

Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon Common Kerosene Oil

Causing Great Excitement Wherever Exhibited

Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. **Uses 395 barrels of air while consuming one gallon of oil.** Wood and coal cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR.** Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike.

Harrison's Valveless Wickless Oil-Gas and Air-Burner Stove



Sectional cut of Generator.

automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. **To operate**—turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match; it generates gas, which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed. **That's all.** It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner—oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot, or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under proper control. **D. CARN, IND.,** writes: "It costs me only **4½ cents a day for fuel." L. NORRIS, VT.,** writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least **50 to 75 per cent.** over wood and coal." **E. ARNOLD, NEB.,** writes: **"Saved $4.25 a month for fuel** by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me $5.50 per month, and the Harrison **$1.25 per month.** Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out.

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SALESMEN MANAGERS MEN OR WOMEN at home or traveling, all or part time, showing, taking orders, appointing agents. **MESSRS. HEAD & FRAZER, TEXAS,** write: "Enclose order for $81.00. RUSH. Sell like hot cakes. **Sold 50 stoves in our town." B. L. HUESTED, MICH.,** writes: **"Been out one day and sold 11 stoves."** This patent new. **Nothing like it.** Demand enormous. Agents reaping great harvest. Where operated people stop on street, leave their homes, places of business, miss trains to watch this generator, excites curiosity, watch it as though a thing of life. Show a dozen, sell ten. **Write to-day for special agents' new plan. Send no money.** World unsupplied. Get in early for territory.

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Royalty on the Quilt.—When Andrew D. White was minister to Germany, he received some queer letters from Americans. Perhaps the funniest of all was a mandatory epistle from an old lady living in the West, who enclosed in her letter four pieces of white linen, each some six inches square. "We are going to have a fair in our church," she wrote, "and I am making an autograph quilt. I want you to get me the autographs of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince, and tell them to be very careful not to write too near the edge of the squares, as a seam has to be allowed for putting them together."—*Christian Register.*

A Fast Worker.—"My stenographer can write one hundred words a minute." "So can mine, but she doesn't seem to care what words she writes."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Impossible.—HE—"Do you think it would be foolish of me to marry a girl who was my inferior intellectually?"

SHE—"More than foolish—impossible."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Hollow Ring.—SON—"Pa, why does Mr. Ring say his head is as clear as a bell?"

PA—"Because there is nothing in it but his tongue."—*New York Tribune.*

The Value of Experience.—"Is it hard to propose to a girl?"

"Depends on the girl."

"How so?"

"If she has been out several seasons it is hard not to."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Old Habits.—"Have you some short-cake?"

"We have; and each piece contains six gorgeous unrivaled berries. Six—count them—six."

"My man, you were not always a waiter?"

"No, sir; I used to be press-agent for a circus."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Precaution.—A lady took her four-year-old son to the family dentist. He found a small cavity, so the operation began. The burr had no sooner touched the tooth than the child began to scream. At the end of fifteen minutes the mother was deathly pale, while the dentist wiped great beads of perspiration from his brow. Tom, however, fairly swaggered across the room. "That didn't hurt," he boasted, with a broad smile. "Then why did you scream so?" cried the exasperated mother. "Because I was afraid it was going to," explained Tom.—*Lippincott's.*

He Was Prospering.—CITY NEPHEW—"Well, uncle, did you have a good year?"

FARMER—"Did I? Gosh, yes. I had four cows and three hogs killed by railroad trains an' two hogs and nine chickens killed by autermobiles. I cleared near a thousand dollars."—*The Bohemian.*

A Foreign View.—MRS. GUNSON—"Count, do you consider American girls good enough to marry foreign noblemen?"

THE COUNT—"Ah, madam, ze beggar can not be ze chooser."—*Sunday Magazine.*

Behind the Curtain.—NEW PAGE (to the housemaid of a poet)—"Do tell me why he is always standing before the mirror."

HOUSEMAID—"Hush! He is thinking how he will look when they raise a statue to him."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Crusht Possibilities.—FAT REPORTER—"Why was my story killed?"

EDITOR—"An act of mercy. You fell down on it first."—*Baltimore American.*

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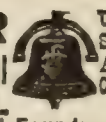

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A Profit, Anyhow.—He was filling his first prescription, and when he handed it to the lady he told her it was a dollar and ten cents.

She paid the dollar and ten, and after she had gone he informed the proprietor that the dollar was counterfeit. The proprietor looked over his glasses at the young man, and said:

"Well, how about the ten cents—is that good money?"

The young man answered in the affirmative.

"Oh, well," the proprietor replied, "that's not so bad—we still make a nickel."—*Success Magazine.*

A Strange Profession.—"Photography is a strange profession," muses the young man. "Because it develops negatives?" asks the young woman with a knowing look.

"Not that exactly. But, as an example, the other day I had my picture taken in my riding togs—not on a horse, you know, but just standing in my riding outfit with my crop held in my hand. And to-day the photographer writes me that the pictures are ready for me and that they are all mounted."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

A Bad Leaning that Way.—At Emerson's dinner-table one day there was mention of a woman well known as a lion-hunter; and, in speaking of her, Mrs. Emerson used the word "snob." Mr. Emerson objected; the word was too harsh; he didn't like that ugly class of words beginning with "sn." His wife inquired how *he* would characterize the lady. "I should say"—very slowly—"she is a person having great sympathy with success."—*New England Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 24.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Liberal, is defeated for reelection to Parliament, in Manchester, England, by W. Janson Hicks, Unionist candidate.

April 25.—A collision occurs in a blinding snowstorm off the Isle of Wight between the American liner *St. Paul* and the British cruiser *Gladiator*, in which the cruiser is sunk, with the loss of several lives. The *St. Paul* is not seriously damaged.

April 26.—The worst blizzard since 1881 sweeps over the United Kingdom.

April 27.—Dispatches from the city of Mexico report that Mexican and Honduran forces are mobilizing on the Guatemalan frontier.

April 28.—Several men are injured by a boiler explosion on the British battle-ship *Britannia.*

A British torpedo-boat destroyer is sunk by a scout-boat with the loss of one life.

April 30.—An explosion in the stern magazine of the Japanese cruiser *Matsushima* at Makong, Pescadores Islands, sinks the vessel, and upward of two hundred men are drowned.

At Fort de France, Island of Martinique, an election fight is reported in which several men, including the Mayor, are killed.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

April 24.—Widespread ruin by tornadoes is reported in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Georgia, with a large loss of life. It is estimated that about 500 perons have been killed and 1,200 seriously or painfully injured.

April 25.—More than one million Catholics begin the centenary celebration of the establishment of the church in New York City.

April 27.—An issue of $40,000,000 four-per-cent. Pennsylvania Railroad bonds is oversubscribed twenty times.

WASHINGTON.

April 27.—A special message from President Roosevelt urging legislation on the lines of his previous recommendations is received by Congress.

The Naval Appropriation Bill passes the Senate, the four-battle-ship amendment being defeated by a vote of 50 to 23.

April 28.—The Pension and District of Columbia Appropriation Bills pass the Senate.

April 30.—Secretary Taft leaves Washington for Panama.

The Howard Watch

Hundreds of men are waiting for a *thin* watch they know something about—that they are sure is *reliable* and free from watch troubles.

Here at last is the king of flat watches, *the New Howard extra-thin model*, about as flat as two silver dollars and a thoroughly accurate timepiece; a *practical* watch made in America. Each watch tested and timed in its case at the factory and accompanied by a certificate of guarantee—not only as a time-keeper but the HOWARD *kind* of a time-keeper.

The thin model occupies less room; is easier to take out or replace; does not drag down the waist-coat or bulge out when worn in the fob pocket.

Any HOWARD jeweler will be glad to show it to you whether you are ready to buy *now* or are merely interested in it as a triumph of American workmanship.

The price of each HOWARD watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached. Its value is the same everywhere and always. 17-jewel *thin model*, 25-year guaranteed filled case, $37.50 up to 19-jewel 14-K solid gold case, $90.

If your jeweler can not supply you, write to us for the name of one who will.

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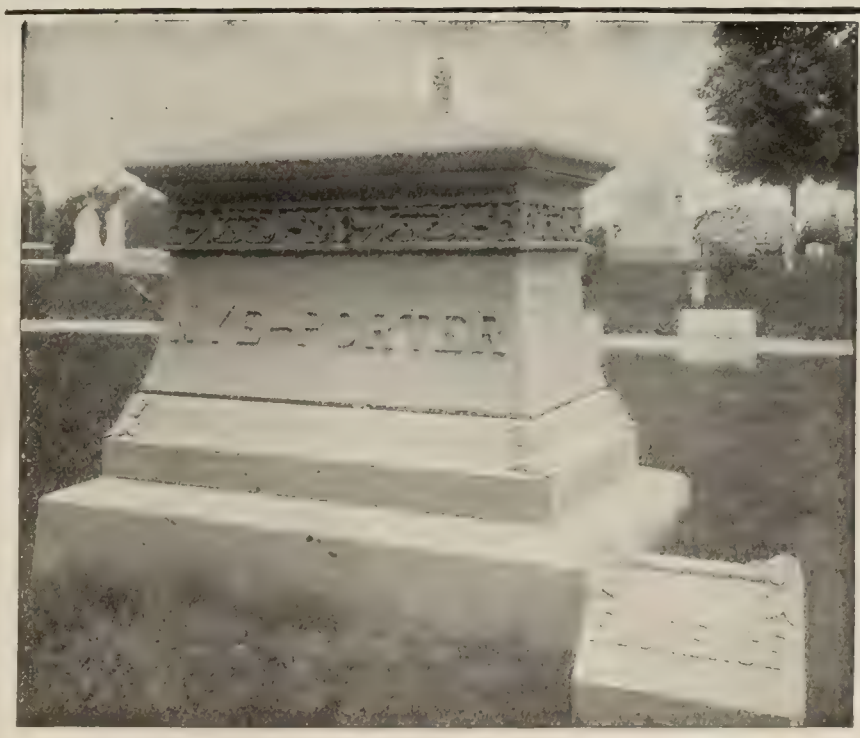

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SEE HOW SIMPLE, different, easy. Put on stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—that's all. In 5 to 8 minutes clothes clean. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—the EASY WAY does the same at your home. Dirt removed automatically except to move knob occasionally.

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Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. Saves time, fuel, labor, clothes, buttons, strength, looks, health and money.

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Price only $6.00 complete sent to any address. **Not sold in stores. Send no money** only send your name and address. We're old firm; capital $100,000.00. Everything proven. Guaranteed. **Write to-day for 30 day trial offer,** thousands testimonials, etc. **Circulars free.**

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C. O. Garrett, O., writes: Showed 7 families, sold 6. A. B. Verett, of La., sold 8 one day. J. T. Fay, of N. C., been out 2 days, sold 12. W. R. Stephenson, Tex., ordered 244 in 60 days. N. Boucher, of Mass., ordered 75 more—says everybody wants one—**best business I ever had. Write to-day for special agents' plan, free sample, 1908 offer—act quick.**

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"J. H. S.," Chemnitz, Germany.—"Kindly inform me of the names of the Supreme Court judges who (1) decided the Dred Scott case and what was their political affiliation; (2) passed on the Income-Tax Law several years ago."

(1) The presiding judge was Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. The case was decided by a majority of the court, which consisted of Roger B. Taney, John Catron of Virginia, James A. Campbell of Georgia, Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, Samuel Nelson of New York, James M. Wayne of Georgia, John McLean of Ohio, and Benjamin R. Curtis of Massachusetts. The dissenting minority consisted of Judges McLean and Curtis, with Judge Catron, who dissented in one particular only. The political affiliations of these judges are not recorded in the authorities at our command. (2) The justices of the Supreme Court who passed on the Income-Tax Law of 1894, and decided its unconstitutionality by majority vote May 20, 1895, were Chief Justice Fuller (Democrat, of Illinois), Justices Field (Dem., of California), Gray (Republican, of Massachusetts), Brewer (Rep., of Kansas), and Shiras (Rep., of Pennsylvania). The supporters of the law were Justice Harlan (Rep., of Kentucky), White (Dem., of Louisiana), Brown (Rep., of Michigan), and Jackson (Dem., of Tennessee).

"H. B. A." Asheville, N. C.—The plural of Madam is Madams; the plural of Madame is Mesdames.

"E. T. McN.," Belvidere, N. J.—"Which is the better expression, 'this noon' or 'to-day at noon,' when defining the time of an occurrence?"

We prefer "to-day, at noon," but both forms are good.

"J. T. R.," Kansas City, Mo.—The pronunciation of "bow" as used in Ecclesiastes xii. 3, rimes with "how" not with "low."

"M. M.," St. Paul, Minn.—"Please tell me whether (1) the expression *later on* is sanctioned by the best usage; (2) the use of the word *due* in the sense of 'owing,' as illustrated in the following sentence is correct: 'The speaker, due to these interruptions, was unable to finish his address'?"

(1) As far as we have been able to trace it the expression "later on" has naught but the sanction of journalistic usage. "Later," without the adverb "on" following it, is, we think, preferable, and has an abundance of literary authority in its favor. (2) From the meanings of the word *due*, viz. "That should be rendered or given; justly claimable *morally owed or owing; proper; appropriate*," it is evident that the use made in the sentence cited is correct.

"W. A. H., Jr.," Govan, S. C.—"(1) My dictionary defines *naval* as 'pertaining to ships or to a navy; as *naval* stores.' Now, I can't find naval stores at all. What are they? (2) How did the name Uncle Sam as a designation for the United States originate?"

(1) *Naval stores* are resin, tar, turpentine, etc.; *marine stores* are old ship-materials, as ropes, canvas, anchors; *ship-stores* are non-dutiable provisions and supplies for use on board ship. (2) "Uncle Sam" is said to be a jocular explanation of the initial *U. S.* and is said to have originated during the War of 1812, when some government supplies marked U. S. were declared to be the property of "Uncle Sam" Wilson, a government contractor.

"P. N. M.," Dallas, Tex.—"Is the word *gotten* used correctly in the following sentence, or is its use obsolete: 'The program is gotten up in fine shape'?"

The expression "to get up," meaning "to prepare and arrange for, devise, plan, invent, and construct," is good English. The word "gotten," meaning "obtained, acquired," and used nearly always with an accompanying adverb, is rare. The construction of the sentence you cite is not best usage. "The program is got up well" or "the program is prepared" is to be preferred.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

PREDICTING MR. TAFT'S NOMINATION

THE campaign has now reached a point where many editors feel safe in definitely predicting Secretary Taft's nomination. The most weighty of these prophets is the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which declares its belief that the Secretary will "enter the convention with a majority of the delegates behind him, and be nominated on the first ballot." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) records a similar belief prevailing in all quarters, and many other papers agree. "It certainly looks that way" to the Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.); and the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says it has foreseen this result "for a long time." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) and the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Rep.) coincide in the same opinion.

The Tribune's prediction is made in the following paragraph. After some preliminary remarks it declares:

"There is, however, no merit in preserving an attitude of uncertainty when uncertainty has ceased to exist. It is our conviction, based on the facts which we have published, and on probabilities so strong as to be scarcely distinguishable from facts, that the choice of the Republican convention for President of the United States has now been determined and that the nomination of Mr. Taft has been foreordained. If nothing more than what seems to be already in sight should occur between this date and June 16 our belief is that Mr. Taft would enter the convention with a secure majority of the delegates behind him and be nominated on the first ballot—probably by not fewer than 520 votes out of 980. But the tide is setting so strongly in his favor that the natural process of accretion is likely to increase his majority beyond the dimensions now clearly discernible. And we may add, for the benefit of those who are conjecturing the result of expected contests, that control of the committee on credentials by the Taft forces is already absolutely assured."

The Boston *Transcript*, which is in many ways the most weighty Republican paper in New England, quotes the New York *Evening Post* as saying that Mr. Taft may have "the comfortable assurance that, barring accidents, his nomination for the Presidency is assured," and adds that this estimate "is entirely accurate." *The Transcript* continues:

"All the anti-Taft prospects have really narrowed down to the possibility of nominating Roosevelt. Persons who originally expected to defeat Taft by a conservative of the old order still insist, with an air of mystery, that Taft is to be eventually displaced by his great chief. Their surmise is deserving of some investigation. How is Roosevelt's displacement of Taft to be accomplished? Are the Taft delegates, acknowledged to be in a practical majority, to go over to Roosevelt simply because they do not want to nominate the man whom they are supposed to favor? Are the allies committed to various favorite sons, the only unifying purpose of whose whole campaign has been a natural opposition to Roosevelt, likely to demand the nomination of Roosevelt himself, because they do not like Taft? Does a lack of appetite for half a loaf make an invalid want a whole loaf? The allies may not like Taft, but they certainly prefer him to at least one other man in the world. There are, besides, a few genuinely unpledged delegates. Perhaps they may become obstreperous, believing that they hold the balance of power, and demand Roosevelt as a price of their support. This, it may be incidentally remarked, is not in line with the motive which has at any stage actuated the unpledged movement. And yet from only one of these three sources could a Taft-displacing movement be derived. Any of these is obviously contrary to all reasonable probability.

"Half the delegates will apparently go to Chicago clearly committed to Taft; less than 25 per cent. of the total will be committed, by the broadest stretch of courtesy, to all other candidates combined. The remaining 25 per cent. may represent various stages of uncertainty, such as the contested seats and the genuinely unpledged. No national committee could decide all the election contests against Taft, even if it were so disposed. And that body is to-day for Taft. In short, *The Evening Post's* proviso, 'barring accident' aside from the so-called 'acts of God,' includes no very wide range of possibilities."

Turning to the Independent and Democratic press, one finds the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) declaring that Mr. Taft's nomination on the first ballot "seems absolutely certain." The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) says his choice is "practically assured," and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) believes that "Mr. Taft is as sure of the Republican nomination as Mr. Bryan of the Democratic nomination," and the latter it considers a certainty. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) sizes up the situation thus:

"The opposition to Judge Taft's nomination has practically collapsed. He has a majority of the delegates already elected. He has back of him all the power, prestige, and popularity of the Roosevelt Administration. None of the other candidates has any considerable support outside his own State. Most of them can count on only a complimentary vote. None of them could deliver his delegates to Hughes or Cannon or Knox or Fairbanks.

"All four of these opposing candidates are personally friendly to Taft. In the end they will prefer his nomination to the alternative of Roosevelt's renomination, knowing that they must take one or the other.

"The sooner they make this position plain the better it will be for the country. All of them know that Taft is sure to be nominated. All of them should realize that public assurance of his nomination would be a great stimulus to prosperity. By removing popular uncertainty as to the action of the Republican convention they would aid greatly in the restoration of confidence. For if Mr. Bryan is as sure of the Democratic nomination as he pretends, nothing remains in doubt but the size of Judge Taft's majority."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) finds "nothing on the

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MRS. JOHN A. JOHNSON.

Republican horizon worth mentioning but the candidacy of William Howard Taft." It goes on to declare, however, that his political strength is "manufactured" and "hand-made," and he "personally elicits no enthusiasm whatever." It adds:

"The situation is a curious one. The strength of the Taft candidacy, the backbone of the boom, is Theodore Roosevelt. From the day when the Secretary first emerged as a distinct possibility to the moment when the 'you-must-take-Taft-or-me' ultimatum frightened the 'interests' into line, Taft has been made by Theodore Roosevelt. The Republicans, left to themselves, might have chosen somebody else. The President himself apparently believes this. Good authority attaches to him the openly exprest opinion that if Governor Hughes, early in his administration, had declared himself a Roosevelt man, and had run on to Washington now and then to consult the White House, the Governor might now have the nomination clinched.

"This means that, so far as the party system makes possible, Mr. Roosevelt has not merely named his successor, but established him. Further, this exercise and demonstration of personal power has been greeted, not with indignation, but with general applause. A Cæsar could wish no more."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the New York *Sun* still seems to think the "third-term" movement formidable. We quote the following details from its news columns:

"It has been known for several days that Republicans of New York State have taken very little stock in the Taft boom. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, has told his friends that he wouldn't be at all surprized to see the President renominated at Chicago.

"Ex-Governor Frank S. Black has had frequent conferences with William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman for the State, ex-Representative Lucius N. Littauer, George W. Aldridge, and others, at which the national situation was discust. At these conferences it was positively stated that President Roosevelt didn't want Taft nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and this statement was followed by the assertion that if Taft isn't nominated on the first ballot he won't be nominated at all, but that it will be Roosevelt.

"Speaker Cannon, it was declared, has gone over to Roosevelt—to the idea that Roosevelt should be renominated—and this explanation for the Speaker's alleged change of front was vouchsafed: 'The Speaker is a candidate for reelection. He believes Roosevelt for President can bring about the election of more Republican Congressmen than Taft or any other man. The present House is Republican by only fifty majority, and a change of twenty-six Congressmen would throw the House to the Democrats.' Ex-Governor Black and his friends are urging all Republicans not only in New York but in other States to put in their best licks to bring about Taft's nomination on the first ballot, on the argument that only by such a course can Roosevelt's renomination be prevented and the business interests of the country saved from further smash and collapse."

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, such opinions afford the President no little amusement as evidence that in their chagrin some of the enemies of his policies are losing "such sagacity as they normally enjoy."

A RIP VAN WINKLE WAR DEPARTMENT

MOST people are probably under the impression that the sanitary lessons of the Russo-Japanese War were promptly applied to our own Army, just as the example of the *Dreadnought* is being followed by our naval designers. We are told by Maj. Louis L. Seaman, however, that instead of making reforms, the department is "in the same prehistoric and imbecile state that has characterized it since its inauguration." Major Seaman was with the Japanese Army in its marvelous Manchurian campaign, is a life-member of the Japanese Red Cross, and wears several decorations bestowed by the Mikado. He has also had a large experience in the medical department of our Army, and was the first to bring to America the news of the Japanese system of camp sanitation, which resulted in the Japanese losing only half as many men by disease as by bullets, as contrasted with our loss in the war with Spain, "when fourteen men were needlessly sacrificed to ignorance and incompetency for every one who died on the firing-line or from battle casualties." The Japanese lost 27,168 by disease and 58,887 by wounds; our Army lost 3,681 by disease and 293 by wounds.

MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

A bill is before Congress "to Increase the Efficiency of the Medical Department of our Army" (to quote its title), but Dr. Seaman avers in *The North American Review* (May) that it misses the crucial point of the whole matter by failing to give the medica officer the authority to enforce his demands. Says the writer:

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MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

THINKING OF

"The lessons of our own dreadful failures in the past, as well as of the brilliant successes of the Japanese, seem to have fallen on absolutely deaf ears, and to have been productive of no reform. The same antiquated policy of the medical department is upheld in this bill, a policy based on the theory that the *cure* of disease, rather than its *prevention*, is the duty of the medical officer. The phenomenal strides of sanitary science, made since the discovery of the microbic origin of disease, have been utterly ignored, and the medical officer, who should battle with the foe that in the past has killed eighty out of every hundred that fall in war, continues to be relegated to the rear, where his recommendations may be overruled by a line officer ignorant of the first principles of the science of sanitation or preventive hygiene. The officers of infantry, of cavalry, of engineering, or even of the signal service can issue their orders and have them obeyed, altho, together, they represent that part of the Army which kills but 20 per cent. of those that die in war; while the medical officer, who has to fight a foe that is four times more deadly in its ravages, can not issue a single order that will protect the health of the soldier, but can merely make a recommendation, which the commanding (line) officer may cast aside at will."

Major Seaman goes on in the following passage to compare Secretary Taft's department to Irving's famous character who snored away in the Catskills for twenty years:

"Will nothing ever awaken our authorities from their Rip Van Winkle dream, and arouse them to an appreciation of the requirements of the situation? The discovery of the microbic origin of disease by Pasteur, Koch, and Lister, and the finding of the secret key of sanitation, seem to have had no more effect in bringing about a reform than have our dreadful experiences and losses in the past, which later events have shown to be practically unnecessary. The fundamental basis of any effective reform must contain a provision conceding to the medical officer authority in his own department, authority, *not to command troops*, but to compel obedience to sanitary laws in barracks or camps, on the march or in bivouac, so they shall be able to respond to the command of others. Until this is done, the medical department will remain what it is to-day, a lamentable and deplorable failure, and all petty measures passed by Congress to increase its efficiency will avail nothing. Without heed to homes made desolate, and to the economic loss of valuable lives uselessly sacrificed, that might be saved for breadwinners in industrial pursuits, America will continue its insane policy of preferring pensions to prevention. As a result of our almost bloodless conflict with Spain, the rolls of our Pension Office to-day carry the names of 24,000 pensioners, over 19,000 of whom are invalids or survivors of the war; and over 18,000 additional claims are now pending, altho the total of the Cuban army of invasion was only 20,000 men. We paid in pensions last year $146,000,000, and the appropriation estimated for this year has increased to $151,000,000. More than half of this monstrous outlay could have been saved by an efficient medical department. No one is idiotic enough to believe that, had our home camps been under the supervision of the New York Board of Health, such disgraceful records of sickness and mortality would have resulted. And why? Simply because that Board would have had the power to enforce the sanitation that would have kept the men in a condition of vigorous health. . . . . .

"One stands aghast at the apathy of the Government when it is considered that the medical department fights the foe that kills the 80 per cent. of the victims of war, and that if invested with proper authority the department might save four-fifths of this dreadful loss, both in lives and in pensions. . . . . .

"If the slaughter of soldiers must go on, let our men be killed legitimately on the firing-line, fighting for the stake at issue, not dropt by the wayside through preventable disease, 14 to 1, as they were in the Spanish-American war. It is for the fourteen who are uselessly sacrificed, not for the one who falls gallantly fighting, that this reform is demanded."

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MRS. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE GREAT TREASURY DEFICIT

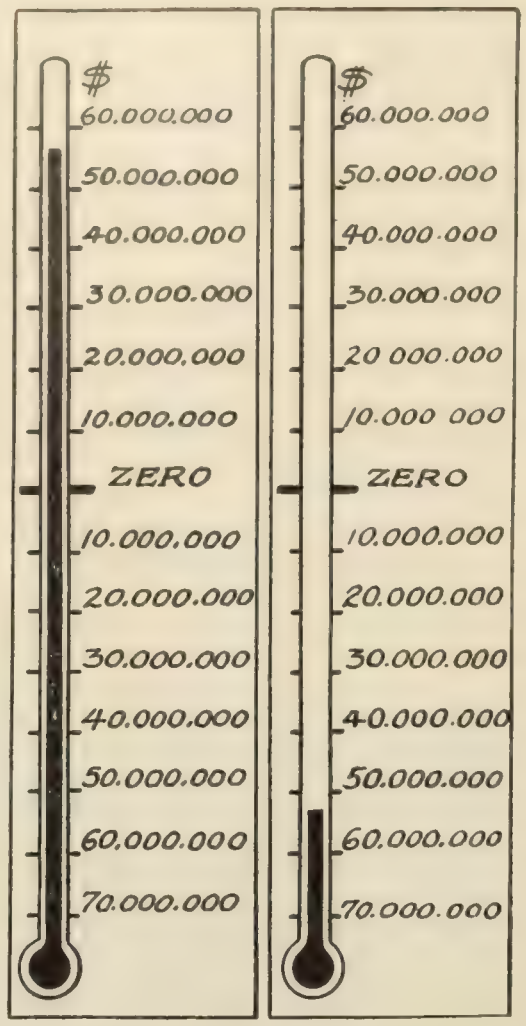
THE Republican party is warned by one of its own leading organs, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, that the present "deficit at the beginning of a Presidential canvass is an awkward thing," altho it believes "the signs are for a steady improvement." If we are to believe a still higher Republican authority, however, Chairman Tawney, of the House Appropriations Committee, the signs are for a steady deterioration. At the end of April the Treasury showed a deficit of over $50,000,000, as compared with a surplus of over $55,000,000 a year before, making a difference of $105,000,000. By the end of June, when the fiscal year ends, Mr. Tawney predicts that the deficit will reach $60,000,000 or $65,000,000, as contrasted with a surplus of $87,000,000 on June 30, 1907, a difference of $150,000,000. And as if this were not enough, Mr. Tawney declares there will be an "almost certain deficit

of not less than $150,000,000 at the end of the new fiscal year."

This big balance on the wrong side of the ledger is attributed partly to the falling off in revenues, caused by the hard times, and partly to the increased government expenditures. The government expenses for April, 1908, for example, were nearly $12,000,000 in excess of its expenses for the same month of 1907. Not a few papers regard this increase as extravagance. Thus the New York *Globe* (Rep.) says:

"We have set up the most extravagant government the world has ever known, and year by year we are making it more extravagant. It is unpopular to talk economy—it is held to indicate smallness of mind. Is not this the richest country in the world? Can't we afford to have what we want when we want it? The older generation thought that one of the prime objects of administration was to keep expenditures down. Parties and public men boasted of what is now sneered at as cheeseparing. Now the man who opposes appropriations, instead of gaining popular applause, is likely to find himself considered a narrow minded old fogy who is out of place in a generous age.

"The Administration of President Roosevelt is the most expensive this country has ever known during a time of peace. In every department of the Government there has been an increase of distribution—in most cases an increase relatively larger than our increase in wealth and population. The President has been an industrious writer of state papers. He has bombarded Congress with messages general and messages special. He has touched on almost every subject of mundane concern. Yet one looks in vain through the volumes of his writing to discover any more than perfunctory advice to keep expenditures down. He has been an adviser of new appropriations all along the line. No President in our history has shown a smaller development of the economy sense. He has many times shown extreme impatience when it was suggested that while a particular thing might be good, perhaps the Government could not afford it. He has enlarged on how mean it was for an opulent country to tighten its purse-strings. . . . . .



ONE YEAR'S TREASURY RECORD.

On April 30, 1907, the Treasury showed a surplus of $56,475,751; on April 30, 1908, it showed a deficit of $51,644,614.

"Explaining by those responsible will do no good. No one will notice the defense that the money went for good objects. The Taft Administration may find itself embarrassed as was the second Cleveland Administration when the Supreme Court invalidated the income tax. Moreover, the country expects a revision of the tariff next year, and by revision it means smaller duties, with, in all probability, a smaller revenue. This Congress is doing what it can to block tariff revision, not merely directly by refusing to act, but indirectly by doing what it can to create a financial condition that will make revision next year extremely difficult. Nor can one ignore the possible injury to business if next year the Government is out of funds and is compelled to borrow to meet running expenses. From whatever aspect the matter is viewed the contempt for the budget shown by the present Congress is calculated to arouse apprehension."

Governmental extravagance is fatally easy in a country like ours, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), but when the people finally awaken to a realization of it the politicians will regret too late. In its own words:

"It appears to be a paradox to say that democracy is spendthrift, for one would think that excessive care, rather than excessive freedom, would characterize the people in the use of their own hoards. The explanation is found in the old adage, 'Everybody's business is nobody's business.' Not only does the aggregate outgo look insignificant when calculated per capita, but so large a part of the taxation is indirect as to preclude the average taxpayer from knowing what he has to give."

ECHOES OF A "SOCIAL-EQUALITY" DINNER

OUT of his place, says the Nashville *Banner*, the negro is "dynamite on a runaway wagon." This phrase illuminates the comment of many Southern papers on the "mixt" banquet held recently under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Society of Greater

HOW MISSISSIPPI IS FOR TAFT.
—Llanuza in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

SOME ONE WAS BUSY LAST WEEK.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATOR.

FRIGHTENED AT HIS OWN HANDIWORK.
—Blessington in the Houston *Post*.

HAUNTED.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CAMPAIGN-FUND PUBLICITY IN CARTOON.

New York. The banqueters, numbering about a hundred in all, were cultivated negroes and whites, men and women, whose object in meeting was the serious discussion of certain racial and sociological problems. The spirit of human brotherhood and the evils of caste were emphasized by the various speakers, chief among whom were Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Evening Post*, and Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of *The Independent*. As Mr. Holt has been widely misquoted as advocating interracial marriages on this occasion we quote his own words to a reporter explaining what his actual reference to the subject was:

"I said in my speech that there were four ways of dealing with the race problem. Those ways were extermination, deportation, assimilation, and education. The first two, I remarked, were impossible. I said that intermarriage, if it were between white men and colored women and not between colored men and white women, would bleach the race, but I rejected this as a proper solution. I then laid stress upon the education of the negro race as the best means of dealing with the problem."

Nothing in recent years has so stirred the white people of the United States, asserts the Atlanta *Journal*, as this "social-equality" dinner. While this statement is probably more sweeping than the facts would warrant, and while much of the indignation which did find expression was undoubtedly due to the "yellow" tone given to the incident by some of the New York papers—many of these accounts, according to Mr. Villard, being "malicious and false"—there remains ample evidence that the idea of social equality between the races is not popular with the white press. Yet as the Rev. Madison C. Peters remarks, "it is worthy of note that America is the only country on the globe where to-day blacks and whites eating together would make a sensation."

Many of the leading spirits of the Cosmopolitan Society are Socialists, a fact which leads the New York *Times* to pillory the much-discust dinner as "an exhibition of Socialism in its nakedness." In the course of an editorial which is widely quoted in the South *The Times* goes on to say:

"This particular banquet, we think, provoking as it must the public disgust and indignation, will serve to call the attention of the community to certain forces of evil that have been rather actively at work of late, and will, if we mistake not, tend in a marked degree to check and destroy them through the odious exhibition now made of what they really mean. . . . . .

"The establishment of a race 'equality' and the intermarriage of whites with blacks are forbidden by an instinctive, prevailing, and unconquerable resolve and condition of mind. Prejudice is not the name for it, since the thing is not a matter to be judged, but a matter as to which belief and conviction are innate. That belief and that conviction are so nearly universal as to be quite beyond the possibility of change; their universality and their depth are so attested by the facts of human experience that to call them in question is everywhere felt to be a public affront.

"In the North we may be said to have no negro question, but there is a negro question in the South, and it would be well-nigh impossible to do the negroes of the South a greater injury than was done by these flabby-minded persons who assembled in New York City on Monday to talk about and to exemplify the social 'equality' of the races. The wise friends of the negro race, those high-minded and philanthropic men who have given of their time, their thought, and their substance for its welfare and advancement, will be appalled by this performance. In the South it will be discust with a degree of passion and resentment that must inevitably intensify existing differences and retard works of beneficence undertaken in behalf of the negroes. . . . . .

"Out of the many evils springing from this most unwise and unnatural venture for the further spread of Socialism there will emerge, as we have said, the corrective influence. That will be salutary, and it is the only good thing we discern in the escapade."

The Charleston *News and Courier* finds a warning for the South in the fact that Mr. Villard and Mr. Holt and the papers which they represent "have been very earnest supporters of the Ogden Movement for the education of the South."

While a few Southern papers, like ex-Governor James K. Vardaman's organ, *The Issue* (Jackson, Miss.), are guilty of vulgarity as well as virulence in their remarks on the incident, most of the comment is serious and dignified even where most impassioned. Colonel Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks that "the disastrous effect of such a dinner can not be estimated"; and

Senator Tillman says that the incident, while trivial in itself, "marks the rapid progress we are making toward the inevitable catastrophe." The experiment is "demoralizing and dangerous," says the Baltimore *Sun*, while *The News* of the same Southern city predicts that the South "will dismiss the performance in New York with the contemptuous indifference it deserves." "The law of gravitation is not in danger, and neither are the socio-racial institutions of the South or the United States," reassuringly remarks the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*. *The Chronicle* of the same city states that in nearly all the colored churches of Richmond, Va., the negro preachers, taking the New York banquet as their text, "preached strongly against equality." "Which shows," adds *The Chronicle* naively, "that the Richmond negro preachers have more sense than some white people in New York." According to a Richmond dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, reputable negroes throughout the South feel that the Cosmopolitan Society's dinner will check their advancement by aggravating race feeling.

"The people of the South will never abate one jot or tittle of their demand for race purity and race separation, no matter what fanatical men and women in other sections may do or say," remarks the Montgomery *Advertiser*; and the Mobile *Register* asserts that "the white people of the South do not intend to recognize that any equality is possible." The civilization of the South, says the Baltimore *Sun*, "depends upon its uncompromising attitude against recognition of the negroes' equality in a social way." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* maintains that ultimately the North will have to follow the example of the South in dealing with its growing negro problem. To quote:

"We of the South are fully capable of solving the problem satisfactorily and have no fear that we will not solve it right. We have made marked progress on the right road of late, with the result of a steadily improving peacefulness, absence of race hatred, and advance in the material, educational, and moral condition of the negroes. They are better off in the South than they have ever been before and better educated, and there has been a marked improvement in their moral condition, altho there is much yet to be desired in this respect. But this progress and improvement has been conducted on the basis of complete opposition to anything having the slightest taint of social equality. As the negro has improved and advanced, the wall of social separation and segregation between the races has been built higher and higher. We have not only separated them in the hotels and restaurants, but on the railroads, steamboats, and street-cars; and the tendency is toward their separation in all towns and cities, where certain sections are given up to them, and others kept free of negroes for the whites alone. . . . . .

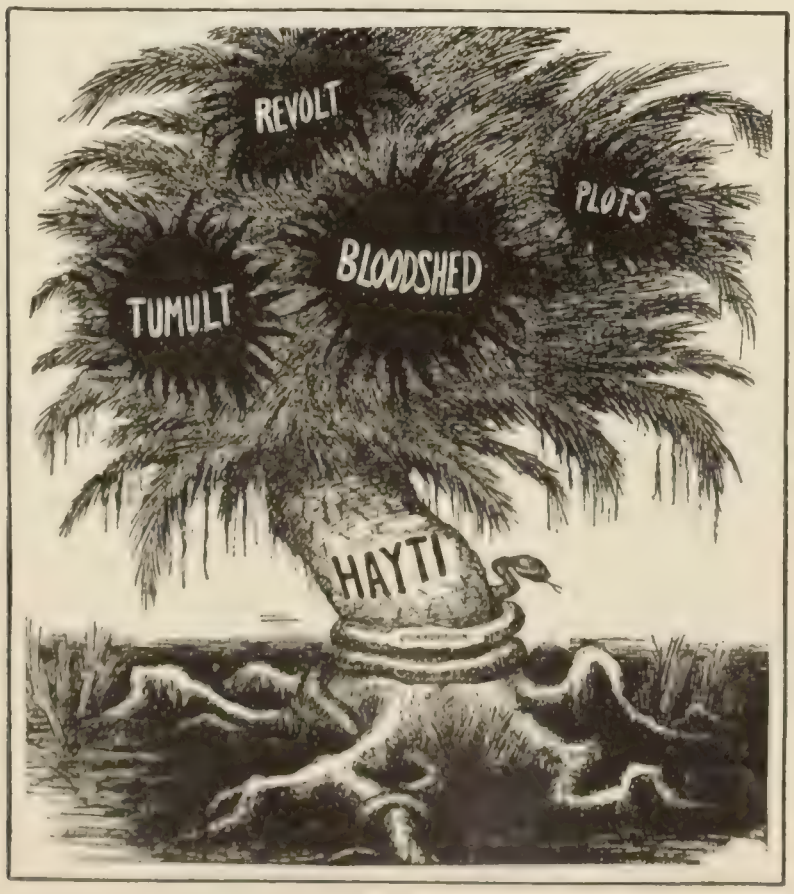
"Public sentiment in the North is crystallizing in favor of race purity and against the miscegenation and mulatto system which has brought wreck and ruin wherever it has prevailed. This public sentiment has shown itself in States and Territories like California, Colorado, Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Nebraska, Oregon, and others, where the intermarriage of whites and negroes is prohibited. In twenty-six States and Territories, more than half the Union, such laws prevail and, great as is the negro vote in a State like Indiana, the Republicans have never dared to repeal this law.

"As the tide of negro immigration is toward the Eastern States, and as miscegenation is growing there, and as a consequence racial bitterness and hostility growing with it, it is evident that public opinion will sooner or later see the necessity of taking the same action as the Southern, Pacific, and a number of the Western States have done and prohibiting the intermarriage of the races; and the absurd but no less infamous and dangerous speeches made at the Cosmopolitan dinner will hasten that day."

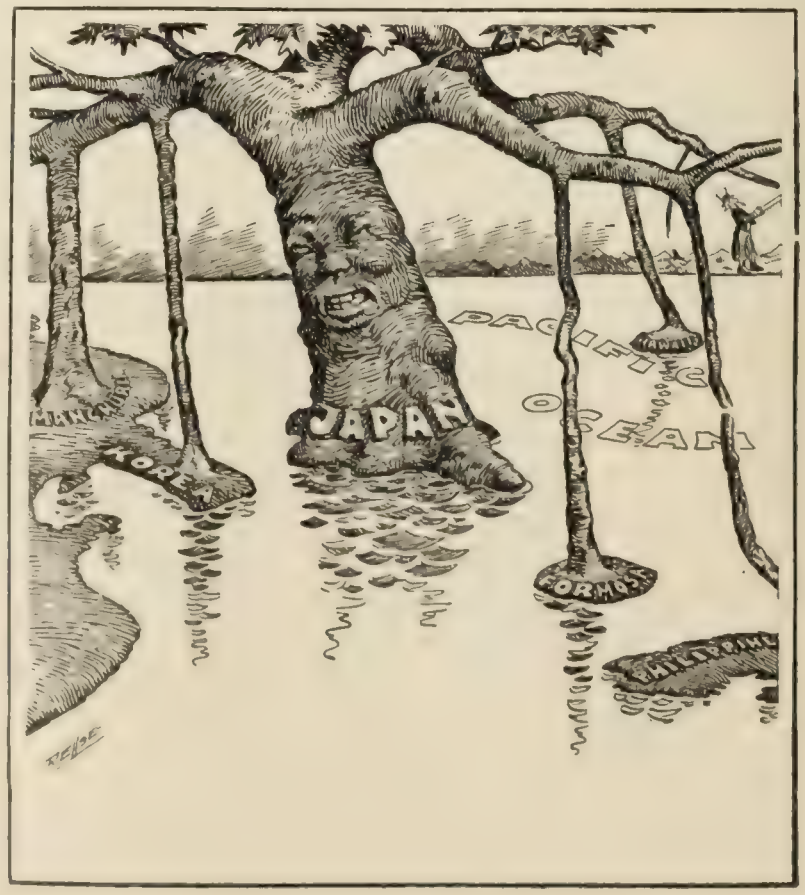
THE NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN

"IT is an interesting but not significant coincidence," remarks the Washington *Star*, "that simultaneously with the arrival of the battle-ship fleet at San Francisco comes the news that an arbitration treaty has been signed between Japan and the United States." Likewise the New York *World* finds something eminently reassuring to the incredulous in the fact that "barely twenty-four hours before the battle-ship fleet entered San Francisco Harbor, Secretary Root and Baron Takahira sat down quietly at a table and signed a treaty between the two countries guaranteeing to arbitrate all disputes excepting those involving national honor and territorial rights."

"The signing of the treaty comes like a west wind blowing away the fog," says the New York *Evening Post*; and the Boston *Herald* believes that "the treaty will protect the underlying friendship of the two nations from the danger of momentary excitement and prejudices." *The Herald* remarks further:



A NOXIOUS TROPICAL GROWTH—ALWAYS IN BLOOM.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



THE GREAT COLONIZING BANYAN-TREE OF THE ORIENT.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *News*.

IN NEED OF PRUNING.

"These treaties do not make war impossible, but they render international conflict less probable. As guarantors of peace they will be as effective as battle-ships, and the cost of maintenance will be far less than the expense of a great navy. The Japanese treaty will simplify the adjudication of disputed relations with the United States because it will serve as a check upon the jingo war element in either country."

Affirming the belief that back of this official declaration of amity there is a solidly cemented compact of friendship between the peoples of Japan and the United States, the New York *Globe* says:

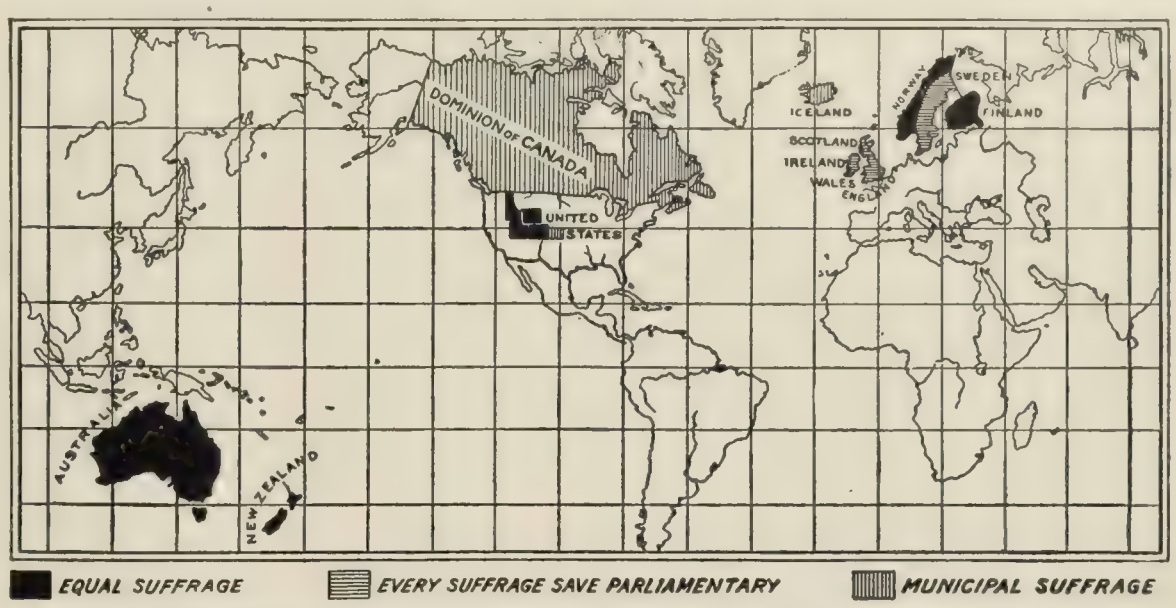
"This arbitration treaty is the smallest element in our international compact with Japan. That compact is primarily a compact between the peoples of the two countries, not between their foreign offices. In his address at the first annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, Secretary Root declared that in the recent Japanese controversy the thing that overshadowed all discussion of the treaty of 1894 was the question, 'Are the people of the United States about to break friendship with the people of Japan?' The State Department would not cast the die; it must be done by the people, if at all. 'It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibilities of its power,' said the Secretary, 'but the people now, not governments, make friendships or dislike, sympathy or discord, peace or war, between nations. In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitude calls to multitude across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance. Foreign offices and ambassadors and ministers no longer keep or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other.'

"Treaties can be signed, sealed, and delivered; not so the covenants of public opinion. But it is of primary importance, none the less, that these covenants be kept alive, and with the traditions of friendship and assistance which have so long prevailed between this country and Japan, it would be a sin against the light of all time to allow anything other than courtesy, consideration, and arbitration to settle all our differences"

PROGRESS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

THE existence of the most gigantic monopoly in the world—the masculine monopoly of the ballot-box—is steadily drawing to a close, proclaims Miss Bertha Damaris Knobe; and to show graphically the inroads which have already been made upon this stronghold of privilege, she has prepared an interesting map which we here reproduce. A glance at this map gives color to Miss Knobe's assertion that "the suffragists are appropriating so much of the earth, politically speaking, that like Alexander of old they will shortly have to lament because there are no more worlds to conquer." When the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance meets in Amsterdam on June 15 twenty-two countries will be represented in the gathering. "Suddenly and spectacularly," says Miss Knobe—who sets forth these facts in *Harper's Weekly*—"the once despised subject of feminine enfranchisement is being discust in absolutely every civilized region of the globe." It is only fifteen years, she reminds us, since New Zealand took the lead in this reform and bestowed the full suffrage upon women, and already three countries have followed suit. To tell the story of progress more fully, in the writer's own words:

"There are the four full-suffrage countries of New Zealand, Australia, Finland, and Norway—five, in fact, if one includes the United States with its four enfranchised States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho. Besides, the miniature Isle of Man bestowed the ballot on women away back in 1881. Every suffrage, except parliamentary, flourishes in the five countries of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Sweden. The municipal vote obtains in two, Iceland and Canada—the former having granted eligibility to municipal office in 1902, and now the generously inclined Government announces a bill for full suffrage; while the latter possesses in its nine provinces either municipal or school suffrage, or both. The mistaken report has gone broadcast that Denmark bestowed municipal suffrage early in 1908, the fact being that the Government has recommended such a measure, and it is now pending before Parliament with the likelihood of passing. In the municipal list the one State of Kansas should be enrolled. Incidentally it may be added that lesser degrees of suffrage exist elsewhere—in twenty-four other States of the United States, for instance, where women have either the taxpaying or school suffrage; and, to mention one more, in France, where they vote for members of commercial tribunals and other minor offices—small signs which promise new recruits for the international-suffrage procession later on. . . . . .



By courtesy of "Harper's Weekly."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE MAP OF THE WORLD.
This graphic presentation of the subject is the work of Bertha Damaris Knobe.

"The showing of the American contingent at Amsterdam is important for several reasons. In the first place, an American woman is to sit in the president's chair. During the first four of Mrs. Catt's five years' régime, it is interesting to note, the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance has increased from five to thirteen countries, with fine prospects of three others joining the official ranks. The list includes Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Holland, and the United States, with Switzerland, Belgium, and France as the promising possibilities. Likewise suggestive is the new spirit of the movement reflecting itself in scores of woman's suffrage newspapers which are springing up over the world. The international society has established an official organ—*Jus Suffragii*, published at Rotterdam—while *La Suffragiste*, of Paris, and *La Voca della Donna*, of Bari, Italy, serve as samples. Then, in the second place, the American delegation aspires to put up as fine a front as possible, preliminary to the great gathering, the quinquennial convention of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance (the meetings at Copenhagen and Amsterdam are intermediate 'conferences,' it must be remembered) scheduled for New York in May, 1909. So the president will be accompanied by a goodly host, including such well-known suffragists as Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, and Miss Lucy Anthony.

"Meantime, in this official making of the woman's suffrage map of the world, encouragement comes from every masculine parliament on earth. As ex-Minister Luzzati said recently before the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, 'The whole civilized world is now agitating the question, which must be settled in favor of the women sooner or later.'"

It is predicted that Holland, Sweden, and England will be the next countries to fall into line by granting full suffrage. Says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance:

"Every square foot of England is alive on this subject, the House of Commons recently giving the unprecedented majority of 271 to 92 in favor of woman's suffrage. In Sweden, suffrage societies are springing up like mushrooms, forty-two being organized

in one year, and on the 15th of January, for the first time in Swedish history, the King's speech contained a few favorable words. There is no doubt which way the procession is moving—around the world."

FAITH-CURE FOR BUSINESS DEPRESSION

"TO encourage the people to see the sunshine that is clearly in the pathway and to believe that things are very much better than most people think they are"—in other words, to restore confidence and bring about a general revival of industrial and commercial activity—is the avowed aim of the newly formed National Prosperity Association of St. Louis. The Association's campaign against pessimism is reported to be spreading rapidly to other centers, East, South, and West, and every business-house, manufacturer, and banker in the United States, we are told, will be asked to join the movement. "We feel confident," says E. C. Simmons, chairman of the executive committee, "of our ability to accelerate the speed of returning prosperity to a great degree." A catch-phrase of the Association is "let us alone," which is interpreted as a plea for less legislative interference with the railroads and other corporations.

Persons who pause to recall the very important part sentiment often plays in material affairs, remarks the New York *Herald*, "will not dismiss this campaign as a matter unimportant or wholly visionary"; and *The Wall Street Journal* admits that up to a certain point the idea has merit. Thus:

"It is better to talk of good times than bad times, and confidence is quite largely a matter as much of sentiment as it is of substance. But of course prosperity can not be made altogether by talking prosperity. There must be something else to support such a movement. This year it must have the support of ample crops. It must have also the support of favorable political results. It must likewise have the support of a changed public attitude toward corporate interests. This change must not involve a reaction toward Bourbonism, a reversal of all that has been gained for the uplifting of American business methods in the past few years. But it must involve a cure of that hysteria which leads to extreme radical agitation against property rights and investment interests."

Speaking further of the inadequacy of optimism if unsupported by certain hard material facts, the same paper continues:

"The optimist who thinks that he can restore prosperity by making everybody hopeful is in the position of the man who, having spent his last nickel, wisely or not, finds himself at the wrong end of his journey without carfare. He may cheer for the old condition of things at, say, the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge until he is tired, but the unfeeling B. R. T. conductor will not accept his enthusiasm without the indispensable five cents. What he has to do in fact is to walk over the bridge. His optimism will be useful in giving him a light heart to do so. He will find that the continued practise of walking will be good for his body, and especially good for his soul. In time also he will find that the habits it engenders have enabled him to economize until he is in a financial position to ride once more.

"It behooves the optimistic workman therefore to live more thriftily at the lower wage, and give better work for it, moreover. It behooves the optimistic manufacturer to produce a better article at a lower price; to be contented with a smaller profit, in order to stimulate a consumptive demand. If they do this with a light heart prosperity conventions will have seen all the results they can ever attain. This old and well tried method will certainly expedite the healing process faster than any attempt to apply the faith-cure formula to broken legs."

The press find evidence, however, that the platform of the Prosperity Association will not lack supporting facts. It is pointed out that the crop prospects are exceptionally good, and that the remarkable improvement in the bond market—as indicated by the ready sale of the Pennsylvania Railroad's $40,000,000 issue—is an important symptom of returning confidence and activity. Also, the arrest of the gold-export movement, says the Springfield *Republican*, presages plans for enlisting considerable amounts of European capital for the restoration of American industry. Moreover, according to a statement in the New York *American*, "statistics also show that as far back as last January there was in circulation in this country $191,000,000 more actual money than there was on the corresponding date in 1907 and $413,000,000 more than on the corresponding date in 1906." Of the Association's "let-us-alone" slogan *The Evening Journal* says:

"'Let Us Alone' has a peculiarly brief, convincing, American ring to it. But before we all adopt the saying, before we hang it up framed in our dining-rooms, or have it embroidered on our shirt-sleeves, we ought to ask who is 'US,' and who is asked to let 'US' alone?

"This country at present is ruled by a few bosses and plutocrats combined. We should be very glad to see a few million of citizens uniting and telling these self-elected rulers to 'Let Us Alone.'

"But if the trusts robbing the people and the political bosses taking the trusts' orders raise their busy eyes to say 'Let Us Alone,' the case is quite different.

"'Let Us Alone' is a motto that would suit admirably a great majority of the gentlemen in state prison.

"'Let Us Alone' is breathed from the bottom of the heart of every collection of individuals planning some wholesale robbery, from every little group of footpads bending over an unconscious victim.

"Thus far we decline to indorse the 'Let-Us-Alone' slogan. There may be a few reputable citizens interested in it, but our general impression is that it is the heartfelt cry of big men busily engaged in big stealing, and very much annoyed at being interrupted, if only for a few moments."

The Evening Mail, however, has no such misgivings, being assured that the movement represents "honest business." To quote:

"Honest business got more or less tangled up, by its assent or its carelessness, with the ways of dishonest business. It divorced itself from its wicked partner in the days of muck-raking, and supported the attack. Now it takes the lead in the campaign of recovery. It sees no public end in the present phases of agitation. The country is stagnating in dull times, times of wide-spread unemployment. So the movement links up present and future good in the platform, 'A square deal and a square meal.' . . . . . .

"The 'Let-Us-Alone' movement will become truly national if it realizes that 'the good old days' were not altogether good, and if it does not oppose reforms already consummated nor get in the way of policies needed to put things on a wholesome and stable basis."

"We are suffering," says Spencer Trask, head of the bond-house of Spencer Trask & Co., "from 'undigested legislation,'" which, he adds, is "practically all that is the matter with the country."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

If it is true that Mr. Carnegie has taken to writing poetry, he must be in earnest about wanting to die poor.—*Lincoln Journal.*

"Do you know of anything that is harder to get than money?" asks an exchange. No, and do not get Mr. Bryan going.—*Washington Post.*

Apparently there are some things that can't be bought on credit. At least Russia has just contracted for five new ones.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., made a balloon ascension—this is the first time on record that the Junior has come up in the world.—*Boston Globe.*

JUDGE GRAY says he is going out of politics. He won't have far to go.—*New York American.*

THE Czar of Russia has released 20,000 Russian prisoners. By having lots of people put in prison the Czar is thus enabled to have these periodical streaks of generosity.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE real joke of the Chesapeake-flag incident seems to be on William Waldorf Astor, after all, when it is recalled that at the auction he was bidding against several patriotic Englishmen who ran the price up because they believed him to be an American.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMAN PENETRATION INTO RUSSIA

THE Russians are awakening to the fact that they are to a large degree being governed by foreigners—Germans and Poles. A recent issue of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) contains an article by Mr. Menchikoff, entitled "An Administration Almost Entirely of Foreigners." The writer declares that among the 315 governmental heads of departments, the Foreign Office contains 200 non-Russians, of whom 198 are Germans. Of the 646 subordinates in the government offices, 529 are foreigners, mostly Germans. They are accordingly, we are told, not particularly enthusiastic promoters of Russia's vital interests. Even among 117 Russians employed in the public service are many who come from Poland. Of the German influence in naval circles this writer remarks:

"When we inquire into the nationalities represented in the Russian Admiralty offices we find that both the high officials and their subordinates are generally Poles who scarcely look upon Russians as their compatriots and are naturally to be held responsible for the bad condition of the Russian Navy during the last war and consequently for the defeat of Tsushima. There are also a number of Germans in this department of the Government."

But if we are to believe this journalist, foreign influences are not confined to government circles. To quote further:

"The German and Polish propaganda sweeps through the whole country to an actually dangerous extent. The Baltic Provinces have become the field of great activity, literary in appearance, but in reality political. In the region of Revel itinerant libraries are in operation, comprizing 20,000 volumes in German, and thus German thought and culture are disseminated both in town and country. Lecturers and reciters of poetry travel from town to town throughout the year, thus completing the anti-Russian and pro-German propaganda. All the Germans are grouped in *Vereine* or clubs in every city of importance, and keep in constant communication with one another."

These revelations of Mr. Menchikoff are confirmed by an article in the German periodical *Finanz Chronik*, which is published in London. The author, Dr. Levin, gives the following particulars of German penetration into Southwest Russia:

"There are more than 500,000 Germans in the governments of Bessarabia, Cherson, Tauris, Savropol, and the cities of the Don, not counting those along the Volga. This represents a German population one and a half times as great as the whole German colony in Brazil, five times as great as that in Australia and New Zealand. The political and economic significance of this German aggregation in Russia is far greater and more important than that of any colony proper in America. The German peasants in Russia have now in their hands 2,500,000 hectares [nearly 10,000 square miles] of cultivated lands. This represents an area as big as that of Western Prussia, of Prussian Saxony, and almost equals the Rhine Province. The communication and cooperation between these German colonists and their native land are becoming closer and closer every day."

This writer concludes with the remark that this peaceful invasion is rousing up against it the spirit of Russian nationalism, and the journals of St. Petersburg are urging the necessity of taking "energetic measures against an undeniable peril."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY WE LOVE FRANCE

THAT America has a deep affection and sincere admiration for France is the belief of Mr. André Tardieu, the gifted foreign editor of the Paris *Temps*. Mr. Tardieu has recently been traveling in the United States, and records his impressions in a series of brilliant articles which are attracting much notice in Europe. This French publicist is one of the most conspicuous of his order, is chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and has been attached to the French Foreign Office in more than one capacity, and his account of the Algeciras Conference is looked upon as authoritative. He thinks that France has won back her military reputation in America by her campaign in Morocco, and he exclaims enthusiastically:

"The Americans love France. They are perfectly sincere when they say so. Of course this affection for France is largely the result of tradition and is based on history. The United States is a country of tradition, and the American tradition is at the root a French tradition. 'I am not, indeed, disposed to give undue weight

UTILITY OF THE PIGTAIL.
Uncle Sam can't stand John Chinaman in his own house, but will find him of great advantage in helping heckle Japan.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE SPECTATORS ENJOY IT.
The Yellow Peril brothers trying it on each other.
—*Rire* (Paris).

A RIPPLE ON THE ORIENTAL CALM.

to political sentimentality. It would, however, be more difficult to disprove the force of certain indefinable influences than to exaggerate their importance. French sentiment has a real existence in America. The manifestations of this sentiment seem to be ever fresh. The statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau, which stand in front of the White House, their portraits, hung in the chamber of the Capitol at the right and left of the president, are not merely outside evidences of attachment. This attachment lives in the hearts of the people. It is impossible not to be struck with the unanimous spontaneity with which it finds expression throughout the country."

He somewhat qualifies these sweeping assertions by declaring that for some time France lost some of the esteem of Americans after her disasters in the Franco-Prussian war. He puts it in this way:

"We suffered in the estimation of America, as indeed of the whole world, as being victims of a terrible disaster; we were the people who had most recently been conquered in Europe. We were able among ourselves to repudiate the blunders committed by others in this matter. For those who viewed us from the outside the solidarity of the nation was made responsible for our defeat. Sedan is the most conspicuous feature in our modern history, as Jena was for a long time in Prussian history. If you ask why Americans have so great a respect for Germany you will find that it is not founded on the fact of German immigration, nor in the political contingencies of the last few years, but upon the Treaty of Frankfort."

He thinks that the naturalistic school of French romance has also injured France in the esteem of America, and remarks:

"Our literature, which is the part of our national life best known to Americans, has done us more evil than good in their esteem. Such novels as set out with the intention of faithfully describing French society and whose naturalism professes to be a scientific exposition of life, have furnished arguments on which many base their views, sincere or otherwise, of French decadence. Yet it must be admitted that the French are their own acutest and severest critics. While the French, who are better informed than their foreign critics, push the artificial and the conventional to the utmost extreme, and do so deliberately and for the sake of sensationalism, American readers see nothing in such representations but a picture of actual life. They take literally what we look upon as merely so much invention. They take as an authentic portrayal of French society what is merely imaginary. They confound realism with reality; and France, which has been injured in reputation by the defeat of her armies, is still more robbed of prestige by some of her literary successes."

The Morocco campaign has, however, observes this sensitive French writer, done much to repair the reputation of France on this side of the Atlantic. To quote his words:

"As the American people are sincere and just, they are not blind to the lesson which actual events teach, altho this lesson may go counter to received opinion. It is thus that for some weeks past our action in Morocco has done more for our reputation than twenty years of peaceful progress. A certain American remarked to me: 'We did not think you capable of such exploits.' And while appearances may have justified this skepticism, yet Americans have come at last to see in General Drude the perfect type of a French officer. While the scene has changed since last January, yet the campaign of General Lyantey against the Beni-Suassen tribe, planned with such masterly precision, has won for us the applause of Americans. Since then General d'Amade has confirmed this tribute from across the Atlantic. Everywhere, in the White House and in every political gathering, in society and in financial circles, the success of our troops is celebrated and we hear the remark: 'How delightful it is to see the French as brave and successful in battle as they have ever been.'"

While Mr. Tardieu sees that the American nation loves France, he fears that we scarcely know that country, as we "have been accustomed to look for nothing there but scandalous romances, pictures to be bought by millionaires, and costumes for fashionable women."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INIQUITY OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

THE United States commanded the admiration of the world by her evacuation of Cuba and her repudiation of the imperialistic idea with regard to that island. The more radical English writers, of the sort that opposed the Boer war, are beginning to think that England should follow this example, especially in the matter of her Asiatic possessions. It is not only that India is inclined to fret under the yoke, that the Northern tribes are becoming a menace to peace, that blood and treasure are being sacrificed to hold the country, but the very principle of imperialism is declared false, immoral, and degrading. England owns or occupies in one form or another about one-fifth of the earth's surface, an area of 11,500,000 square miles, with a population of 410,000,000 souls. This, says Mr. Henry Ellis, in *The Positivist Review* (London), is an immoral condition of things. England has no right to govern any country against the wishes of its inhabitants, yet England is proud of her foreign possessions. As this writer remarks:

"The fact that the inhabitants of this small group of islands have been able to conquer and annex such an immense territory, and are still able to maintain their supremacy over it, is supposed in many quarters to be a subject of national pride. We are accustomed to glorify, on all occasions, the indomitable British valor and endurance which have succeeded in achieving such a result. We sing about 'the meteor flag of England'; we tell each other proudly that we are members of an imperial race, whose destiny it is to be supreme on the earth; and we even venture to claim divine authority for our proceedings."

The writer enlarges on the degrading and corrupting influence of imperialism in the following strong terms:

"The native love of domineering over others, contempt for races which we choose to assume are beneath us in capacity and civilization, resentment that they should presume to differ from us in this view, cupidity, vanity, a desire on the part of individual agents for personal distinction, and other instincts which it is needless to specify, all influence the policy which is consecrated under this high-sounding name. And they are all so necessarily and infallibly present, in varying proportions, in the brain of every human being, that we should beware lest, by giving way to excessive indignation against them, we incur the charge of self-righteous fanaticism. That, perhaps, is a stumbling-block which lies in the way of all of us—the want of relativity of judgment, the difficulty of tolerating obnoxious actions without a knowledge of the temptations by which the men who performed them were assailed, and to which, had we been in their places, we also might have succumbed."

The "Apostles of Empire," he says, appeal to "one of the most ancient, noble, and even sacred instincts" of the human race in advocating their views, that is, to patriotism. They also claim the foreign races that England rules are benefited by her control. This is his comment:

"Let us consider for a moment whether either of these two pretexts is valid. Does true patriotism require us to ignore all moral considerations? Does it demand that, at all costs, our country should be big and powerful and all the rest? And why *our* country in particular? Are the citizens of other countries not to cherish the same aspirations on behalf of their own states? Why are *we* to have a monopoly of all the grandeur of the world? But, if other states are to follow our example, there can ultimately be but one result. Such a course would lead us finally straight to universal conflict and bloodshed, with perhaps, as a conclusion, the emergence of a single world empire—not necessarily British—dominating and crushing by armed force the remainder of the planet. I am afraid, in that case, the prospects of progress would be rather poor."

England's safety counsels her abandonment of her foreign possessions, thinks Mr. Ellis. "A prudent anxiety" for the country's future welfare "should lead our statesmen," he remarks, "on grounds of both principle and expediency, to adopt as their definite

policy that of ultimately withdrawing from all those territories . . . where our presence is now maintained by force against the consent of the inhabitants or of the legitimate rulers."

LIMITS OF CARICATURE IN GERMANY

THE German Army has recently been passing through the fire of public criticism, and some of its leaders have been sharply called to account by the press. The cartoonists, both in France and Germany, made themselves very busy over the Harden case. But the army has now taken its revenge on *Simplicissimus*, which constantly makes German military men its butt. A recent cartoon in this Stuttgart journal represents a naval cadet as remarking to his comrade, "My cousin Hans is hard up, but he can not give his note of hand for a loan, as he has been ten years in the Deutz cavalry and naturally has forgotten how to sign his name." The colonel of the regiment thus maligned sued *Simplicissimus*, upon whose editor the court imposed a fine of $25. A great outcry is being made by the radical papers over this sentence, and Bebel writes an indignant article in his *Vorwaerts* on the "Object and Significance of the Comic Paper," in the course of which he says:

"It is not the duty of the courts to play the official rôle of joke-killer, when any one feels somewhat annoyed by a joke or a caricature. With regard to the Deutzer joke the most inveterate enemy of *Simplicissimus* must fail to see any malignity in it. By such sentences as that passed at Stuttgart the comic paper runs the danger of being silenced. This would be a great injury to our public life. The advocate who defended *Simplicissimus* was quite correct when he declared that satire is a necessary element in life and art. It really does a great deal of good, for most men would rather be considered wicked than ridiculous. If pictorial satire is indispensable in journalistic literature, people ought to learn to take it as it comes."

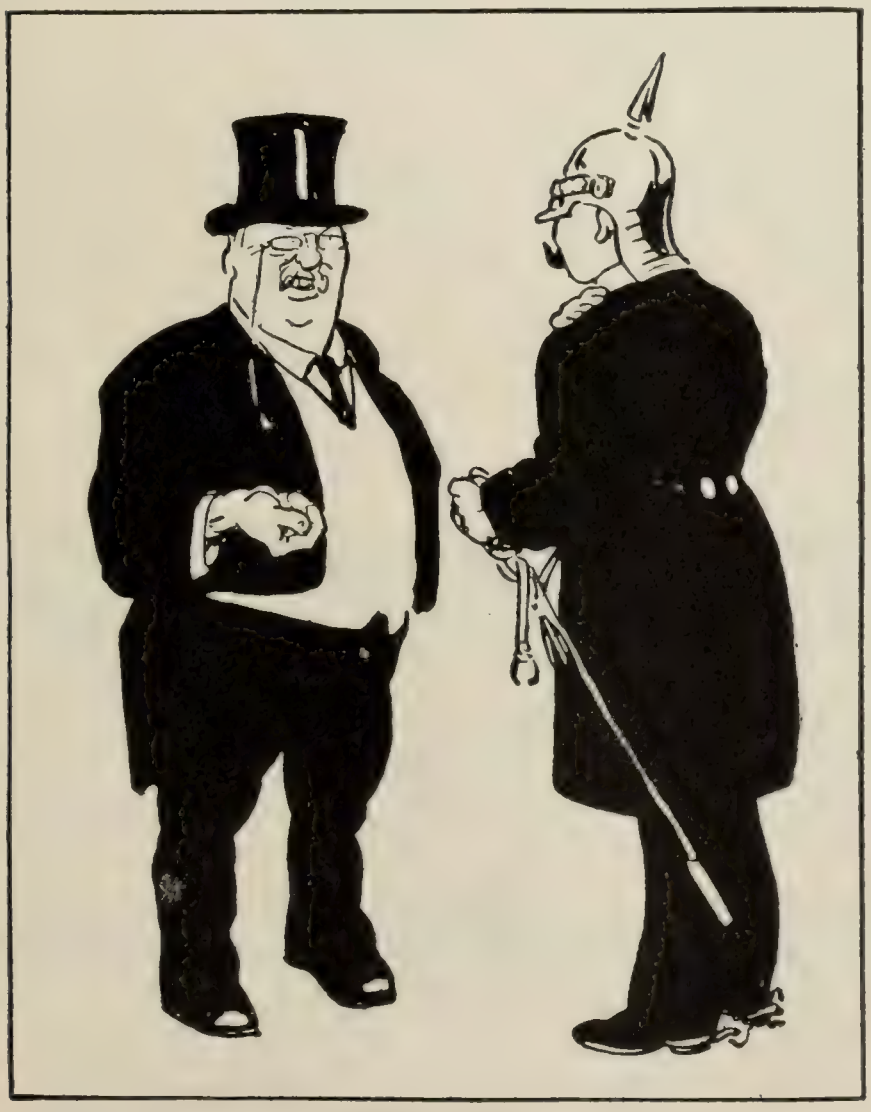
This is by no means the view of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which thinks that the sentence is far too mild for what it calls a "blasphemous" paper. Besides the mockery dealt out to what many Germans consider sacred things, of which the *Nachrichten* gives many examples, the *Simplicissimus* in depreciating the army is actually doing a wrong to the German people and their defenders. Thus we read:

"By such cartoons and jokes as that on the Deutzer cuirassiers the public will be at length induced to consider all the officers of the Army as illiterate dolts, and the well-educated civilian will be taught to despise the military forces of the Empire. The contempt thus roused among the people will be likely to impair the power of leadership, the prestige and self-confidence of the Army, upon whose military, moral, and mental efficiency depends the country's weal or wo in the time of danger."

The Paris *Temps* agrees with this and declares that *Simplicissimus* undoubtedly went beyond the limit of permissible exaggeration and was deservedly punished for a legal misdemeanor.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE FRENCH FOR CANADA

CANADA is almost as big as Europe and yet its population is not equal to twice that of Paris, declares Louis Arnould in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Accordingly, he adds, the most thorny problem in the future of British North America is that of immigration. How is this vast territory to be exploited, populated, and made to give out its abundant wealth? Vancouver has repudiated Chinese and Japanese immigrants. Hitherto Canada, we are told, has been occupied by two races, sections of two nations, who have lived in accord, but without fusion. According to the last official census the Dominion counts 5,371,315



BETWEEN FRIENDS.

ROOSEVELT—"Pierpont Morgan was very much inclined to accept the post of German Ambassador—but in that case they'd really have to raise your salary."

—*Jugend* (Munich).

GERMANY'S INCREASED NAVY.

GERMANY (to Italy and Austria)—"Look at that!"
ALLIES—"Magnificent! But who's to pay for it?"
GERMANY—"Oh, that's all right. I'm doing it on credit."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GERMAN CARTOONS ON THE ROYAL EXCHEQUER.

inhabitants, of whom 1,649,371 are French Canadians, a little more than 10 per cent. of the total. In spite of this minority the French Canadians have still many advantages over those for whom Wolfe won Louisburg and Quebec. To quote this writer:

"While the French race does not have any numerical preponderance in Canada, and while the financial advantages of capital are with the English, nevertheless it has valiantly maintained its position, thanks to its prestige as the earliest European occupant of the soil. The French provinces, moreover, possess the European portal of Canada in the maritime cities of the St. Lawrence, and have also supported a kind of preeminence in these Eastern Provinces through their thoroughly French characteristics of industry, sociability, vivacity, and cheerfulness. Much also is due to the serene masterfulness with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Frenchman as he is, has stood at the head of a government which controls a duplex people."

Yet French emigration to Canada is quite disappointing to the eyes of a French Canadian. Why should not Frenchmen come in and join their compatriots in the heritage of a splendid and fertile country? Statistics show that they are not doing so. The official records tell us, says Mr. Arnould, that for the ten years between 1897 and 1906 Canada has received from England 311,000 immigrants and from America (United States) 280,000—in round numbers, 600,000 Anglo-Saxons have settled in Canada. Only 14,000 French-speaking immigrants have come from France proper and Belgium. This writer, who sees that the 20 per cent. of French inhabitants in Canada is likely to be reduced to a minority of 2 per cent., declares that "the peril" of French extinction in British America is "far from being imaginary."

The writer proceeds to dwell upon the great natural advantages of the old French province of Canada and pleads for the immigration of native Frenchmen into their ancient colony. The water-power, the arable land, the commercial advantages of this Western world are great, compared with the narrow territory and small landed properties and forests of European France. Why should not Old France claim her right to be the New France and thus solve the problem of Canadian emigration? To quote his words:

"Instead of dispersing themselves all over the world as aliens, the living personality of French emigrants to Canada would meet with an easy assimilation with the French of the American continent. They would find there people who have the same ideas, the same way of looking at things, the same manners, that is, the habits of the French or Latin world. Their addition to Canada would not only restore the equilibrium in favor of French interests there, but would serve to the preservation of the French language and of French ideas in America. If Canada and France were so to utilize the present facilities of common transportation across the Atlantic as to promote the emigration of the laboring classes, the result would be the landing in Quebec every year of 10,000 energetic and worthy emigrants speaking the French language, whether these were French, Swiss, or Belgian."

This gradual increase of the French population in Canada would by no means interfere with the predominance of England in the Dominion which she has conquered. It would practically crowd out undesirable elements and prove a buttress against the forces that would change Canada into an Asiatic dependency. To quote further:

"If French emigration to Canada were thus promoted, by a prudential cooperation of the western and eastern coasts of the Atlantic, France and Canada, as mother and daughter, would be merely exchanging reciprocal favors, France by extending her influence in favor of a child threatened with effacement, Canada by receiving into her borders choice sons of France, who would find themselves in the only foreign country in the world where they could naturally ally themselves with the natives. France would thereby enhance her influence in the world at large. And the great Power, whose flag floats at present over the high citadels of Quebec, would have no reason for inquietude; her future on the American continent would still be assured to her."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY AUSTRALIA IS SO SPARSELY POPULATED

AUSTRALIA has an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, but only 5,000,000 population, and emigrants from Europe do not select it for their new home, in spite of its temperate climate and fine soil, declares *Le Tour du Monde* (Paris). The chief reason for this appears to be that Australia, for fiscal as well as political reasons, is not encouraging immigration. Thus we read in the journal cited:

"During the last fifty years of the nineteenth century Australia, as well as New Zealand, kept on encouraging the immigration of Europeans. Placed at the antipodes to Europe this immense island found itself in a disadvantageous position with regard to the movement of emigration, Europeans preferring to cross the Atlantic and to settle on a continent comparatively near. In order therefore to tempt foreigners the Australian colonies, as well as New Zealand, offered a free passage to intending emigrants. They procured the cash for this expenditure from the sale of government land. In the mean time the population of Australia had increased vastly and the several provinces of the Commonwealth thought it most advantageous to apply money derived from the sale of public lands to the payment of their current expenses. . . . . .

"The dread of the 'yellow peril' and the banning of Japanese and Chinese could only be considered justifiable if the population were being increased by a good policy with regard to European immigration. It is, however, very evident that Australia, after a few more years of her present short-sighted policy, will probably revert to the idea of encouraging European immigration, whether by offering free passages, selling land at very low prices, or by widely advertising the resources of these new lands."

The tactics of the labor-unions, however, oppose any encouragement to immigration, for fear of bringing in competition in the labor field. Thus we read:

"The Australian trade-unions, fearing such competition as would reduce wages, are making every effort to prevent the Government from subsidizing immigration, and to discourage Europeans from making the long voyage to their shores. They are supported in England by the Unionist and Labor parties, who fear to see a competition with English industries arising at the antipodes. Australian obstructionists and English Unionists are doing all in their power to spread abroad in Europe the idea that Australia is the land of starvation wages. Unless Australia puts a stop to this course of egotistic and suicidal obstructionism, she will never be able to divert to her own advantage the great emigration movement which streams across the Atlantic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Italy, the land of great discoverers, has in the person of Louis of Savoy a new Columbus who has discovered something better than America—the American woman.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A BATTLE OF LANGUAGES

ALTHO in our own country many tongues are spoken, some of them by thousands of citizens, the predominance of English has never been questioned. While it is not officially the language of the country, every one must speak and write it who desires to succeed in business or politics or to obtain a wide public hearing in journalism or literature. Some other countries are not so fortunate, and in these the question of the official status of a language may become acute, complicated as it is with the rivalries of different races for leadership. This question is coming to the front, it would appear, even in peaceful Switzerland, where there is increasing jealousy between the German-speaking and the French-speaking cantons. In *A Travers le Monde* (Paris) an editorial writer thus describes the present status of this bilingual conflict:

"Three principal races divide Switzerland into three unequal parts—German Switzerland, which includes two-thirds of the country and of the population, or more than two million inhabitants; French or Romance Switzerland, which includes an imposing minority of 700,000 French-speaking inhabitants; and, finally, Italian Switzerland, comprizing the canton of Tessin and a few valleys of Grisons, or a little over 200,000 souls. In certain valleys of Grisons, especially in the Engadine, there are also spoken two idioms that are not patois, but real languages having literatures of their own, namely, Romanche and Ladin, both Latin derivatives. . . . . .

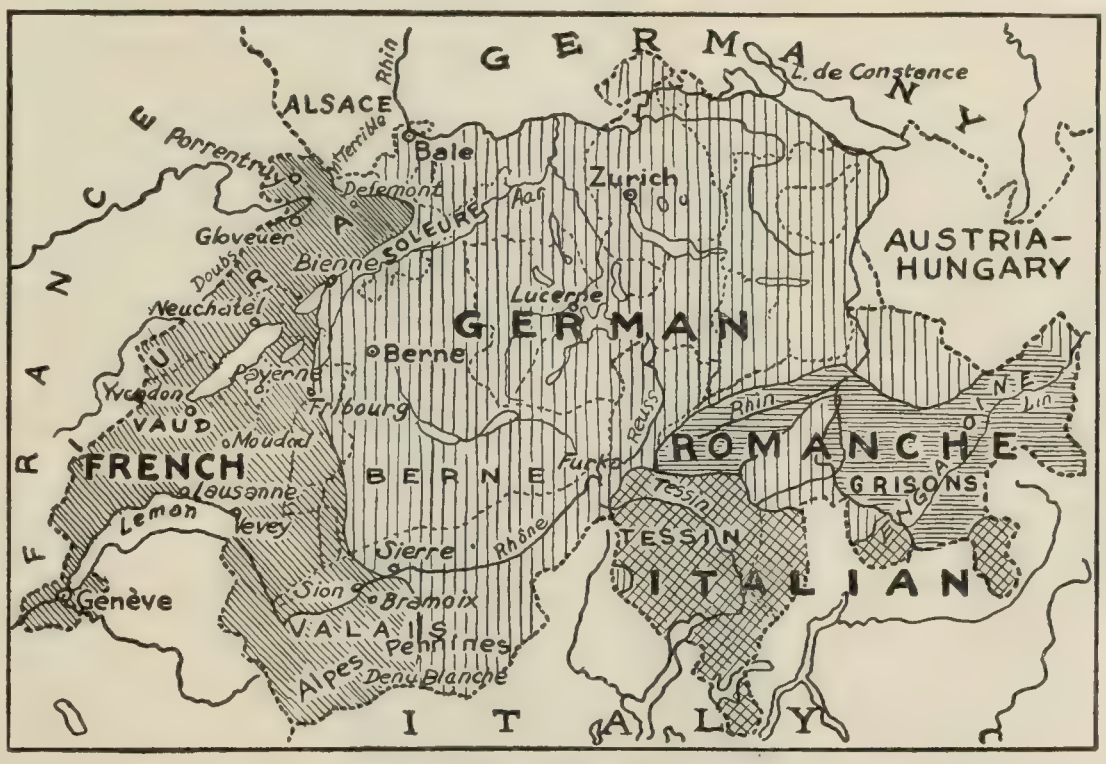
"Relatively speaking and with less complexity in the distribution of races, Switzerland constitutes as odd a combination as the Austro-Hungarian monarchy itself; but happily it preserves a harmony that may well excite the envy of Francis Joseph's subjects. The Bohemian journals are asking to-day by what miracle Switzerland has so far succeeded in avoiding conflicts of race and language. A communication sent to all the notabilities of the Confederation by a committee of the Bohemian press contains this question: 'What, in your opinion, is the principal cause of the existing national peace in Switzerland, which we so greatly envy you?'

"It may be answered that the Federal Constitution recognizes and guarantees the existence of the three chief national languages of the Confederation. Besides this, the cantons . . . are sovereign in the domain of public instruction, with which the Central Government has nothing to do.

"In spite of all this, however, for several years there have been mutual recriminations in the Swiss press and in the sessions of the Parliament, regarding reciprocal encroachments by French and Germans on the frontiers separating the two tongues. . . . We see here two ethnic geniuses face to face and revealing their fundamental divergences. . . . . .

"According to the German Swiss, the French tend to encroach continually on their territory. This is perhaps true in special cases: Sion, Sierre, Bramoix in Valais, and some villages in Freiburg, once German, have become French; but the French have thus but recovered a small part of the vast domains that they had formerly lost, to the profit of the rival language. In the middle ages our tongue [French] was spoken in all Haut-Valais as far as Furka, in almost all of the canton of Freiburg, in the canton of Bern, etc.

"Altho we need not fear that these quarrels will end in disorder and political convulsions, as in Austria-Hungary, we may now see in Switzerland, in a less violent form, the equivalent of the strife between Flemings and Walloons in Belgium. The journals of the two languages act as organs of mutual defiance and recrimination. Prof. C. Knapp, of Neuchâtel, protests against the inscriptions on the cupola of the parliament building at Bern, where the French cantons are given their German names. In stations, on the railway indicators, the names of French-speaking cities in Western Switzerland are often turned into German with odd effect."



LANGUAGE MAP OF SWITZERLAND.

German is spoken by 2,000,000 Swiss, French by 700,000, and Italian by 200,000. Those of German speech are beginning to complain of French encroachment on their territory, while the French have organized a society to resist encroachment by the Germans.

Prof. Paul Seippel, of the Zurich Polytechnic School, relates some things that have happened to French Swiss in his own city. For example, the usage has been established of translating into German, good or bad, the foreign Christian names of children who are to be registered. A professor had a son and wished to call him René. The clerk in the municipal office was perplexed. How should he translate that into German? *Wiedergeboren* (*re-né*, "born again")? No; that would not do. Happily, in virtue of a tradition that dates doubtless from the time of the Holy Roman Empire, the Germans consider Latin as an annex to their language. The Zurich functionary, after mature deliberation, decided therefore to write the name *Renatus!* The writer goes on to say:

"These facts, and others like them, have led to the foundation at Neuchâtel, in January of the present year, of a Union for the Encouragement and Teaching of the French Language, which includes representatives of all the Romance cantons. In the opening session there was a lively discussion of the question whether the association should limit itself to promoting the teaching of the French language or undertake its active defense. Every one recognized that it was necessary to avoid an aggressive attitude toward their German sister cantons, but some advocated a vigorous resistance, while others wanted to avoid all semblance of provocation and succeeded in removing the word 'defense' from the name of the association.

"Perhaps these were right. Seippel says that all through German Switzerland, and in Zurich particularly, outside of a small number of strenuous Pangermanists, there is no hostility to the French language, which is greatly cultivated. . . . French is even preferred to good German by the inhabitants of Zurich, leaving dialect out of consideration. Professor Seippel thinks, on the whole, that this conflict of languages does not really amount to much in Switzerland, and that French is not seriously menaced by German there."

The writer notes further that the real enemies of French in Switzerland are not the German Swiss, but the French Swiss who do not speak their own tongue correctly. French is not well taught in the Swiss schools, according to Professor Seippel, and this is the direction in which the new society should expend its energies. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PSYCHOLOGY AND TESTIMONY

IN a recent book entitled "On the Witness Stand," some of whose chapters, as they have appeared in the magazines, have been quoted in these columns, Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, pleads for analysis and treatment of the testimony presented in our courts, in the light of the recent discoveries and methods of experimental psychology. Professor Münsterberg asserts that a very large proportion of those who observe, observe incorrectly, and that therefore, even when they honestly describe what they see, or think they see, their testimony is misleading. In an article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, May), Fabian Franklin gives it as his opinion that Professor Münsterberg exaggerates and that his conclusions are largely unwarranted, owing particularly to his reliance on laboratory methods of experiment. Says this writer:

"That an appeal to psychological experts may in certain special cases be necessary or desirable I do not at all wish to deny; but it seems very clear to me, from the evidence of Professor Münsterberg's own paper, that any attempt to introduce psychological tests as a regular part of the machinery of courts in their dealings with witnesses would be utterly futile. It is conceivable that psychological experts who combined the highest scientific attainments with the most consummate common sense, and the greatest precision of reasoning with the utmost practical caution and shrewdness, could, by subjecting a witness to a sufficiently comprehensive examination, arrive at an authoritative determination of the weight that ought to be attached to his account of the facts which he alleges to have come under his observation; but nothing short of this would suffice. The difficulties in the way are many and great; but first and foremost among them comes the distinction between a laboratory experiment and the involuntary or unregulated experience of real life.

THE DION WATER-PURIFIER.

"Certainly accuracy of observation, whatever other elements it turns on, turns very largely on the question of attention or interest; and the state of the attention or interest of the observer is wholly different in the ordinary circumstances of life from what it is when the observer is being tested by the psychologist. It is entirely possible that when fifty little black squares irregularly pasted on a large sheet of white cardboard are exposed for five seconds to the gaze of *A* and *B*, *A* will make a much better guess than *B* at their number, owing to his ability to concentrate his attention or to make a swift calculation; and yet that if *A* and *B* were in a hall with fifty people in it, *B* would instinctively have a much better idea of the number of people in it than *A*, owing to a habit of being interested in the scenes of which he is a natural part and in their significance. . . . And this matter of the different distribution of interest in different circumstances is only one of a vast number of elements which go to making the psychologist's test highly precarious.

"You must catch a man 'in his habit as he lives,' you must follow him into all sorts of situations under all sorts of circumstances, internal and external, before you can decide what value to attach to his statement as to the facts that come into his ordinary experience of daily life. The man who may be too dull-witted to understand the psychologist's question, too lethargic to make a decent observation of what is put before him by his examiner, or too 'rattled' to state correctly the result of that observation, may be a man who, as he goes about his work or chats with his fellows, misses nothing of the ordinary human occurrences that take place around him. And, on the other hand, the man of quick intelligence and keen activity who, upon demand, can bring all his faculties to bear upon a subject on which he is challenged to make a creditable report may, not only *in spite* of having this temperament, but actually *because* of it, be the very man who habitually takes extremely imperfect notice of the visible and audible things that are going on around him all the time and that have for him no significance.

"Difficulties like these—I do not say insuperable difficulties, but certainly difficulties that offer enormous resistance to the investigator—are inherent in the subject. But over and above these inherent difficulties are those which attach not so much to the investigation as to the investigator. As a practical proposition, Professor Münsterberg's project must contemplate the employment of the psychological expert as an expert, strictly speaking. His report on the capacity of a witness must be taken by court and jury on his authority; it could not be expected of the court, still less of the jury, that it should examine into the soundness of the methods which he had employed. Yet it must be plain from what has been pointed out above that, even assuming—which is a great deal—the possibility of expending the necessary amount of time and pains upon the inquiry, none but the most highly qualified expert could be safely entrusted with it.

"Professor Münsterberg is a man not only of the highest professional training, but of extraordinary native powers of mind; yet he not only makes a fundamental error in one instance, but in a number of others overlooks elements essential to the true bearing of the facts upon the question in hand. In addition to the points already noted, one other may be mentioned which throws perhaps an even stronger light on the pitfalls that lie on all sides. It is a curious circumstance that in none of the questions put by Professor Münsterberg to his class does he give any room (or at least any encouragement) to the simple answer, 'I don't know.' How many of the queer guesses he got in response to the question as to what caused the sound he made by striking the hidden tuning-fork would have been choked off by the simple and straightforward plan of telling the students to answer only in case they felt a reasonable assurance, there is no means of telling. And yet in court a truthful witness would do that very thing. If he had heard a sound the character of which he could not identify, he would so state to the court, and not say it was a bell or a church-organ or a human song or what not.

"A man who, upon being asked to make the best guess he can, makes a very bad guess is not necessarily an unreliable witness; he may be the very man who on the witness-stand would refuse to testify to things that he doesn't feel sure of, and who, when he does make a statement, may be implicitly believed. And the same remark applies, in some measure, to nearly all the tests in Professor Münsterberg's questionary. If Professor Münsterberg has laid himself open to criticism in so many points, how much less would it be possible to entrust to an every-day psychologist the decision of so delicate a question as that of the degree of reliability of each of the witnesses in a given case?"

Desire to cast discredit on the methods of experimental psychology is expressly disclaimed by Mr. Franklin. On the contrary, he asserts his belief that the advance made by that science has been among the most interesting and important of the scientific developments of the past three decades. He pleads, however, that the professor's attack on the trustworthiness of every-day human observation, made not so much by the exact letter as by the whole tenor of his book, is not sustained by his instances. The critic concludes:

"So far as regards the discrimination of trustworthy from untrustworthy witnesses (truthfulness aside) as to the affairs of ordinary life, the investigation by expert psychologists, in order to be entitled to authority, would have to be vastly more comprehensive and vastly more able than there is any practical possibility of commanding. That there are special classes of cases in which the expert's investigation of a witness would be of value is certain, but the scope of his usefulness must be regarded as severely limited. So far as the ordinary run of things is concerned, the present homely procedure, imperfect as it is, is to be preferred to a system in which, over and above the question of the trustworthi-

ness of witnesses, there would be injected into every case of importance the further and at least equally puzzling question of the trustworthiness of the tests employed by the psychological expert."

WATER-PURIFICATION BY ELECTRICAL DECOMPOSITION

A METHOD of purifying water with oxygen generated by its own decomposition has been devised by Léon Dion, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. In the apparatus invented by him, which is intended for use with the ordinary current employed for electric lighting, part of the water is separated into its gaseous elements, one of which, the oxygen, does the work of purification. The inventor's claims are set forth in an article contributed to *Popular Electricity* (May) by E. L. Elliott, part of which runs as follows:

EFFECTS OF THE DION TREATMENT.
The impurities have been separated and allowed to settle.

"When an electric current is made to pass through a body of water, something more happens than the mere passage of the current. Precisely *what* takes place from a purely scientific viewpoint is not precisely known; but certain important effects are plainly evident. Water is a compound of two elements—oxygen and hydrogen—both of which are gases in their free state; and one of the things that happen when electricity is passed through water is a separation to a certain extent of these two elements into their free condition. The hydrogen is liberated where the current goes in, and the oxygen where the current goes out. Oxygen is one of the two principal constituents of the atmosphere, and is the active element in combustion; in fact, the burning of a body is simply the union of the oxygen of the air with the body. Burning is therefore a case of what the chemist calls 'oxidation.' When oxygen is first separated from its hydrogen companion, it possesses an unusual avidity for joining or combining with other substances. The chemist speaks of it in this peculiar state as 'nascent' oxygen. Another peculiarity of this separation is the formation of what the chemist calls ozone, a gas which retains the remarkable activity of nascent oxygen. Ozone is a powerful 'oxidizing agent,' which is the chemist's way of saying that it will burn almost any substance with which it comes in contact.

"Now, when nascent oxygen and ozone are formed within water containing impurities, some very important and highly interesting results take place. Inorganic matter, altho it may have previously been in perfect solution, and the water as transparent as crystal, is at once precipitated, or, as it were, shaken out of the water in visible particles, which may be easily separated mechanically; and, second, every living organism is attacked and instantly burned up by the powerful ozone. The combined result is the total destruction of all organic matter and the precipitation of all inorganic impurities. Water containing millions of the most virulent disease germs, if thus subjected to the searching ordeal of the electric current, becomes not only harmless, but almost 'chemically pure.' . . . . . .

"In the apparatus devised by Mr. Dion the water is subjected to the electric current, taken from any electric-light circuit, as it passes through; the impurities of all kinds are thereby precipitated, and water almost chemically pure, and absolutely free from all living organisms, issues from the spout. By an exceedingly simple device the purified water may be sent through the filter in a reverse direction, entirely freeing it from the collected precipitate. . . . .

"The advantage of pure water in cooking is far greater than has ever been supposed. The peculiar flavors of fruits and vegetables are retained to a remarkable degree when cooked in pure water. Tea and coffee are particularly striking examples of the importance of cooking with pure water. . . . . .

"Aside from the value of pure water in its relation to health, its commercial importance is almost beyond computation.

"In every manufacturing process in which water is used, its purity is of importance; and to the difference in the quality of the natural supply may be attributed the success or failure of many lines of manufacture in any particular locality. Certain few places, for example, are noted for their fine products in dyed fabrics. It is asserted that the peculiar quality of French morocco, which has defied production in this country, is attributable to this source. It will be joyful news to our Teutonic brethren to learn that the superiority of the beer brewed in the Fatherland is likewise mostly a matter of good water to begin with, and that with 'Dionized' water—to coin a new word—we shall be able to equal the best product of Germany. Paper-making is a process in which water is constantly used, and the quality of the product is therefore largely dependent upon the purity of the supply.

"The troubles arising from the use of impure water in steam-boilers are many and serious. The formation of 'scale' from mineral impurities seriously reduces the efficiency of the boiler and shortens its life. This is of particularly vital importance in the case of steamships, and especially of war-vessels. The advantage of a pure-water supply for this purpose will repay many times the small cost of purification by the electric method."

The accompanying pictures show various waters after treatment by this method. The sediments are not always injurious, all hard water, for example, yielding considerable sediment, yet preferred for drinking purposes. The figures in the illustrations are explained below:

MORE RESULTS OF THE DION PROCESS.

1. Spring water from the mountains in Pennsylvania which sells for eight cents per gallon.
2. Water taken from the faucet in Chicago, the kind furnished to all the people.
3. Water furnished the public of Newport, R. I.
4. Water furnished the public of Buffalo, N. Y.
5. Water furnished the public of Los Angeles, Cal.
6. Sulfur water from the Conyngham Mine, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
7. Artesian-well water from the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Flows 35,000 gallons per hour, but can not be

used, as it contains sulfur and lime. Treated by the Dion process, it is good for drinking purposes.

8. Water from the "Hospital for Insane," Retreat, Pa. Comes from the Susquehanna River. When it is heated for boiler or cooking purposes the sulfuric acid it contains becomes active and eats out the pipes and the cooking-utensils. Pipes must be lined with tin to preserve them.

9. Water furnished the public of Washington, D. C.

10. Water furnished the public of Davenport, Ia.

11. Los Angeles water after treatment by the Dion process. The original water is very hard and will not take soap. No. 11 sample shows the water after treatment to be perfectly soft, and that soap mixes in the same and creates bubbles.

12. Spring water which sells for six cents per gallon.

13. Water furnished the public of Memphis, Tenn.

14. Sample of whisky just taken out of still, after treatment.

15. A lithia water that sells for fifteen cents per gallon.

16. Water taken from a faucet in the city of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

17. Water taken from the Lackawanna River, Scranton, Pa.

18. Showing separation of ink.

19. Sulfur water from the Mineral Mining Company's mine, Shamokin, Pa. Will eat out a steel rail in thirty days. Can be used for boiler purposes after treatment.

20. Showing separation of laundry-tub water.

21. Laundry-tub water taken from the Oscar Smith Laundry, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

22. A much-advertised table-water.

23. Showing separation of a bottle (½ pint) of bluing.

ONE KIND OF GHOSTS

TALES of specters or other mysterious appearances seen by dim light are often due, it would appear, to the fact that the pupil of the eye enlarges automatically in the dark, making the formation of a definite image on the retina difficult or impossible. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, April 18):

"Every one must at times have asked himself why familiar objects in a dim light tend to assume fantastic and oftentimes alarming appearances. Who, in walking across the fields after sunset, has not at times been startled by some shadow of uncertain outline and disconcerting mobility that has fallen upon the retina? It is not a question of courage, because the boldest of men may experience a momentary feeling of apprehension, and the reflex movements to which the impression gives rise are the outcome of the instinct of self-preservation, which is notoriously most active in presence of a danger the nature and extent of which are for the time unknown. Habits of mental analysis and self-control of course mitigate the effects of the visual impression which attain their maximum in the young and the inexperienced, but the general effect is the same, and we have all known what it is to check a sudden impulse to run away.

"The explanation is to be found in the special conditions of night vision. The pupils are widely dilated and, as in the photographic lens with a large diaphragm, the apparatus of accommodation can only focus for one plane. As the faculty of estimating distances is in great measure lost in the obscurity, we can not focus with precision, and a blurred uncertain outline is thrown upon the retina. Then, too, colors viewed in a fading light lose their distinguishing hue in a fixt sequence until a point is reached at which everything becomes of one uniform gray tint, whence, no doubt, the origin of the French proverb, '*La nuit, tous les chats sont gris*' [By night all cats are gray]. The impression of form is principally transmitted by the retinal cones which are most abundant in the center of the retina, whereas the appreciation of light and shade is provided by the rods, so that in man under the influence of dim light there is far more rapid depreciation of central than of peripheral vision. It follows that the images which are transmitted to the visual centers are profoundly modified in color and outline, and, as they enter the eye through the widely dilated pupil at an altogether unusual angle, the movement of locomotion gives them a peculiar mobility.

"Now we rely on experience for the interpretation of sensorial impressions, and when these present themselves suddenly in an unusual form they create a feeling of insecurity which finds expression in mental perturbation and more or less violent motor impulsion —in fact, the subject finds himself in the position of a horse which sees a rapidly-advancing motor-car for the first time and does not know what to make of it. Imagination aiding, these blurred, mobile, and uncertain images are susceptible of the most phantasmagoric interpretation, and in persons who are not accustomed to control sensorial impressions by the exercise of the intelligence the impressions are accepted as realities and acted upon accordingly. Gamekeepers and others who are accustomed to night work make allowance for phenomena of this class and correct the visual deficiency by the aid of other senses, such as hearing, which are not dependent on light."

OUR WANDERING EYES

IT is indicated by recent experiments that one person can by no means "fix" another with his eye. In spite of all our efforts the eye will wander. Its movements may be quite unconscious and of very small extent, but they take place, and the eyeball can not be kept still for a single moment. Says J. F. Springer, writing on this discovery in *The Scientific American* (New York):

"The older psychologists . . . assumed that there was possible a point of regard, which could be maintained for a time. These assumptions are now challenged upon experimental grounds. It is now denied . . . that the center of interest is a point, the claim being that it is always an appreciable area.

"Prof. Raymond Dodge maintains these results in a recent monograph. He claims that at no time is the globe of the eye quiescent in its socket. And in this he is supported by other investigators. In proof of incessant motion of the eyeball relatively to its socket, Professor Dodge cites a very simple experiment, which requires practically no apparatus. By viewing a very bright object intently for a time, we may perceive an after-image of the object upon fixing the attention upon, say, a white piece of paper. Suppose now we observe intently a wedge-shaped white-hot piece of metal. This will give rise to a definite after-image. Such an image is formed upon a certain definite portion of the retinal surface. . . . Suppose now we make some small ink-mark upon a piece of cross-section paper, and fix our attention upon this mark. At the first instant of fixation of attention upon the mark, the after-image will be seen occupying a certain position relative to the fixation mark on the paper. But as we continue our effort to fixate the mark, we shall observe that the after-image is never still relatively to the fixation mark. As the location of the after-image on the retina is fixt, this apparent relative motion of the wedge point on the paper can mean nothing else than that the image of the fixation point has a movement over the retinal surface. That is to say, there is a continual movement of the globe of the eye during the fixation effort."

In his efforts to measure these fixation movements of the eyeball, Professor Dodge finds that this after-image method is somewhat objectionable because subjective effects interfere with the accuracy of the measurements. In the first place, the subject notices the change of position of the after-image relatively to the fixation mark, and endeavors to correct it. In the second place, there is a tendency on the part of the subject to abandon the fixation mark, and to fix the attention upon some part of the after-image, causing a shift of the eyeball. Owing to these facts another method of measurement was ultimately adopted. The writer thus summarizes the results:

"These fixation movements of the globe of the eye are (except perhaps to a very small extent) below the threshold of consciousness. They are therefore not under direct control. And besides, they are complicated with other eye movements.

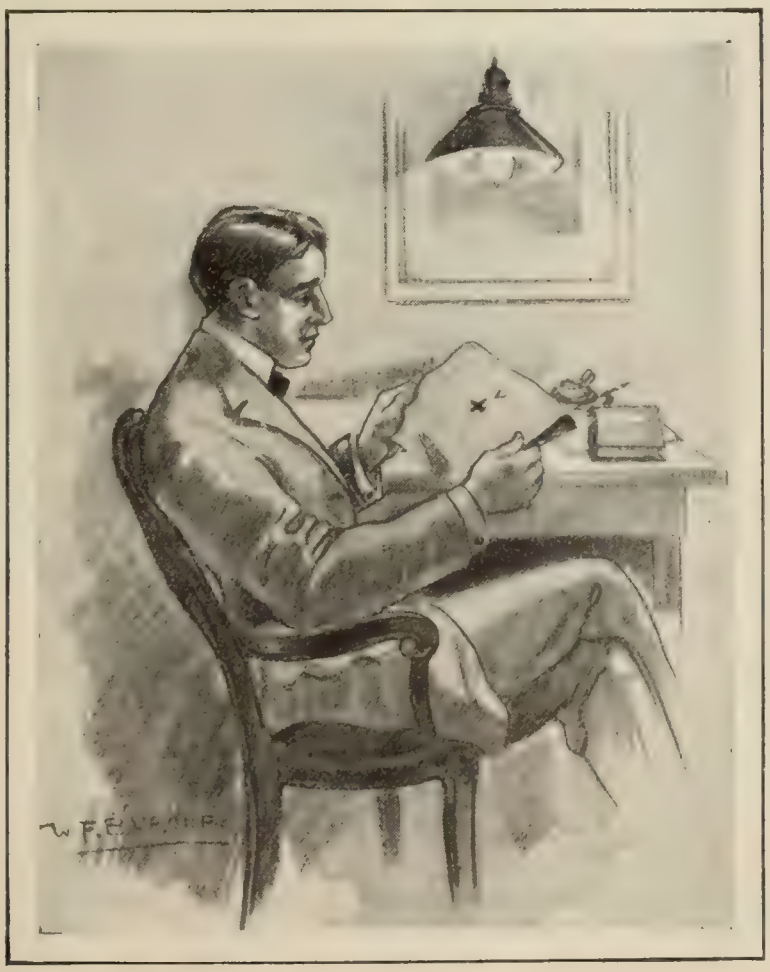
"Thus any movement of the head will—if the eye remains quiescent in its orbit—carry the globe of the eye with it. This would not be a fixation movement. However, some motions of the body are compensated for by involuntary movements of the eyeball, others are not. Thus, there is such coordination between the eyes and the head that it has been found impossible to move the head and keep the eyes relatively quiescent—unless indeed the eyes are strongly converged. Thus, the head may be moved back and forth,

through quite an arc and with a very fair degree of rapidity, while reading, without seriously blurring the print. This is a compensatory movement, and is not a voluntary one, for the reason that the compensation is taking place with considerable rapidity, whereas it is known that to get a voluntary movement in response to the changes going on—that is, a reaction—requires more time. Again, suppose a bit of reading-matter to be attached to a light rod, and the rod held between the teeth in suitable position to afford opportunity to read. Then let the head be moved back and forth. The effort to read is attended with difficulty, or even becomes impossible. If the eye remained quiescent in its orbit, this difficulty should not arise, inasmuch as head and reading-matter retain their relative positions."

These movements of the eyes in their sockets in response to movements of the head are probably associated, the writer tells us, with movements of the neck muscles. A person in a revolving chair, so sitting that the chair may be swung rapidly back and forth without moving the head relatively to the body, can not read a bit of printed matter attached to some fixt object at a suitable distance, on account of blurring. The writer goes on:

"These experiments suggest that all fixation movements—whether large or small—are due to efforts in compensation of bodily movements. With the utmost effort, however, to restrain the body and fixate the eye, it is found by using refined methods of detection that minute fixation movements still occur. To what can these be due? If, as just suggested, they are due to compensations for bodily movements, then these bodily movements are apparently quite minute. In investigating this subject with suitable apparatus, it has been found that certain movements tallied with the pulse, others seemed to be due to breathing movements, and so on. The circulation of the blood—to say nothing of respiration—no doubt causes minute movements of the head and neck, and these in turn occasion infinitesimal corrective motions of the globe of the eye. Again, the numerous opposed muscular attachments at various points in the body are, generally speaking, no doubt in a continual oscillation, also requiring incessant compensation.

"Now, altho these fixation movements may very properly be said to be involuntary, and not subject to a conscious will, still, at the same time, their automatic occurrence in response to the press of

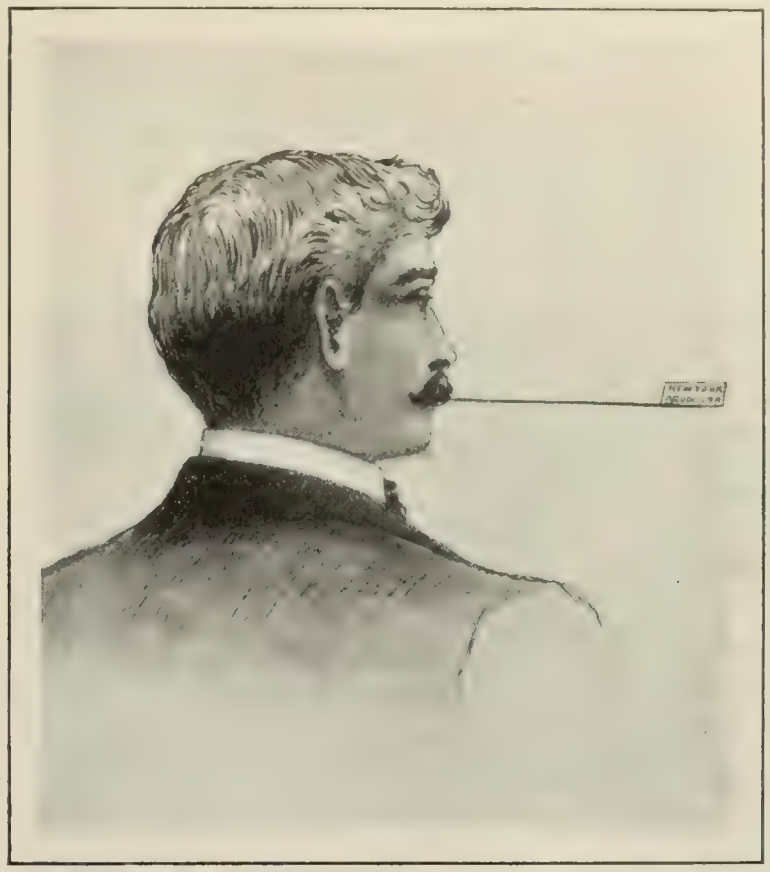


By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE MOVING IMAGE OF THE FIXATION POINT.

conditions implies a subconscious (or unconscious) motive. Professor Dodge suggests as one of the possible physiological motives that of retinal fatigue. Thus, whether the object of regard consist of a mere point or a surface, the image formed on the retina would tend to tire the elements concerned, and relief would be experienced by a shifting of the image over the retinal surface. There would thus exist a possible motive for a movement of the eyeball to accomplish this shifting of the image."

TO DRY PLANTS WITHOUT PRESSING—Methods used to dry or preserve flowers or entire plants, without pressing them or



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

EXPERIMENT TO SHOW THAT THE EYE DOES NOT REMAIN QUIET.

otherwise altering their shape, are described as follows by *La Nature* in its department entitled "Receipts and Useful Processes":

"For some time there has been a demand for a recipe for making what are called in commerce 'sterilized flowers.' The answer is not simple, because the several firms that are engaged in their preparation keep secret the processes that they use. . . . As far as it is possible to get together data on this subject, it is probable that some makers spray the plants or flowers with a thin layer of india-rubber dissolved in benzin, while others dip them in a bath whose base is glycerin, but the exact composition of which is still unknown. Our readers may perhaps like to experiment, at least with the benzin; but this should be done outdoors and by daylight, since the vapor of benzin is very explosive.

"In any case, there is also quite a different process, which retains the form and colors of the plants. First a quantity of sand is carefully washed to remove foreign substances, and then completely dried, after which it is passed through a fine sieve. At the bottom of an earthenware vase a layer of this sand is placed, and the flower is laid upon it, with its leaves and the part of the stem to be preserved. More sand is poured in, little by little, taking care the while to arrange petals and leaves so that they will be naturally disposed in this sandy coffin. This is continued until the sand is about three centimeters [1.2 inch] above the flower. Then the whole is placed in an oven heated to about 45° C. [113° F.] and is allowed to remain there at least a day—two days if the plant is somewhat fleshy. After desiccation, many precautions must be taken to remove the plant without breaking it, which may be done by allowing the sand to run out quietly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Academy of Science at Vienna," says *The Engineering Times* (London), "has just made the largest quantity of radium yet produced—forty-six grains. Ten tons of uranium and pitchblende, given to the academy by the Government from its mines in Bohemia, were used in its production. Its extraction cost $10,000. The academy will present a small fraction of the radium to Sir William Ramsay, the well-known English scientist, for experimental purposes. It will use part of it to test Professor Ramsay's theory regarding the effect of radium in producing transmutation of other elements."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MR. ROCKEFELLER, JR., ON TAINTED RICHES

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., is said to have astonished even his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Aked, on May 3, by his arraignment of the rich man who told lies, destroyed men's reputations, and took advantage of those weaker than himself in order to achieve wealth and power. It was in an address before his Bible-class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church that his interesting remarks were made. He warned the young men before him not to envy such a man and his wealth. Dr. Aked is reported to have said that it was one of the best talks on the subject that he had

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., HIS MOTHER AND FATHER.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr, recently addrest his Bible-class a warning against the envy of rich men, and the view that riches excused a man who "told lies, destroyed men's reputations, and took advantage of those weaker than himself in order to gain wealth and power."

ever heard. As reported by the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Rockefeller said in part, taking his text from Ps. lii, where such a rich man as above noted is described:

"This rich man whom the psalmist refers to—doesn't he exist at the present day? I believe he does. You all know him; you read about him in the newspapers every day. Maybe you and I have often envied him. We may have said: 'How splendid it must be to have the wealth, the power which that man possesses—to be able to control and sway men!'

"Perhaps that man you envy may have been a liar in his earlier days. He may have destroyed men's characters and taken advantage of men weaker than himself in order to reach the position which you envy. Therefore, you must ask yourselves the question, 'Are we willing to pay the price that man paid in order to get where he is?'

"'Ha!' you may reply, 'but the world to-day overlooks these things. After all, even if this man's riches and power were thus obtained, it does not matter much in the struggle and fierce competition of the present day, provided he is willing to use his position and his wealth for the benefit of his fellow men. He is entitled to take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself, provided he devotes what he gets to a good purpose.'

"If that is your frame of mind, my friends, let us hold our opinion in abeyance until we can look at the other side of the picture. This man feels so strong in his ability to buy votes and to use his vast power in other ways to gain what he desires, that he fancies he can get along without any help—without even the help of God. Perhaps this man's mother prayed with him when he was a child, but that was so long ago that he has outgrown it. He has listened to big men who have persuaded him that there is no power of God, but the Psalm tells us that God will tear down that man. The grasp of God, used in that manner, must be a terrible thing, and that is what that man must expect. There will surely come a time when he will wish that he had been more intimate with his Maker and had lived more in accordance with his laws.

"Maybe you have passed his handsome private house and wondered whether you would ever be able to buy such a house for your wife and family. Envy him not, for God will surely pull him out of that house. We shall live to see him humbled and trodden in the dust. And now let us ask ourselves again: 'Is it worth while? Can we envy such a man?'

"The man to be envied, in my opinion, and the man who is happiest, is the man who puts his trust in the Lord, lives righteously, and is satisfied with much less material wealth. He is the kind of man you can trust; the man who always tells the truth, even tho he loses by it materially; the kind of man to whom you feel that you can safely leave the care of your wife and children when you die. Yes, a man of such sterling character and unsullied reputation is, after all, the man to be envied.

"And if any of you still think that you would prefer to be like that other man and have what he has and are still willing to pay the price he paid for it, let me assure you that you are making a great mistake."

WANTED: A NEW RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE

EDMUND GOSSE, the English man of letters, who has recently acknowledged the authorship of "Father and Son," has given his reason for writing this extraordinary book. "I do not find that anybody in the old formal, isolated way holds the view of religion," he says, that consists of believing "passively in what God revealed as to the way of salvation." Here is where, he thinks, an excessive change has come over the face of things, and "it was just as an excessive instance of this change," he adds, "and probably the most curious instance that could be found, that I wrote down the record of 'Father and Son.'" In an article published in our issue of December 21, the story of Mr. Gosse's early life is told—how his father and mother "dedicated him, like the infant Samuel, to the service of the Lord." His progress in the spiritual life was so jealously watched that never was there allowed any "message that came blowing from the outside world of beauty and romance." Finally, "there came such a moment of conversion as his father had longed for, only it was in a contrary direction."

The real question at the bottom of "Father and Son," says Mr. Gosse, in an interview in *Great Thoughts* (London, April 4), "is this: By what moral skeleton are we going to replace the stern religious discipline of our forefathers?" Mr. Gosse refers to his childhood as an example, but perhaps an excessive example, "of that intense religious discipline which I hold to be useful to all, but especially so to the very children who are most likely to resist it, that is to say, those of an imaginative temperament." He observes:

"Nowadays this discipline has gone, and it will never again be replaced by any religious fanaticism or severity. The great problem, therefore, is: What are we going to put in its place? It occurs to me that it is the wide-spread interest in this question which is responsible for the extraordinary amount of discussion that has been caused by my book among people who I should have thought would never read it or even glance at it. . . . . .

"The problem which troubles me, and which was always before me while I was writing 'Father and Son,' is not that the sentimentality of the race will decrease—for that is ever on the increase—but that our great danger will come from the absence of discipline. It seems to me, after an experience of nearly sixty years of

life, that nothing will take the place of that discipline, commended by Solomon, who said that it is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth. It is essential for the strongest characters that there should be a period in which they are under rigid discipline of some kind or another. The old faith precisely supplied this rigid discipline, and gave to those who could resist it, or outlive it, a sort of bony structure on which the will could exercise itself.

"The danger now, it seems to me, is that young people will have the pleasant, agreeable, and benevolent sides of the great problems of life put before them so exclusively that they will miss a certain hardness in the character, which, I think, is essential for the best human action. The very best men should have something of this stiffness in them, and this is just what we are in danger of losing through the decline of an unflinching and dogmatic religion. My impression is that the tendency of religious feeling throughout Christendom at the present time is to accept the beautiful humanity of the Christian system rather than emphasize its historical truth."

HOW THE FRENCH CHURCH MANAGES

THE disendowment by the French Republic of the Church in France has not by any means crippled the Catholic organization. The result has in fact been that ecclesiastical France is now following the example of ecclesiastical America. The laity are being called upon for subscriptions toward the maintenance of public worship and church institutions. While hitherto the curé appears to have had the use and application of church moneys under his own control, subject to the bishop of the diocese, boards of trustees or vestrymen are now to be appointed to aid him and share the financial responsibilities of the parish or congregation. Such are the conclusions arrived at by a representative of the Paris *Temps*, who recently interviewed "a priest of the archdiocese of Paris, whose position gives him an opportunity of learning how the voluntary system works, not only in Paris, but in the provinces." This priest told the newspaper man that Cardinal Richard, then Archbishop of Paris, had decreed the necessity of the voluntary system by a pastoral letter in 1907. He describes the carrying out of this scheme as follows:

"The curés are appealing personally to those of the parishioners they personally know. Others they address by letter or send delegates to their residences. In every church an alms-box has been set up for contributions. The parochial funds are further aided by collections and the fees for such religious services as baptisms, marriages, burials, and private masses. But the largest part of the parish revenue is furnished by voluntary subscriptions."

The missionary work of a diocese, that is, the financial support of poor parishes, is secured by a separate fund, of which the following account is given:

"In the diocese of Paris every parish priest is called upon to surrender half of the offerings which he has received to what is styled the central fund which is applied to such general purposes as educational work, poor relief, the support of hospitals and weak parishes. This central fund is increased by direct offerings. During the past year there have been such munificent contributions to this fund that we have been enabled to build several chapels-of-ease in overpopulated districts. One of these voluntary contributions amounted to $60,000. There are others of $10,000, $5,000, and $4,000."

On being asked how they were managing in the country districts the priest of Paris replied to his interlocutor as follows:

"Collections are made from house to house. But the villager likes no better than the citizen to give when he is asked for money. He has been accustomed to go to church without loosening his purse-strings, and when he sees that everything is going on as usual he does not understand why he is required to share in the expenses. . . . But unwillingness generally yields to the arguments and requests of the curés, who have frequent opportunity of giving clear evidence of that clerical humility whose reality so many satirical writers have doubted, in order to obtain daily bread for themselves and their *confrères*."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CITY EVANGELISM SOLVED

THE six weeks of "Simultaneous Interdenominational Evangelistic Services" just brought to a close in Philadelphia have illustrated the fact that "the problem of the city may be solved." So writes Dr. J. W. Chapman, the chief worker in that campaign. "Personally, I believe it is as easy to move a city for Christ as to move a village," he declares, in *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia). All that is required, he continues, "is that special emphasis should be given to the work, and a special number of workers should be chosen and a longer time given to the campaign." In another account of this mission, printed in the New York *Observer*, Dr. Chapman states:

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D.D.,

Who thinks the problem of city evangelism may be solved by simultaneous services in as many districts as the city calls for, and a trained worker in each district.

"The meetings have been so remarkable that I feel impelled to send forth a statement concerning them, both in order that I may give my impressions concerning their value and protect myself from any criticism which might be made by those who did not understand the nature of the work.

"The simultaneous plan of evangelistic services calls for as many districts as the cities require on account of their size, and each district is presided over by a trained worker and his singer. In Philadelphia there were forty-five districts, in addition to the meetings held on the streets, in the saloons, in station-houses, and in other places where men gather in crowds.

"The campaign first of all is intended to magnify the office of the pastor, and I am sure this has been accomplished in Philadelphia. In the second place, unfair criticism of the church is not permitted, and beyond all question the churches in Philadelphia are all stronger because of this campaign. Again, the campaign produces a new spiritual atmosphere, which makes the work of the minister easier, and this is manifestly apparent in Philadelphia. . . . . .

"The Philadelphia campaign has taught me three things: First, that there has not been a time in years when work could so easily be carried on in the great cities. The simultaneous plan is at least a partial solution of the city problem, but if the cities are to be moved, then the second thing I have learned is that the burden of responsibility must rest upon the pastor; when he is dead in earnest and possest of a passion for souls he can, under such circumstances as men find themselves now in Philadelphia, easily win a great victory. And the third thing I have learned is that there seems to be to-day in the church an increasing number of people who are deeply concerned that the church should move forward and assert her authority in every question of righteousness. But I have also found that many in the church seem to-day to be almost mad in the pursuit of pleasure."

As to the results that may be estimated in some sort of tabulated

form *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) reports that "about 15,000 persons signed cards containing a pledge to join the church and enter upon a Christian life." Some of the features of the campaign are given in these words:

"There was a remarkable absence of effort to secure response to the gospel invitation by appeals to mere feeling. The accessories of music, sacred song, and the thrill of a great multitude were not prest into any service beyond the legitimate one of subduing the mind and heart to the solemn purposes of the hour of worship. Of course, the various evangelists associated with Dr. Chapman in the work differed among themselves temperamentally and in their methods of approach to the people. Dr. Chapman's own mode of preaching was persuasive rather than severely intellectual and coldly argumentative, for he went upon the assumption, which no one will dispute, that what multitudes of the non-churched people need is an impulse to accept a gospel whose terms they have known from childhood and to take their places in the church where they will be under the training, edifying, sanctifying power of God's Word and Spirit, and thus grow up into the stature of perfect men and women in Christ Jesus. . . . . .

"Another method of approach was represented by such men as Dr. J. W. Dawson, Dr. Henry Ostrom, and Dr. Charles W. Gordon. Their presentation of the truth, while persuasive, was addrest to meet many of the questions that would present themselves to a thoughtful, cultivated mind brought face to face with the question of accepting Christ. One of the striking things about the evangelistic campaign was its adjustment to utilize every avenue of approach to men and its appeal alike to the cultured and the uncultured. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that the greater number of the nearly 15,000 profest converts were acting intelligently and with a full knowledge of what was involved when they signified their intention to enter upon the Christian life."

Some dramatic incidents are also noted:

"Men and women who have not attended church services for years are returning to the fold. Scores of backsliders have had their faith renewed. A typical case is that of a clubman who had not been given to church-going. He surprized his friends, however, by attending one of the noon-day meetings at a theater. At the close of the meeting he approached Dr. Chapman and quietly remarked, 'I am going to live a new life after what I have heard to-day,' at the same time asking, 'What did this meeting cost?' 'Seventy-five dollars,' was the reply. 'Well,' he answered, 'I want to pay the expenses for to-day,' and a few moments later he handed Dr. Chapman a check for $100. Another man, whose name is withheld, has resolved to devote the income of his great fortune henceforth to Christian work."

SHRINKAGE OF ENGLISH METHODISM

ENGLISH Methodist papers are deploring the shrinkage of Methodism in the land of Wesley. Of Protestant bodies this denomination ranks second to the Established Church in point of numbers, the national Church numbering over 2,000,000 communicants, the Roman Catholics 1,500,000, and the Methodists of all branches somewhat over a million. American Methodism is reported in the Bishop's address at the General Conference now in session in Baltimore to have gained 278,357 communicants during the past four years, "the greatest gain during any similar period for sixteen years." By the annual census of British Methodism it is ascertained, according to *The Methodist Recorder* (London), that "there is a connectional decrease of 4,392, the largest for fifty-four years." This decrease is found in each grade of membership. "There are 1,179 fewer on trial than last year, and 2,345 fewer junior members—the total reduction of names on the class-books being, therefore, 7,916." In two sections of the island a small increase is noted. Methodism in the Southeast—that is, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire—"has more than held its own, has indeed increased by 1.13 per cent." In the North, in the area adjoining Carlisle and Scotland districts, the percentage of increase has been 1.68. *The Recorder* presents these further facts:

"All else is gloom. Alike in the agricultural districts of Devon, Oxford, East Anglia, Lincoln, and York, among the potters and iron-workers of Staffordshire, the cotton-workers of Lancashire, the miners of Northumbria, in the ship-yards of the Tyne and the Wear, and in the great woolen towns of the West Riding, the same story of loss is told. And this in face of two years of unparalleled trade activity—two such years as Lancashire, at least, has never known before. Is there a subtle antagonism between temporal and spiritual prosperity? We have been somewhat forcibly struck by the fact that hardly a superintendent, in making this year's return, has thought it worth while to excuse or explain his decrease. This differs so greatly from our experience of former years that we are driven to the conclusion that every one was looking for a general decrease. Certainly we ourselves have never in all the twenty-one years of this work so regarded the result as a foregone conclusion before a figure was set down. Probably the chief reason for this was the paucity of revival news during the past winter. It has never for a generation been so scarce. Activities of other and more material kinds have been sufficiently multitudinous. Record bazaar proceeds and unprecedented collections have been many; record attendances at prayer-meetings and overcrowded communion-rails have been exceptional."

The fact of decrease is accounted for variously in letters to *The Methodist Recorder* from members of the Methodist communion. Some attribute it to the strict revision of the class-books where only attendants at the class-meetings, peculiar to Methodism, are counted as members. Such a loss is not to be deplored, they say, for the remainder shows more nearly the genuine strength of the Church. Others, commenting on the fact that "ministerial candidates having a passion for souls were passed over for men of higher scholastic attainments," ask:

"Are we not getting more proud of the purely worldly distinctions of our people and ministers than the distinctions which our Lord valued in his followers? Ours is an emotional religion, and to substitute a cold, scientific system of religious thought will not make Methodists. We need more warmth, not less; heartfelt experience, less intellectualism; more of the man, less of the scholar."

The Christian World (London, Independent) comments upon the situation thus:

"The membership test in the Wesleyan Church is hardly a satisfactory one for ascertaining the actual prosperity or otherwise of the body. The class-meeting as a condition of membership is becoming increasingly unpopular with the laity, and there is no doubt that the relaxation of this rule, and the assimilation of the membership conditions to those of other communions, would produce an immediate and very considerable increase. All the signs point to concession on this point in the near future, one which we think would be entirely commendable. That the class-meeting should be upheld as an excellent institution which has done invaluable work in the past, is one thing; it is quite another to make attendance on it compulsory on all who seek the fellowship of the Church. Let it by all means be retained, improved, made increasingly helpful and attractive; but why should it be placed, or kept, in a position for which no New-Testament authority can be found?

"Returning, however, to the immediate question before us, it is evident that considerations of the kind just advanced do not go very far as an explanation. If the Wesleyan Church has rivals this does not alter the fact that it has before it a vast, unchurched population from which it has all the time been free to draw recruits and to increase its numbers. It has not done so. And while the class-meeting regulations may be, and doubtless are, a bar to the acquisition of certain classes of hearers, yet the class-meeting has existed from the beginning, and has not prevented the growth of the body to its present proportions. The causes of the setback are deeper. That this is so is evident from the fact that the decline in membership of the past year is not confined to Methodism, but appears to be general. The statistics of the Baptist Union . . . show a decrease in 1907 of 4,864 members, and the figures for the area covered by the Free Church Council exhibit a total decline of some eighteen thousand. These last are incomplete, as many of the churches affiliated to the council do not publish returns. But the figures, wherever they are taken, seem to tell the same story."

LETTERS AND ART

THE PRESIDENT'S IMPETUS TO THE STUDY OF GAELIC

NO American has done so much for ancient Irish literature as President Roosevelt. Such a tribute to the man of multiform influences comes from Dr. Joseph Dunn, professor of Gaelic and Romance languages at the Catholic University in Washington, who is described as "the most eminent authority in this country on everything Celtic." The President, he declares, has been a vital force in the revival of interest in the study of Gaelic and has given a stimulus to hundreds of students. "Indeed, he has made known for the first time to thousands of readers that there is such a literature." "By his careful article on Irish literature," says Dr. Dunn, referring to the article on "Irish Sagas," published in *The Century Magazine* some months ago, "the President has done what in his work he termed 'the most fortunate thing from a literary standpoint that can befall a country, next to developing its own writers—to have some new treasure-house of literature revealed.'" Says the Professor, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

"It was undoubtedly due to this article that the edition of the magazine was soon exhausted, leaving copies of it at a premium. The President saw clearly that the subject of Celtic study is one that is, in some way, bound up with the history of the origin of a large part of the population of the United States, and that it has for this reason a particular interest. We have inherited far more than we dream from our ancestors, and he felt that a study of the past would put the descendants in independent possession of what they have inherited from their forefathers. He intended that they should have a richer and deeper understanding of themselves.

"It is well worth while to quote one of his opinions regarding ancient Irish literature and the sagas. 'They deserve,' the President wrote, 'the research which can be given only by the lifelong effort of trained scholars. They should be studied for their poetry, as countless scholars have studied those early literatures.' It clearly shows the President's understanding of his subject that he should have pointed out the fact that these ancient Irish tales 'date back to a purely pagan Ireland,' for it is this more than anything else which makes this literature valuable from a historic point of view. In the Welsh and Irish we have the oldest vernacular poetry and the most ancient native records of Western Europe. In some respects the stage of culture mirrored in this literature had its roots much further back than those of the Homeric Greeks. Neither the Germans nor the Slavs are able to produce any such pictures of their wild, prehistoric times as can the Irish. In the time of which President Roosevelt writes, Ireland was, to quote his own words, 'a world to herself,' and as a historical monument of the past the literature of the Celt offers undoubtedly an interest of the first order.

"The President's purpose in making public his study of the ancient Irish sagas was not only to make known to the great reading public this great body of tradition and beautiful lore, which his article, more than any other, has succeeded in doing, but also to encourage the study of it. In this he was only following out what he said in a public address two years before: 'We Americans take a just pride in the development of our great universities, and more and more we are seeking to provide for creative and original work in these universities. I hope that an earnest effort will be made to endow chairs in American universities for the study of Celtic literature. It is only in recent years that the extraordinary wealth and beauties of the old Celtic sagas have been appreciated, and we of America, who have so large a Celtic strain in our blood, can not afford to be behindhand in the work of adding to modern scholarship by bringing within its ken the great Celtic literature of the past.'"

The writer of the dispatch goes on to state that the Celtic languages, the study of which is so warmly advocated by the President, are far from being extinct. Moreover, the language is taught in a number of seats of learning in Europe and America. We read:

"Irish is still spoken by about 650,000 persons in Ireland, the Scottish Gaelic is spoken by more than 200,000 persons, and the Welsh by nearly 1,000,000 persons. The Breton of Brittany is spoken by about 1,000,000 persons, besides 600,000 who can speak nothing else.

"Besides the Catholic University, whose course Dr. Dunn was instrumental in starting, Celtic forms a study in the British Isles and Ireland, at Berlin, Freiburg, Leipsic, Paris, Rennes, Oxford, and Edinburgh. In the United States it is taught at Harvard and Columbia. The Catholic University, through the munificence of the Society of Hibernians, is soon to be endowed with scholarships for students of Celtic. Dr. Dunn has practically completed a translation of what the President has pronounced 'the most famous romance of ancient Ireland,' and in his introduction he has exprest his high appreciation of the President's assistance and the hope that further contributions will come from his pen."

CAUSTIC COMMENTS ON COPYRIGHT

RECENT agitations over a revision of the copyright law lead Mr. Howells to point out some of the absurd inconsistencies in the conception of rights upon which the law is based. Speaking for his craft, he asserts that "if we have a right to our lands and houses in perpetuity, we have exactly the same right to our books," and in order to point more vividly the invidiousness of distinctions, he argues that "unless we ought to render back to the community our lands and houses at the end of a given period, we ought not to render back our books." Copyright in ideas, as is known or not known in any generality, may extend for a period of twenty-eight years with an option on fourteen years additional. A law which is now pending in Congress—Mr. Howells pessimistically stating that it is "pending with every effect of being permanently hung up there"—proposes to guarantee the author the chance to secure for his books copyright protection for his lifetime and for thirty years thereafter. Such "half-justice from the law" Mr. Howells represents authors as willing to accept in place of the "quarter-justice" that they now enjoy, at the same time depicting their state as being "as extraconstitutional as so many Filipinos or Porto Ricans." In the "Editor's Easy Chair" of the May *Harper's* Mr. Howells has this to say of the unjust premise of the copyright law:

"This premise is that there is an essential difference between property in ideas and property in any and all other things. It is true that such a premise has never been, and never can be, established; but reasoning has to start somewhere, and in the present case it starts there. It is a scientific hypothesis supported by the assertion that the creators of works of beauty are peculiarly bound to their social or civic environment. In accordance with that theory they must restore in the concrete form which they have given it the beauty which they have materialized from it. They may enjoy the sole right to this for forty-two years, but their right is unnatural, just as the right to all other property is natural and inherent. The fact that *all* property is the creature of society; that there is *no* natural right to property in anything whatsoever; that a man's right to 'his ox or his ass or anything which is his,' rests upon absolutely the same artificial basis as his right to his ideas, has no weight with the reasoners whose minds were made up for them two hundred years ago. Perhaps they can not consent to the fact because if they do they must accept the corollary that every kind of property ought to be restored to society, to the community, after forty-two years."

Mr. Howells, in explaining what copyright is, refers to a recently published pamphlet by Mr. William A. Jenner called "The Publisher Against the People." This work, according to Mr. Howells, repeats "all the comical sophisms by which the inventors and defenders of copyright law have made the worse appear the better reason ever since copyright was first legislated." He goes on:

"It appears from these sophisms—or, call them reasons—that

the term of copyright is limited to the mystic number of forty-two years because of the peculiar nature of ideas, in which there can not be property beyond that term, and because of the special protection which the law gives the author during that term. This

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ALBERT P. RYDER,

An American painter of the romantic school whose genius, according to Roger Fry, "is essentially akin to that of the lyric poet"

special protection consists in allowing an author to bring an action for damages if his copyright is violated. The care of the law for the injured author is such that it will not pursue the thief upon notice of the theft, as it would any other sort of thief. Why this should be thought especial protection, Mr. Jenner does not attempt to say, but in his wish to save authors and readers from the rapacity of the publishers, he makes clear, or as clear as he can, the reasons for limiting an author's right in his work to forty-two years. He tells us, as we have often been told before, that there is no such thing as a natural property in ideas. He implies that you naturally own your house and land, your flocks and herds, your mills and your mines, your shops and offices; but he says you do not naturally own your book; your property in that must be created by law, by society. Other philosophers hold that there is no natural property in anything, but that every kind of property is the creation of law, of society, and they argue that in a truly civilized state all property should belong to the community. But Mr. Jenner is none of these. He is quite sure that there is a natural property in everything except ideas, and he believes that an unnatural property in these ideas is justly limited to a certain number of years, because it ought to be. He did not invent this notion, and so he does not claim any unnatural property right in it. A discovery so important to humanity was made by the English legislature some two hundred years ago, and for more than a hundred years the American law has built upon it. As we have noted, you may copyright your book for twenty-eight years, tho you have no natural property in it, and then, because of the hardness of your heart, you may renew your unnatural right in it for fourteen years longer. After that it reverts to the natural state from which you have perverted it and becomes the general prey, as none of the other kinds of property, equally the creatures of society, do."

A BELATED ROMANTIC

ALBERT P. RYDER is one of the "belated romantics" in American art known to comparatively few of his countrymen; almost unknown to Europeans. "I do not know whether our European ignorance," says Mr. Roger P. Fry, "is our own fault or the fault of those American critics who ought to have made clear to us long ago what undeniable genius, what unmistakable inspiration, shine through the work of this artist." Mr. Fry is an English artist and critic of painting first known to America when he was elected curator of paintings of the Metropolitan Museum at the time of the coming of Sir Purdon Clarke, and he has since been made foreign representative, so it will be seen that he is a man whose judgment is entitled to consideration. Ryder belongs, he says, to "the pre-Whistlerian age." "He is the last gleaning of the harvest of 1830; his romanticism has the fervor and heat of the earlier votaries of the movement; he has the unconsciousness and abandonment which one looks for in vain in contemporary art." Poe is the romantic who is mentioned as Ryder's nearest congener. After him this painter, we are told, recalls the earlier romanticists, Shelley, Coleridge, Schubert. Proceeding in an article in *The Burlington Magazine* (New York, April) Mr. Fry enlarges:

"Ryder's genius is essentially akin to that of the lyric poet: it might arise almost at any moment, and in any circumstances; it does not belong particularly to its age or its place; one might almost say that it was independent of the artistic tradition it inherited. Certainly, its effects depend upon no slowly built-up knowledge of technic and construction, no inherited craftsmanship handed on from one generation to another. What Ryder has to say is so entirely personal, so immediately the fruit of his own peculiar humors, that he was bound to find for it a mode of expression equally peculiar and individual. Ryder, of course, belongs quite definitely to his age, and, tho not quite so obviously, to his country; but it is partly by virtue of this very exaggeration of individualism in his art that he does so. So that it seems of little importance to explain, even if I were able to, his genesis and development. One accepts him merely as an isolated phenomenon, a delightful and unexpected freak of his stock. Still, it is impossible not to associate him almost immediately with one other American creator, namely, Edgar Allan Poe, nor to wonder

Courtesy of Sir William Van Horne and "The Burlington Magazine."

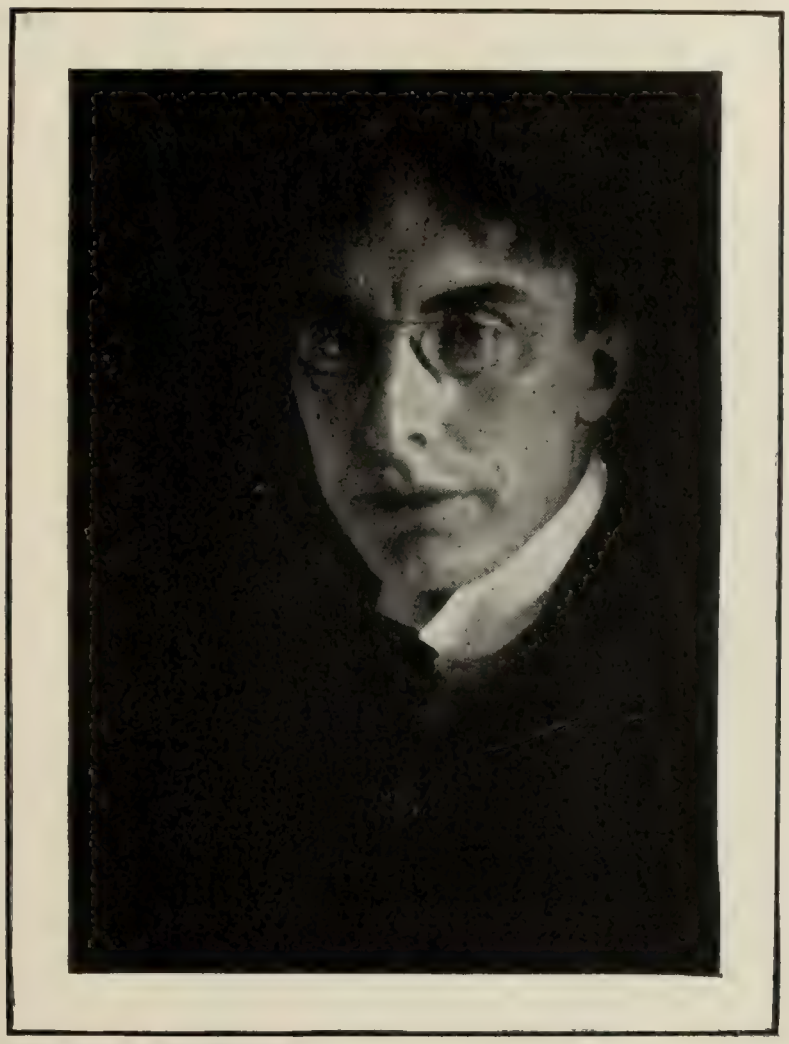
CONSTANCE.

From a painting by Albert P. Ryder.

This painting, says Mr. Fry, "has the audacity of conviction, the sheer indifference to all ordinary plausibility, of an inspired vision."

whether similar circumstances, or a similar violence of reaction from them, have been at work in the formation of their kindred spirits."

Writing of the picture called "Constance," based upon the legend



Photographed by Alice Boughton

ROGER P. FRY,

Formerly curator of paintings at the Metropolitan Museum and now foreign representative of that institution.

of the unhappy woman who with her child was set adrift in an open boat and left to the mercy of wind and wave, he says:

"It has the audacity of conviction, the sheer indifference to all ordinary plausibility, of an inspired vision. It might be dangerous to hazard a guess as to which way the boat is moving, or how it is constructed or can float at all; but there can be no doubt that it is moving forward by some magic spell with the silent swiftness of Alastor's bark 'As one that in a silver vision floats, Beneath the cold glare of the desolate night.' And all this, so comparatively easy to poetry, so difficult to painting with its more specialized vision, is given by a very peculiar method, by a most elaborate and hypersubtle simplification. The actual forms are almost childishly simple, but they have a mass and content essential to the effect they produce.

"And this, I take it, is one of the crucial problems of the painter, especially the modern painter, namely, to give a sense of the complexity, infinity, and richness of matter without involving his design with a corresponding complexity of form. Ryder has solved it by painting over and over again, loading his paint sometimes to a dangerous extent, and producing at last a wonderful enameled surface overlying a broken and highly varied impasto. It may be that this peculiar technic, which he has worked out for himself, is also due to a certain tentativeness, almost a hesitation, in his manner, which leads him continually to refine on the idea, changing gradually every element in the design until each part becomes expressive. In any case, the result of this infinitely laborious process is one of great simplicity in the achieved result. The actual units of composition are few, and only by the subtlest perfection of their relation could such a rich content be given by such bare material. Here the placing and shape of the ungainly mass of the boat have clearly been refined upon endlessly—they could not have been arrived at *au premier coup;* but surely the whole design would fall apart or lapse into dulness if it were not for the fine discovery and the exquisite adjustment of the diagonal masses of the nearer clouds giving a drift of motion opposed to the horizontal lines of the distant strata."

Not only legend, but prosaic fact, is potent to evoke visions of almost unreal beauty that this artist revels in. The brief account of a suicide who dealt himself the fatal blow after losing his all on the race-track, so the artist once asserted, is the germinal idea of the picture which Mr. Fry translates into a larger meaning. Thus:

"Here the planning of masses is less deliberate; the whole effect is more elusive; the technic, if I remember right, thinner—it approaches more to the feeling and the handling of Matthew Maris, with whom Ryder has much in common. But this shows, too, his likeness with Poe, for both have the quality of lyrical *macabre*, tho Ryder's have not the perversity of Poe's inventions. This seems to me slighter . . . both in motive and in execution. It is rather by way of a poetical conceit than a deeply-felt poetical truth to give us Death, the racer who has ridden down all rivals and now is condemned to ride round forever, deprived of the dear companionship of his enemy and victim, man. I lay no stress on my interpretation, which as likely as not is wrong; but some such ideas are prompted in my mind by the vague but not serious dread of the cloud arabesque and the admirably thought-out contour of the distant hill."

THE TOLSTOY "JUBILEE" AS A COMEDY OF ERRORS

"TO be or not to be" is the question which Russian admirers of Tolstoy are still asking each other with reference to the much-discust project of a world celebration, next September, of the eightieth birthday anniversary of the great prophet, artist, and moralist of Yasnaia Poliana. The project has already passed through several interesting phases, but nothing, it appears, is yet definitely settled. Originally the idea was to organize a national non-partizan committee, arrange for banquets and meetings in every Russian center, draw up a suitable address, and procure hundreds of thousands of signatures thereto, this address to be "quietly"

Courtesy of Cottier & Co., New York.

DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE.

From a painting by Albert P. Ryder.

The germinal idea of this picture was the suicide of a poor man after losing all his savings on the race-track.

presented by a small committee to the hero of the occasion in his retreat. In addition a cheap edition of his complete works was to be arranged for in all languages of civilization. English and French committees were organized to cooperate with the Russian promoters of the jubilee. As in the case of the proposed Shakespeare memorial, there were some objections to the whole scheme as needless and un-Tolstoyan, but they made no impression. Suddenly, however, Tolstoy was reminded by an "orthodox" friend that he had been formally excommunicated by the Church and that the celebration would, therefore, give deep offense to all orthodox Russians. This moved him to write to the Moscow committee and ask that the project be abandoned. He said that he had devoted his life to the cause of human love and brotherhood, and that a bitter controversy over his religious views would make for discord and hatred. The committee, after some hesitation, voted to dissolve, and the movement was thus abruptly ended. But that displeased and astonished the "heterodox" Tolstoyans, including L. L. Tolstoy, the son of the novelist-reformer, who wrote to the press that the committee had acted with rather unseemly haste and had taken his father's "impulsive" request too seriously. Now the discussion has been renewed, and some form of celebration may be arranged after all. The suggestions proffered are various and in some instances original. L. L. Tolstoy says, in a letter to the *Novoye Vremya*:

"Personally, I regret that the committee discontinued its activity, first because it might have served the very cause of union and love to which my father has devoted himself, and second because it could have created some beneficial and practical institution for the good of the people—a fund for the famine-stricken peasants, popular reading rooms and libraries, etc. This could not have been disagreeable to my father. It is not a question of a personal apotheosis, but of a celebration of the ideas and the teachings identified with my father's name."

The disbanded committee itself has issued a statement declaring that any grand international demonstration is out of the question in view of Tolstoy's request, but it adds:

"It has been decided, by way of alternative, to draft a constitution similar to the constitutions of the existing Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, and Poushkin societies, and to found a legal society for the perpetuation of Tolstoy's name and work by means of a museum and publications dealing with his life, career, and literary achievements."

A remarkable idea is put forth by a leading publicist and philosopher, B. Rosanov, in the *Novoye Vremya*. After saying that everything that can be said about Tolstoy has been said, that praise would sound flat and stale, while denunciation of Tolstoy on theology or politics would be futile and wearisome, Rosanov advocates a national tribute of—silence. Not ordinary silence, but organized, impressive, eloquent silence. His plan is thus stated:

"How beautiful it would be if the solemn and in a sense sacred day for Russian literature were honored by simple silence. . . . What I would like is an announcement on the eve of the jubilee that on the morrow no newspaper would be issued. 'We shall think of you and rejoice that you are still with us,' would be the meaning of this silence to Tolstoy. These hours of concentration of the entire reading public on one point, one man, would be beautiful. . . . We are all happier because we are Tolstoy's contemporaries. Recall how all of us debated the chapters of 'Anna Karenina' as they were appearing serially, how excitedly we received 'The Kreutzer Sonata.' For these precious days let us thank him by deliberate, profound silence and concentration of our thoughts on him and his work."

Tolstoy himself, in a letter to a disciple who had been sentenced to a prison term for circulating the "illegal" works of his master, proposed that his anniversary be observed by putting him in jail. This, he said, would give him genuine pleasure and satisfaction. He proceeded as follows:

"To many this will seem a jest, a paradox, and yet it is the simple and unquestionable truth. Nothing would give me keener joy than to be confined for the writings I have given the world, and for which others suffer, in a real jail, a cold, ill-smelling, hungry jail. . . . I have been very happy of late, and I have often thought there was nothing more for me to wish. But now I do wish a term in jail, as a step that would quiet those to whom my work has caused unpleasantness and that would bring me, in my old age, before dying, sincere satisfaction."

The brother of the Premier, A. Stolypine, has advocated a national, non-bureaucratic, and spontaneous celebration, not only for Tolstoy's sake, but to mark the birth of freedom and initiative in Russian society, as all previous celebrations had to be official.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARNOLD'S HOLD ON IMMORTALITY

A NEW generation has arisen since Matthew Arnold died, and its attitude toward that writer affords, it is thought, some intimations of his immortality. English and American papers call attention to the fact that he died twenty years ago this spring, and the amount of comment this fact evokes seems to a writer in the New York *Evening Post* to indicate that his hold upon this generation is as strong as on his own. This is not to say, however, that those books of his which were most often read and quoted in his lifetime are still popular. His religious and political writings have, it is asserted, lost their vitality, because the theses for which they contended, especially that which posited the Bible as literature and not a scientific statement of dogma, "is so fully accepted that it scarcely needs an advocate." If Arnold's prose criticism, which, it is pointed out, we now see to be the most competent of the nineteenth century, should finally go the way of his aforementioned controversial works, it would but follow that of his great predecessors—Coleridge, Dryden, and Wharton. But as a poet his vitality seems both unimpaired and positively increasing, as we see set forth in these words:

"While Arnold was alive, his poetry was much overshadowed by that of Tennyson and Browning. His output was much smaller than theirs; it made relatively little impression on the public. It lacked the pictorial quality, the verbal felicity, the agreeable sentiment, the happy restatement of the current commonplaces which gave Tennyson such wide vogue; on the other hand, it was not obscure and intricate, and therefore offered no excuse for the formation of Arnold clubs. But the lapse of time has only established more firmly the position of Arnold as a poet. Without the factitious aid of special pleaders, his verse has slowly but steadily gained ground. Browning died a year after Arnold, but already it is evident that of the seventeen volumes in the standard edition of Browning's poems, one would contain all that seems destined to immortality. Tennyson is just appearing in a new edition, but a rereading of the old favorites leaves one rather cold. The brilliant phrasing, the dexterity in meters, the nice observation, the appropriate sentiment are all there, but the matter seems rather thin and insubstantial. Indeed, in a comparison of Tennyson, Browning, and himself, Arnold came astonishingly near the mark in a letter to his mother nearly forty years ago (June 5, 1869):

"'It might be fairly urged that I have less poetical sentiment than Tennyson, and less intellectual vigor and abundance than Browning; yet, because I have, perhaps, more of a fusion of the two than either of them, and have more regularly applied that fusion to the main line of modern development, I am likely enough to have had my turn, as they have had theirs.'

"And his poetry is, in truth, having its turn. There are but three volumes of it, but how good it all is! 'Sohrab and Rustum' and 'Tristram and Iseult' are taking their place beside the 'Idylls of the King'; and 'Requiescat,' the 'Forsaken Merman,' 'Dover Beach,' 'The Scholar Gipsy,' 'The Last Word,' and 'Rugby Chapel' are finding their way into the school-books, and thus into the common consciousness of English-speaking peoples. George Eliot's experience—that of all modern poetry Arnold's is that which keeps constantly growing upon her—is becoming the experience of the larger world."

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CURRENT POETRY

The Fleet.

By Edmund Vance Cooke.

This is the song of the thousand men who are multiplied by twelve,
Sorted and sifted, tested, tried, and muscled to dig and delve.
They come from the hum of city and shop, they come from the farm and field,
And they plow the acres of ocean now, but, tell me, what is their yield?

This is the song of the sixteen ships to buffet the battle and gale,
And in every one we have thrown away a Harvard or a Yale.
Behold here the powers of Pittsburg, the mills of Lowell and Lynn,
And the furnaces roar and the boilers seethe, but what do their spindles spin?

This is the song of the long, long miles from Hampton to the Horn,
From the Horn away to the Western bay whence our guns are proudly borne.
A flying fleet and a host of hands to carry these rounds of shot!
For behold they have girdled the globe by half, and what is the gain they have got?

This is the song of the Wasters—aye, defenders, if you please,
Defenders against our fellows, with their wasters, even as these,
For we stumble still at the lesson known since ever the years were young,
That the chief defense of a nation is to guard its own hand and tongue.

This is the song of our folly, that we cry out a glad acclaim
At our slaughtering ships, in the shadow of which we should bow our heads in shame.
And we crown men brave who on land and wave fear not to die, but still,
Still first on the rolls of the world's brave souls are the men who fear to kill.

This is the song of *our* smallness (for the fault is not theirs, but ours)
That we chain these slaves to our galley-ships as the symbol of our powers,
That we clap applause, that we cry hurrahs, that we vent our unthinking breath,
For oh, we are proud, that we flaunt this flesh in the markets of dismal death.

—*The Independent* (April 30).

The Orgy on Parnassus.

(*Lines written in my copy of Tennyson.*)

By William Watson.

You phrase-tormenting fantastic chorus,
With strangest words at your beck and call;
Who tumble your thoughts in a heap before us;—
Here was a bard shall outlast you all.

You prance on language, you force, you strain it,
You rack and you rive it, you twist it and maul.
Form, you abhor it, and taste, you disdain it,—
And here was a bard shall outlast you all.

Prosody gasps in your tortured numbers,
Your metres that writhe, your rhythms that sprawl;
And you make him turn in his marble slumbers,
The golden-tongued, who outsings you all.

Think you 'tis thus, in uncouth contortion,
That Song lives throned above thrones that fall?

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Are these and their kin proscribed and banished?
Serenely the exiles await recall,
To-morrow return, and find you vanished,
You and your antics and airs and all.

You may flout convention and scout tradition,
With courage as great as your art is small,
Where the kings of mind, with august submission,
Have bowed to the laws that outlast us all;—

But brief is the life of your mannered pages;
Your jargon, your attitudes, soon they pall;
You posture before the scornful ages,
And here was a voice shall outlive you all.

For in vain is the praise of discord sounded,
Under the Muse's mountain wall.
With ritual old she is there surrounded;
Her great decorum rebukes you all.

Her hill is not taken by storm or leaguer;
The cliffs are sheer as the peaks are tall.
She foils in the clefts a pursuit too eager,
And breathlessly followed eludes you all.

She is won as a bride, with reverent wooing,
Not haled by the hair, a captor's thrall;
Such barbarous love is its own undoing;
And here was a bard shall outlast you all.

—*The Fortnightly Review* (London, April).

PERSONAL

The Man Who Will Succeed Bob Evans.—While the name of Charles Stillman Sperry, the man who has been chosen by the Government to complete the globe-circling cruise of the battleship fleet, has not become the household word as has that of Fighting Bob Evans, the new commander is by no means an unknown in naval circles. Graduating at Annapolis in the class of 1866, just after the close of the Civil War, he has gradually worked his way up by tireless service, and he now has the distinction of being the first Rear-Admiral to have an important command who had not fought in the Civil War. A writer in the Deseret *News* thus tells of some incidents of his career:

His start in active service was as romantic as the

CHANGE IN FOOD

Works Wonders in Health

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion.

"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well.

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts, we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Reg. Trade Mark.

McCutcheon's

"The Linen Store"

Special Values in Ladies' Outer Garments

Pongee Suits Made of all silk Pongee in a very attractive model, showing full plaited Skirt with fold at bottom, and smart, up-to-date Jacket of medium length. Colors: Natural linen, gray, brown, and all white. Price $28.00.

Tussah and Rajah Silk Suits at $45.00, $48.00 and upwards to $65.00.

White Dress Skirts

Made of all wool Repellant Serge in the new circular gored style with two folds around bottom. Price $8.00. Also French linen skirts in large assortment, at $5.00 to $35.00.

Tailored Made Waists

Scotch Madras and Cheviot, $3.50 to $4.50. Pure linen, $4.50 Dimity, $3.50.

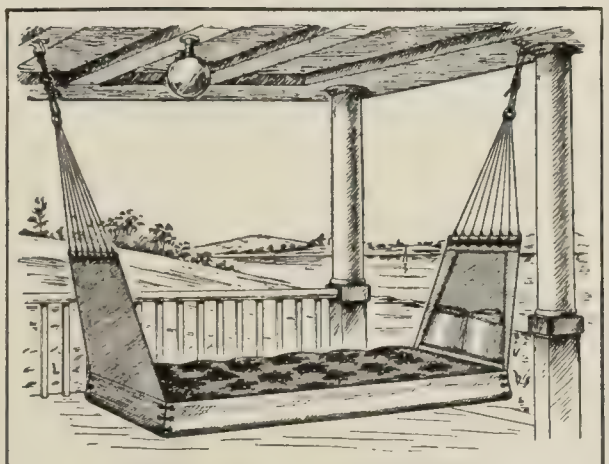
Lingerie Dresses Made of White Swiss with embroidery and lace. Very dainty and stylish. Price $18.00. A number of other attractive styles at $25.00 to $75.00.

Princess Dresses of French Linen White and almost all colors. Price $18.00. Daintily embroidered models at $22.00 and $25.00 and up to $75.00.

Also a very wide assortment of Linen Suits, Skirts and Tailored Jackets, as well as some smart Suits in light weight Wool Materials, Panama, Serge, Voile or Silk, and some very attractive combinations of Silk and Voile.

5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Articles appealing to the women of the best American families will receive careful attention in the 168,000 prominent and prosperous homes in which THE LITERARY DIGEST is a visitor every week in the year.



COOL AS A HAMMOCK —RESTFUL AS A BED

Family Headquarters for Summer Comfort and Repose, Lounging and Sociability

NARRAGANSETT

Swinging Couch Hammock

Impossible to spill out, can't sag, instantly adjustable, lasts a life-time. Two can lie on it, four can sit—2½ feet wide by 6 feet long. Convenient pockets to keep papers and books ready to hand.

Reversible tufted mattress in red, green or blue denim, with soft padding both sides, on strong wooden frame in white canvas ends and sides, with best manilla rope attached to 8 suspension points.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a hammock direct expressage prepaid. Money returned if not as represented. Write for literature G and prices.

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Manufacturers of the Acme High Art Hammocks

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6% Land Secured Bonds

at par in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest paid every six months at American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, issued by the

Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co.

Mortgages on lands lying close to Denver are deposited with the above named Bank as collateral security to the bonds in the ratio of 125 to 100. Also all the property of the Company, estimated worth

SECURITY UNDER THE BONDS

Two to Three Million Dollars

Consisting of Canals, Reservoirs, Sites, Water Rights, etc.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.

Municipal Bonds

First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Fill out and return this coupon to-day.

Trowbridge & Niver Co. 3

First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send illustrated description of 6% Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co. Bonds.

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Paint Victory

A victory of any kind is only valuable in proportion to the tangible results you obtain.

You know that accomplishing something that *anyone* else can do is not victory—

—And that applies to paint just as it applies to anything else.

When paint fades, peels, chalks, blisters after six months' wear, it is not a victorious paint.

It is a victorious paint when it stands for three, six, or even more years battle against the weather.

And here's paint that actually wears that long—

Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint

When you want a paint that will give the best possible service—

A paint that will cover more square feet per gallon than any other paint—

A paint that keeps its color—

A paint, that when repainting time comes, leaves a smooth, hard surface and gives you a second job as good as the first—

Then be sure to insist upon "High Standard" Liquid Paint. The "Little Blue Flag" identifies it—it's on every can—for *your protection*. Look for it.

"*Attractive Homes and How to Make Them*" —our free booklet—will tell you what you want to know about decorating your house and arranging your grounds—and will show a Lowe Brothers Paint, Varnish and Enamel for each requirement. Send at once.

The Lowe Brothers Company
Paintmakers—Varnishmakers
DAYTON, OHIO
New York Chicago Kansas City

start of a harrowing dime novel. I never could persuade [illegible] it in that light, however. Sperry started for the China station on the corvet *Sacramento*. The vessel got along all right until somewhere near the mouth of the Hooghly River on the way to Calcutta, when the ship went ashore in a fog at night and was a total wreck. No lives were lost, and no clothes were saved. All hands came ashore rich only in experience. I doubt if Sperry took his shipwreck any more seriously than a person would who stept in a mud puddle. It was all over as soon as his pajamas got dry.

Those who best know Sperry assert that in placing him in command the navy department will be putting the right man in the right place. This is by no means the first high post of honor to which the admiral has been raised. Several very important positions held by him in years past have been filled with such ability as to place him inevitably in line for any promotion possible. He was for three years president of the Naval War College at Newport. This is the school to which officers of the navy are sent to take postgraduate courses in strategy, tactics, and other subjects in connection with the fighting profession.

When the great Peace and Arbitration Conference was held last summer at The Hague, Admiral Sperry was detached from the War College and sent thither as America's naval representative. As peace commissioner during the famous International Conference he rendered admirable service and materially widened his reputation, so that the new fleet commander is already internationally known. At the close of the arbitration Congress he was ordered home and placed in command of the fourth division of Admiral Evans' fleet, his flagship being the battleship *Alabama*.

Sperry was not in active service afloat during the Spanish-American war, but he occupied a post in which he was able to render more valuable service than would have been the case had he been at sea. He was ordnance officer at the New York navy yard. His work there was of vital importance to the success of the navy in battle. As one of his classmates has said:

"Sperry missed the glory of the Spanish-American War, but he did not miss the hard work of it. To the ordnance officer fall all the details of fitting out the vessels with their entire artillery outfits. There was scarcely a day for more than six months during that period when at least a dozen of the purchased yachts were not at the docks to be armed and started off in a hurry, and not a mistake must be made. This was in addition to the repairs and equipment of the main fleet. I saw Sperry at his work often in those days, and it was a joy to the spirit to see the machine work. There was a tangle in the thread every five minutes, but it came straight in a moment and without a stop in the regular motion of the shuttle. Sperry is going to handle the fleet of battleships in exactly the same way."

Admiral Sperry is known to his brother officers as a thoughtful, brainy man, a "level-headed officer," not impetuous, but prudent and cautious. As a strategist he is said to be excelled by no officer in the entire service. He has been for many years an authority on international law, a qualification which fits him eminently well for the post of commander of a fleet using the seven seas at will.

Some New Stories About General Grant.—Some illuminating facts in connection with the early family life of General Grant have recently been published in the New York *Tribune*. The writer, James B. Morrow, through an interview with Gen. Fred D. Grant, the great Civil War leader's son, brings out the following story:

"Have you personal recollection," I asked the son, "of the farm which your father owned near St. Louis?"

"I remember it very distinctly," General Grant replied. "Indeed, my memory begins with the transfer of my father from the military post in Detroit to Sacketts Harbor. He had returned from the Mexican War and was an officer in the 4th Infantry.

"When my father was ordered to California my mother and I were to live in St. Louis until he established a home and sent for us. But his pay was small, flour was twenty-five cents a pound, and we remained with my grandfather. While playing on

80 Shines 25c

Smaller size—enough for 20 shines—10c. Go to your dealer—if he can't supply, clip out this whole ad as a certificate and we will supply you direct with

Eagle Brand Shoe Cream

Best for black or russet shoes—will not change original color of tan, russet or brown—a pure oil dressing—gives a quick, lasting, waterproof shine. Has a delicate odor, and won't rub off on hands or garments. Comes in glass jar.

American Shoe Polish Co., 210 N. Franklin St., Chicago
Use "Nova"—Best Cleaner for White or any Shade Canvas Shoes.

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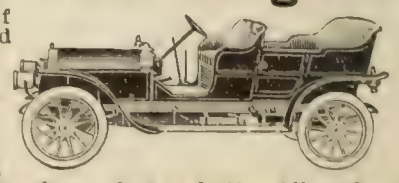

Automobiles of every standard make at half their values. Runabouts $100 to $350; Touring Cars $250 to $1500; Limousines $500 to $2500; Roadsters $750 to $1500. All makes and models including '08 cars. Packard, Peerless, Pierce, Pope-Toledo, Rambler, Ford, Reo, Cadillac and many other makes. Every car guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Special proposition to **good agents.** Complete Catalog on request.

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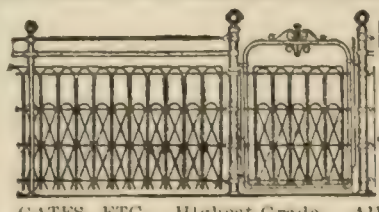

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LAWN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, ETC. Highest Grade. All Work Guaranteed.
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YOUR money will earn 6% with absolute safety when deposited with this bank on our Certificate plan.

PLEASE WRITE FOR BOOKLET "D."

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
BILLINGS, MONT.

the long porch at White Haven, the home of my mother's family, late in the summer of 1854, a man drove up in a buggy. Just as he was throwing the laprobe over the dashboard a colored woman ran out of the house and said: 'It's Mr. Grant.' And so it was, but I didn't know him. He had resigned his commission because he couldn't support his family if he stayed in the army.

"My mother had a farm, about a hundred acres, I suppose, and my father, who was an industrious and stirring man, built a log house, cutting the trees and hewing them himself. The house was afterward moved to a park in St. Louis. Now, bear in mind that my father had graduated from West Point, had served in the Mexican War, and had been an officer in the United States Army, yet he sacrificed his career, as he thought, and took up his work in the wilderness, that he might have a home of his own and not be under obligations to Mr. Dent, his father-in-law."

"I have heard that he hauled cordwood to St. Louis and sold it in the streets."

"Yes, both cordwood and short timbers for use in coal mines. He chopped the wood and timbers himself, that he might get a little ready money. But farming was his principal occupation and his crops were larger and better than were his neighbor's. During the four years he lived in the country he suffered from ague, an obstinate and debilitating form of malaria, and so, with my mother's consent, he traded the farm for a cottage in St. Louis—a very comfortable house, with plenty of ground and a good many fruit-trees.

"With Henry Boggs, a cousin by marriage, he went into the business of collecting rents and selling real estate, but he was not fitted for an undertaking of that character. The country had just gone through a commercial panic, and my father couldn't be harsh and turn persons behind in their rent out of their homes and into the street. He would have been the last man in the world to press or threaten a debtor. Altho he scarcely made more than a living, if he did so well as that, we children saw no indications of hard times in our family. My mother had three slaves, two women and a man, gifts from her father, and they lived with us

"My other grandfather, Jesse R. Grant, was then living in Covington, Ky. He owned tanneries at Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, had a large leather store at Galena, in Illinois, a branch store at La Crosse, in Wisconsin, and, I think, another store somewhere in Iowa. My Missouri grandfather—and he owned an estate of many hundreds of acres himself—thought my Ohio or Kentucky grandfather a rich man. 'Old Mr. Grant,' I once heard him say, 'must be worth $150,000.' Anyway, my Grandfather Grant was advancing in years and wanted to

HANG ON

Coffee Topers as Bad as Others

"A friend of our family who lived with us a short time was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but you know how the coffee drinker will hold on to his coffee, even if he knows it causes dyspepsia.

"One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, as was every one of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum and in about three months gained twelve pounds.

"My husband is a practising physician and regards Postum as the healthiest of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Dissect my Razor

The "GILLETTE"

Observe its convenience—its perfection in every detail.

Figure out how much time and money you can save by adopting the "Gillette" habit.

You will then know why over two million men are proclaiming the superiority of the "Gillette."

BECAUSE it gives you a clean, comfortable, safe shave in three to five minutes—no matter how inexperienced you are.

BECAUSE the harshest beard, though on the tenderest skin, willingly yields to the soft, easy action of the keen "Gillette" blade.

No Stropping—No Honing.

BECAUSE the holder lasts a lifetime.

BECAUSE its blades are so inexpensive that when dull you throw them away as you would an old pen.

King C. Gillette

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged flexible blades—24 keen edges, packed in a velvet-lined leather case, and the price is $5.00.

Combination Sets from $6.50 to $50.00

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" to-day. If substitutes are offered, refuse them, and write us at once for our booklet and free trial offer.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY

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Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING NO HONING

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ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how **you can thoroughly test it before purchasing.** In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. *Booklet on request.*

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MOTOR BUGGY

$375.00 $450.00

Built for country roads, hills and mud. Engine—10 H. P., 2 cylinders, air cooled, chain drive rear wheels, double brake. Speed 2 to 25 m. per hr.—30 miles on 1 gal. of gasoline. Highest quality finish, workmanship and materials. Absolutely safe and reliable. **Write for Book No. A. 159**

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The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading Sectional Bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, combined with our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enables us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

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Send for our latest Catalogue No. 23, in which we illustrate the different grades from neatly finished Solid Oak to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets

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For ten cents in stamps or coin, to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough

Barrington Hall
The Steel-Cut Coffee

to make eight cups of delicious coffee—together with this beautiful, frosted, aluminum graduate, designed for measuring (rather than guessing) the amount of dry coffee to be used.

1/3 Actual Size

READ MR. E—'s EXPERIENCE:

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10,'08.
Baker & Co.--My wife asks me to tell you that she received the useful little aluminum coffee measure and sample of Barrington Hall yesterday and that she tried it on us this morning. Let me say that Barrington Hall pleases us so much that I stopped at our grocer's (I enclose his card) to order a can and found that he does not sell it. Please take the matter up with him and in the meantime let us know where we can buy it. J. O. E.

BARRINGTON HALL is pure, high-grade coffee, prepared by our patented process—a common-sense method of treating the berry whereby the substances which add nothing to its flavor and healthfulness are removed, and the coffee flavor is preserved to a remarkable degree.

By our **SPECIAL PROCESS** all dust and the bitter cellulose skin, evidently placed by nature around the heart of the berry to protect it—certainly not intended for human use—are removed and thrown away; and when you buy a pound of Barrington Hall you get a pound of the best part of the coffee berry only.

"Steel-Cut" means that the coffee is cut (not ground) into fine, even particles. This cutting does not crush the little oil cells as does grinding, and the rich, aromatic oil (Food Product), which makes coffee flavor, is preserved. This explains why a pound of Barrington Hall makes 15 to 20 cups more of perfect, full-strength coffee than will the same weight of ordinary coffee.

PRICE: 35c. to 40c. per pound according to locality. Packed in sealed tins only. If your grocer tries to sell you something "just as good," he has his own interest, not yours, in mind. Write us, and we can tell you how and where to get Barrington Hall. If you accept an imitation, please do not judge our coffee by it.

Address our nearest office

124 Hudson Street New York City or **244 N. Second Street Minneapolis, Minn.**

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COFFEE IMPORTERS

We Want Women of Ability and of Wide Acquaintance In Every Town

to act as our agents in introducing and handling a line of high grade dress fabrics which almost sell themselves. To the right person we can offer a very advantageous proposition. We will be glad to send you free samples of our goods. Our plan will take little of your time and can be readily carried out with ordinary persistence. It presents an opportunity for a woman of average ability and stickativeness to build in time a profitable business that is sure to grow from year to year. Write at once for the samples which will show you the high grade quality and beauty of our fabrics, and also for the full particulars of our offer. Address Dept. 3.

THE WM. B. JENNINGS CO.
27 East 22d Street, New York

distribute his property. It was arranged that my father and his two brothers should manage the tanneries and stores each to be paid $60 a month for his services, and place the profits of the business in a trust fund for their three sisters. When the accumulated profits amounted to the value of the tanneries and stores the brothers were to have the physical property and the sisters the income from the money in trust.

"We moved to Galena and took a good house. The three slaves, of course, were left behind, because Illinois was a free State. It has been said that my father was poor and that he was a failure in the leather business at Galena. His achievements as a soldier and his election to the Presidency caused the world to draw a violent, altho friendly, contrast between his life in Missouri and Illinois and his career on the battlefield and in Washington. As a matter of fact, the Grants were very well situated in Galena. Our home was large enough for us and for our relatives, many of whom came from a distance as visitors. We had dinner parties and my parents, in turn were guests of the principal families. My mother I know kept two servants.

"I recall that I was disgusted because I couldn't go barefooted like other boys and that, instead of a hickory shirt and one suspender, I had to wear a waist, which I buttoned to my short trousers. My father bought us a good many toys and I had the fastest sled in town, and the only one that was made in Chicago. Father spent his evenings at home and read newspapers, magazines, and books to the family. Frequently he would go to Wisconsin Minnesota, and Iowa to sell leather and make collections. He traveled in a covered wagon, which had springs and contained a bed and cooking utensils. Sometimes I accompanied him, taking my shotgun along. When we came to a field of stubble that had signs of quails he would stop the horses and teach me how to shoot. He also taught me how to swim wading in the water with his hand under my chin.

"The store building in Galena was four stories high, and was packed with goods. Behind it was the harness factory, which extended to the next street. There was also a large stock of carriage hardware Father has said that he was a clerk in those days, but he was much more: in time he would have been a partner in the business. I recollect that his salary of $60 a month was less than he really required, and that several gifts of money to my mother from her family in St. Louis helped him considerably. The largest, I think, was about $100. Grandfather Grant was at no time a very liberal man. We lived in Galena for eleven months and then my father went away to the war

"Had he foreseen that there would be war?"

"Oh, yes. He talked rather freely in the family as soon as it was known that Lincoln had been elected, and he predicted that some of the Southern States would secede. The Dents, in St. Louis, were rebels He wrote to them, expressing his sympathy, regretting the coming conflict, but telling them that the South would be whipt. In the evening of the day on which President Lincoln made his first call for troops a public meeting was held in Galena, at which father presided. He never went to the leather store after that meeting to put up a package or do any other business."

"Did you ever see President Lincoln?"

"Oh, certainly. I first saw him when I went to Washington with my father, who had been called there to receive his commission as lieutenant general. I fancy I am the only person living who was present at the meeting. General Horace Porter may have been there, but as to that I am not certain. We were shown into the Cabinet room and saw the President at a long table, with Secretary Seward at his right and Secretary Stanton at his left. Mr Lincoln arose, shook hands with my father, and then introduced him to all the members of the Cabinet. The President read his speech of presentation and father read his thanks from a paper which he took from his pocket."

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Complaints About Poor Paint

The time to complain to your painter about the paint he uses is *before he puts it on the house.*

The man who pays the bill should not shirk the responsibility of choosing the paint. True, the painter ought to know paint better than the banker, the professional man or the merchant, and if he is a genuine, trained painter, he does know. The trouble is, the houseowner often deliberately bars the competent, honest painter from the job by accepting a bid which he ought to know would make an honest job impossible.

Inform yourself on paint, secure your bids on the basis of Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil, and then (quite important) *see that you get them.*

The purity of White Lead can be definitely determined even by the novice, in two minutes. A blowpipe is needed, but we will supply that instrument free to anyone interested in painting, together with instructions for its use; also a simple and direct treatise on the general subject of painting, written especially for the laymen.

Ask for "Test Equipment R.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

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Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

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The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy."	"Young Girl."
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"Young Husband."	"Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five."	"Woman of Forty-five."

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 1162 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

Miss Katherine Giles, Cotton Queen.—There is a young woman, Miss Katherine Giles, in business in Wall Street, who, it is averred, can turn the tide of cotton speculation so that operators may lose or win millions of dollars. She has been called the Cotton Queen, and her business is to keep track of the cotton crop. At one time her reports on cotton conditions, differing from the Government returns by a large percentage, increased cotton values by some $5,000,000.

A reporter on the New York *Sun* recently asked Miss Giles to tell how she happened to engage in this career, and of her first business experiences. She said:

It was my good fortune to be associated in business with one of the finest men in New York City, and to him, I am very frank to say, I owe all my success. He was a cereal statistician and his office is now scarcely a stone's throw away. He could look ahead and see the possibilities of my career, and so was insistent upon my making my own way.

I started in with him as a clerk at $8 a week ruling slips such as these, upon which were written the reports of the cereal crops. From this point I rose from one position to another, each time the added responsibility carrying with it an increase in salary.

One of the proudest moments in my career was when I was entrusted with the key of the letter box. It seemed to me then that I had risen quite as far as I possibly could. I took great pains in laying out and arranging the cards on the desk according to States and counties, so that when my employer came he would find all ready for him. It was also my duty to see that the subscribers all received their copies of the farm papers which we sent out with the reports.

After a while I was promoted to tabulating the reports and finally to figuring, and eventually went so far as to make my own calculations, and you can imagine this made me feel quite important. The thing I dreaded most of all was the composition of the report from the material at hand. I used to worry about that more than anything else, but since I have been in business for myself and write the report from my own calculations it holds no terrors for me.

I got along nicely until after I had been receiving a salary of $25 a week for some time, when I got restless and wanted, yet feared, to branch out for myself. I decided I had got in a rut and needed something heroic to bring me out of it.

One day I went to my employer and made a suggestion about the business which, as I look back upon it now, I see was none of my affairs. I also wanted a raise in salary. My employer looked up suddenly.

"You are dissatisfied," he said.

"Oh, no," I returned quickly, having in mind a man in the office who had been discharged the week previously for this very reason, and thinking that I had certainly thrown all the fat in the fire by my impetuosity.

"Yes," he returned, "you are dissatisfied, and I don't want any one in my employ who feels that way."

I insisted I was not dissatisfied, only that I felt I had got in a rut and wanted to get out of it. Then I added, "I hope some day to go in for myself."

My employer stared hard at me, but didn't say much and the matter was dropt. I went back to my desk feeling that somehow I had made a fearful mess of things and in all probability would be discharged.

I felt ready to cry, and not daring to talk further on the subject I went home to mother as fast as I could get there and had a good cry. But mother said: "It'll be all right. Don't worry. Just go ahead and do the best you can and it will come out all right."

This in a measure soothed me for the time being. But on the second morning—the day following was Decoration Day—I went down to the office in fear and trembling and there, just as I expected, on my desk lay that official envelope that I had been dreading.

I opened the letter and read it. It said: "If you wish to go into business for yourself it seems best that you do it now." Well, everything got black

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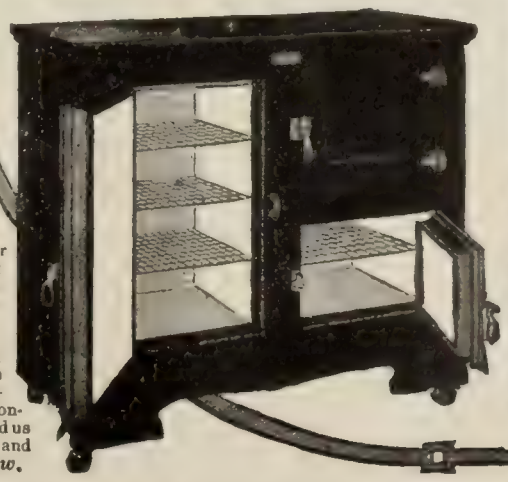

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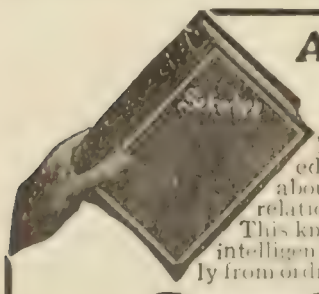

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before me. The worst had come. Finally I plucked up courage to ask my employer when he wanted me to leave.

"Leave?" he said. "I don't want you to leave. I want you to stay right here. You want to go in for yourself, don't you? Well, here is your opportunity."

I thought it over, then pointed out that that would scarcely be feasible for the reason that others, knowing I had been in this man's employ, might think I favored him in affording him advance information concerning the reports. He agreed that I was right.

I had some $400 belonging to him for the yearly subscriptions of the farm papers. Before I had a chance to return it he said, "You take that as my contribution toward your success."

My employer became my first subscriber and has since continued as such, tho to-day I have subscribers all over the world, even so far away as Bombay, India.

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"Well, sir, I've been here three years."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

PROFESSOR—"I certainly must get this umbrella reframed."—*Jugend* (Munich).

Simple Art Rules.—The Munich *Jugend* has discovered five new signs by which to detect the school to which a painter belongs: (1) If he paints the sky gray and the grass black, he belongs to the good old classical school; (2) if he paints the sky blue and the grass green, he is a realist; (3) if he paints the sky green and the grass blue, he is an impressionist; (4) if he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple, he is a colorist; (5) if he paints the sky black and the grass red, he shows possession of great decorative talent.—*Christian Register.*

Referring to the Rib. WOMAN-SUFFRAGE ADVOCATE (to Speaker Cannon)—"I maintain that woman has always been the prime factor in this world."

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Parlous Times.—"A man has to draw it fine these days."

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No Chance to Talk.—MRS. CRIMSONBEAK—"John, you yawned twice while we were calling on that lady."

MR. CRIMSONBEAK—"Well, dear, you didn't expect me to keep my mouth closed all the time, did you?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Way They Do It.—The scientists are finding out many things about ancient nations, some of which may be true and some not. Inference is often advanced as fact. Guesses grow into possibilities, and possibilities into probabilities and probabilities into certainty. Dr. M. G. Kyle tells a story which illustrates one method of argument. An Assyriologist boasted to an Egyptologist that "the Assyrians understood electric telegraphy because we have found wire in Assyria." "Oh," said the other, "we have not found a scrap of wire in Egypt, therefore we know the Egyptians understood wireless telegraphy."—*Home Herald.*

Stage Presence of Mind.—THE VILLAIN (when the cartridge failed to explode).—"Take that lead pill in your heart-rt, curr-se you! By George! What a wonderful invention these new noiseless guns are!"—*Puck.*

Experienced.—"Never mind, dear," he said, reassuringly, as she raised her sweet face from his shoulder, and they both saw the white blur on his coat; "it will all brush off."

"Oh, Charlie," she burst out, sobbing, hiding her face again upon his whitey shoulder; "how do you know?"—*Somerville Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 3.—Thirty persons are arrested in Calcutta on charges of being implicated in a plot to overthrow British rule in India and murder officials. Major General Sir James Willcocks routs the Afghan bands advancing through Khyber Pass.

It is reported from Lisbon that the Government has decided not to prosecute those implicated in the assassination of the King and Crown Prince, owing to the prominence of the persons involved.

May 7.—Premier Asquith presents the budget to the House of Commons; he recommends that old-age pensions be provided from the national treasury and that the duty on sugar be reduced.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 1—The Federal Treasury statement for April shows an excess of expenditures over receipts of nearly $16,000,000.

May 5.—Union Pacific stockholders authorize the directors to issue $100,000,000 in bonds.

May 6.—The battleship fleet arrives at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON.

May 2—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill is passed by the Senate.

A bill appropriating $250,000 for relief of sufferers from tornadoes in the South is passed by the House.

May 6.—A Child Labor Bill for the District of Columbia is passed by the Senate.

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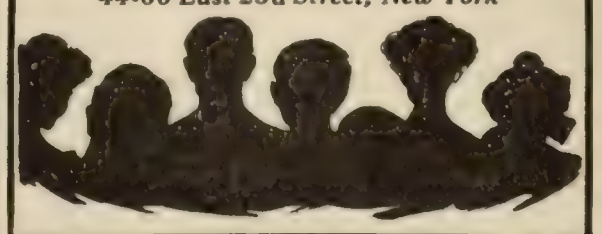

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 944

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NATION CONTEMPLATES ITS WASTEFULNESS

"A DIRECTORS' meeting of the great political and economic corporation known as the United States of America," of which "the stockholders are the 87,000,000 people of this country," is Mr. James J. Hill's apt characterization of the momentous White House Conference of last week. To this Conference President Roosevelt brought together forty-four Governors and some five hundred other representative men from all parts of the Union—including Cabinet officers, Supreme-Court justices, Senators, Representatives, and experts in various lines of science and industry—to "consider the question of the conservation and use of the great fundamental sources of wealth of this nation." The occasion for the meeting, explains the President in his opening address, "lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue." The question of their conservation, he therefore believes, "is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States." For this reason, and because never before in our history have the nation's Chief Executive and the Chief Executives of the Commonwealths composing the nation thus gathered for counsel, this meeting in the East Room of the White House is generally acknowledged by the press to be a matter of vast potentiality and historic significance. "A historic event—a new departure in government," exclaims *The Wall Street Journal;* and some of the Washington correspondents describe it as "epoch-making." It "promises to assist materially in the development of the art of popular government in our great federation of States," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, while the Philadelphia *Press* hails it as "the work of a man who thinks nationally." The New York *Evening Post* pays its tribute with less semblance of spontaneity when it admits that "this is distinctly a case where Mr. Roosevelt's love of the spectacular and skill in advertising have proved of public advantage." The New York *Sun* is the only paper we yet have seen which holds absolutely aloof from the enthusiasm of the occasion. At the head of its editorial column it quotes for the benefit of the assembled Governors the now famous phrase, "Let us alone"; and it goes on to suggest that "mischievous possibilities" lurk in the conference. *The Sun* questions the need of developing a "complementary system of transportation by water" (which is part of the program of the Inland Waterways Commission) while the railroads are bemoaning their idle freight-cars. As a rule, however, the press dwell only upon the larger aspects of the subject, and many echo the prediction of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that "altho the Conference is without executive authority, its deliberations will undoubtedly have a far-reaching influence on the course of legislation in various States." The conclusions of this Conference, said one of the speakers, "will carry a weight greater than legislatures can impart, a force that even courts could not strengthen, because they will not be subject to repeal," and because "they will represent a truly national opinion."

No editorial comments can reflect the spirit and purpose of the gathering as accurately as will a few quotations from some of the principal addresses. The President, in an opening speech, which some papers call the most momentous of all his public addresses, said in part:

"The growth of this nation by leaps and bounds makes one of the most striking and important chapters in the history of the world. Its growth has been due to the rapid development, and, alas! that it should be said, to the rapid destruction, of our natural resources. Nature has supplied to us in the United States, and still supplies to us, more kinds of resources in a more lavish degree than has ever been the case at any other time or with any other people. Our position in the world has been attained by the extent and thoroughness of the control we have achieved over nature; but we are more, and not less, dependent upon what she furnishes than at any previous time of history since the days of primitive man. . . .

"This nation began with the belief that its landed possessions were illimitable and capable of supporting all the people who might care to make our country their home; but already the limit of unsettled land is in sight, and indeed but little land fitted for agriculture now remains unoccupied save what can be reclaimed by irrigation and drainage. We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half of the timber is gone. We began with coal-fields more extensive than those of any other nation and with iron ores regarded as inexhaustible, and many experts now declare that the end of both iron and coal is in sight.

"The mere increase in our consumption of coal during 1907 over 1906 exceeded the total consumption in 1876, the centennial year. The enormous stores of mineral oil and gas are largely gone. Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect and by the division of responsibility and utter lack of system in dealing with them that there is less navigation on them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexampled fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use and by failing to check erosion that their crop-producing power is diminishing instead of increasing. In a word, we have thoughtlessly, and to a large degree unnecessarily, diminished the resources upon which not only our prosperity but the prosperity of our children must always depend."

These natural resources, as the President went on to say, can be divided into two sharply distinguished classes, according as they are or are not capable of renewal. Our supplies of coal, oil, gas, and metals can not renew themselves, and must ultimately be exhausted. The problem in regard to this class is to find less

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OUR NATIONAL BOARD

This photograph was taken in front of the White House. It is composed as follows: First row (seated), from left to right: Gov. Harris of Ohio, Gov. Hughes banks, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Moody, Secretary Second row (standing), from left to right: Gov. Post of Porto Rico, Gov. Proctor of Vermont, Gov. Fort of New Jersey, Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana, Gov. Glenn of North Carolina, Gov. Deneen of Illinois, Gov Warner of Michigan, Gov. Hanly of Indiana, Gov. Comer of Alabama, Gov. Brooks of Wyoming, Gov. Third row, left to right: General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers of the Army, Congressman Burton of Ohio, Senator Bankhead, Doctor Magee of the Floyd of New Hampshire, Gov. Willson of Kentucky, Gov. Swanson of Virginia, Gov. Crawford of South Dakota, Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania, ex.-Gov. Hill of Fourth row, left to right: Mr. Shipp, secretary of the Conference, Gifford Pinchot, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Herbert Knox Smith, F. H. Newell, Chief of

wasteful processes for their extraction and use. On the other hand, "the soil, the forests, the waterways" fall in the second class of resources, namely, "those which can not only be used in such manner as to leave them undiminished for our children, but can actually be improved by wise use." To quote further:

"No wise use of a farm exhausts its fertility. So with the forests. We are over the verge of a timber famine in this country, and it is unpardonable for the nation or the States to permit any further cutting of our timber save in accordance with a system which will provide that the next generation shall see the timber increased instead of diminished. Moreover, we can add enormous tracts of the most valuable possible agricultural land to the national domain by irrigation in the arid and semi-arid regions, and by drainage of great tracts of swamp land in the humid regions. We can enormously increase our transportation facilities by the canalization of our rivers so as to complete a great system of waterways on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts and in the Mississippi Valley, from the Great Plains to the Alleghenies and from the Northern lakes to the mouth of the mighty Father of Waters. But all these various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coordinated, and should be treated as part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion. . . . .

"In the past we have admitted the right of the individual to injure the future of the Republic for his own present profit. The time has come for a change."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on the subject of the conservation of ores and minerals, presented some startling statistics. Unless we change our present wasteful methods of mining, or unless "some industrial revolution comes which can not now be foreseen" he predicted that our original heritage of coal "will be gone before the end of the next century, say, two hundred years hence." A suggestive possibility, however, is indicated in the closing sentences of the following passage:

"Still more wasteful than our processes of mining are our methods of consuming coal. Of all the coal burned in the power plants of the country, not more than from 5 to 10 per cent. of the potential energy is actually used; the remaining 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. is absorbed in rendering the smaller fraction available in actual work. In direct heating the loss is less, but in electric heating and lighting it is much more—indeed, in ordinary electric-light plants hardly one-fifth of one per cent., one five-hundredth part, of the energy of the coal is actually utilized. There is at present no known remedy for this. . . . We are not without hope, however, of discoveries that may yet enable man to convert potential into mechanical energy direct, avoiding this fearful waste. If that day ever come, our coal supply might be considered unending."

Our supply of iron ore, according to Mr. Carnegie, can last, at the present increasing rate of consumption, less than one hundred years. He sees light, however, in the fact that the growing use of concrete tends to lessen the great demand for iron for structural purposes; and he predicts that the discovery of new alloys will further check the drain upon our iron supply. But "no single step open to us to-day," he asserts, would do more to conserve both our coal and iron than "the substitution of water-carriage for rail-carriage wherever practicable, and the careful adjustment of the one to the other throughout the country." This he explained as follows:

"Moving 1,000 tons of heavy freight by rail requires an 80 ton locomotive and twenty-five 20-ton steel cars (each of 40-ton capacity), or 580 tons of iron and steel, with an average of, say, ten miles of double track (with 90-pound rails), or 317 tons additional; so that, including switches, frogs, fish-plates, spikes, and other incidentals, the carriage requires the use of an equal weight of metal. The same freight may be moved by water by means of 100 to 250 tons of metal, so that the substitution of water-carriage for rail-carriage would reduce the consumption of iron by three-fourths to

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OF DIRECTORS.

of New York, Gov. Davidson of Wisconsin, Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, James J. Hill, John Mitchell, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fair-
Cortelyou, Secretary Bonaparte.
Burke of North Dakota, Gov. Folk of Missouri, Mr. Norris of Montana, Gov. Hoch of Kansas, Gov. Woodruff of Connecticut, Gov. Higgins of Rhode Island, Gov.
Buchtel of Colorado, Gov. Gooding of Idaho, Gov. Noel of Mississippi, Gov. Hoggatt of Alaska.
Agricultural Department, Gov. Kibbey of Arizona, Gov. Ansel of South Carolina, Gov. Cutler of Utah, Gov. Lea of Delaware, Gov. Dawson of West Virginia, Gov.
Maine. Gov. Frear of Hawaii.
the U. S. Reclamation Service, Henry T. Clark, Thomas Pence, Gov. Currey of New Mexico, Gov. Johnson of Minnesota.

seven-eighths in this department. At the same time the consumption of coal for motive power would be reduced 50 to 75 per cent., with a corresponding reduction in the coal required for smelting."

Other checks upon the exhaustion of our coal supply are suggested in the following passage:

"Naturalists tell us that coal is a reservoir of solar energy stored up in ages past, and that the same is partly true also of other chemically complex substances, including ores. The sun-motor still runs; its rays render the globe habitable, and may yet be made to produce power through solar engines, or may be concentrated in furnaces—as in the Portuguese priest's heliophore at the St. Louis Exposition, with its temperature of 6,000° F., in which a cube of iron evaporated like a snowball in a Bessemer converter. The sun helps to raise the tides, which some day will be harnessed. . . . It is only within the past decade that electrical transmission has made water-power generally available for driving machinery, for smelting, and for moving trains, and has at the same time created a new market for copper; yet it is a safe forecast that this method of using solar energy (for such water is as the product of sun-heat) will soon affect the constantly increasing drain on our coal. And just as the woods and the ores and the mineral fuels have become sources of wealth and power within our memory, so will become the running waters within a few years!"

"The greatest asset we have in the United States is our soil," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, "and we are destroying that as promptly as we can." The importance of conserving this asset was convincingly presented to the Conference by Mr. James J. Hill. More ruinous even than the unprevented erosion which has reduced to permanent sterility millions of once fertile acres in the East and South, said Mr. Hill, is the universal and constant process of soil exhaustion due to unscientific methods of agriculture. In no other important country in the world, with the exception of Russia, according to this speaker, is agriculture at so low an ebb as in our own. The farmer's return per acre is diminishing for the country at large, in spite of the fact that soils should "either increase or maintain their productivity indefinitely under proper cultivation." To quote further:

"The two remedies are as well ascertained as is the evil. Rotation of crops and the use of fertilizers act as tonics upon the soil. We might expand our resources and add billions of dollars to our national wealth by conserving soil resources, instead of exhausting them as we have the forests and the contents of the mines.

"Nearly 36 per cent. of our people are engaged directly in agriculture. But all the rest depend upon it. In the last analysis, commerce, manufactures, our home market, every form of activity runs back to the bounty of the earth by which every worker, skilled and unskilled, must be fed and by which his wages are ultimately paid. The farm products of the United States in 1906 were valued at $6,794,000,000, and in 1907 at $7,412,000,000. . . . Of our farm areas only one-half is improved. It does not produce one-half of what it could be made to yield; not by some complex system of intensive culture, but merely by ordinary care and industry intelligently applied. It is the capital upon which alone we can draw through all the future, but the amount of the draft that will be honored depends upon the care and intelligence given to its cultivation. Were any statesman to show us how to add $7,000,000,000 annually to our foreign trade, it would be the sensation of the hour. The way to do this in agriculture is open. Our share in the increase would not be the percentage of profit allowed by successful trading, but the entire capital sum. On the other side stands the fact that the unappropriated area suited to farm purposes is almost gone, and that we have been for the last century reducing the producing power of the country. Nowhere in the range of national purposes is the reward for conservation of a national resource so ample. Nowhere is the penalty of neglect so threatening."

The Philadelphia *Press* points out a specific instance of what might be achieved by the cooperation of Federal and State

governments in the case of the Ohio River, whose floods in some years cause a damage placed at $100,000,000. We read:

"Over great areas, where there should be factory plants and villages, there are none, because of periodical floods. If the water were distributed through the year there would always be nine feet clear for navigation over the whole river. This is lacking over much of the course much of the time. The fall of the rivers which make up the Ohio, and the rivers flowing into the Ohio, if used through dams, would develop 3,000,000 horse-power.

"Here are three great losses on a single river system, losses from flood, losses from higher freights due to lack of river navigation the year around, and lost horse-power.

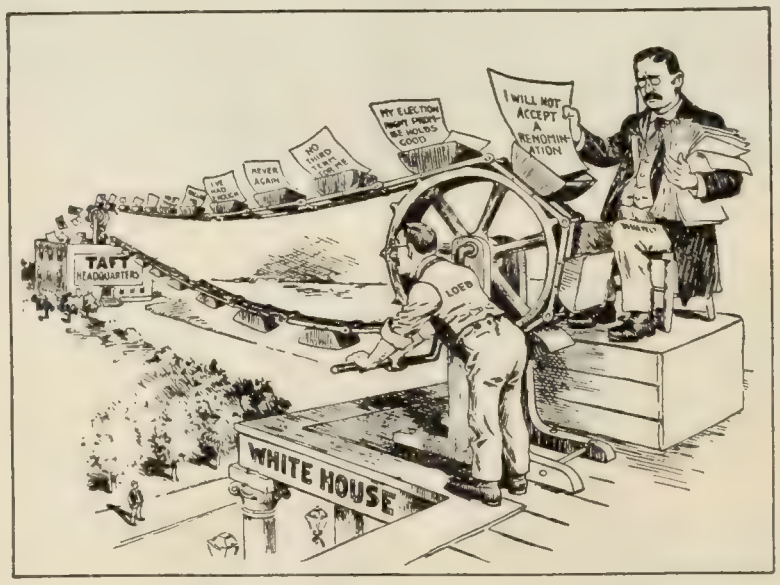
"Could this be saved? Mr. M. O. Leighton [chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey], in a report made to the Inland Waterways Commission, shows that it can be. All that is needed is a comprehensive plan covering six States—Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee—across which the rivers that make up the Ohio run.

"Given such a plan, reservoirs could be built for $125,000,000, taking the cost of like reservoirs elsewhere. These would hold the surplus flood-water and save the destruction from floods. The water would be turned on as needed and nine feet deep be kept all the year around. The rental of the horse-power, at $20 per horse-power per year, would bring about $60,000,000.

"As *The Engineering News* says, if the ninety-seven reservoirs needed cost $250,000,000, the result would pay lavish profits and save 15,000,000 tons of coal a year."

On the last day of the Convention it was decided that a similar meeting of Governors will be held next year, when the question of a permanent organization will be considered. It is understood that among the topics to be discust next year will be extradition, the standardization of laws on marriage and divorce, taxation, and police power. The press seem much interested in the idea of a "House of Governors," and in this connection attach great importance to Secretary Root's address to the Conference, in the course of which he said:

"The Constitution of the United States prohibits the States from making any agreement with each other without the consent of Congress, but you can make any number of agreements with the consent of Congress. . . . I regard this meeting as marking a new departure—the beginning of an era in which the States of the Union will exercise their reserved powers upon a higher plane of patriotism and love of country than has ever existed before."



TAFT'S BOOMERS WILL NEVER BE HAPPY TILL THEY GET SOMETHING LIKE THIS.
—Le Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE MAROONED ARTILLERY OFFICER

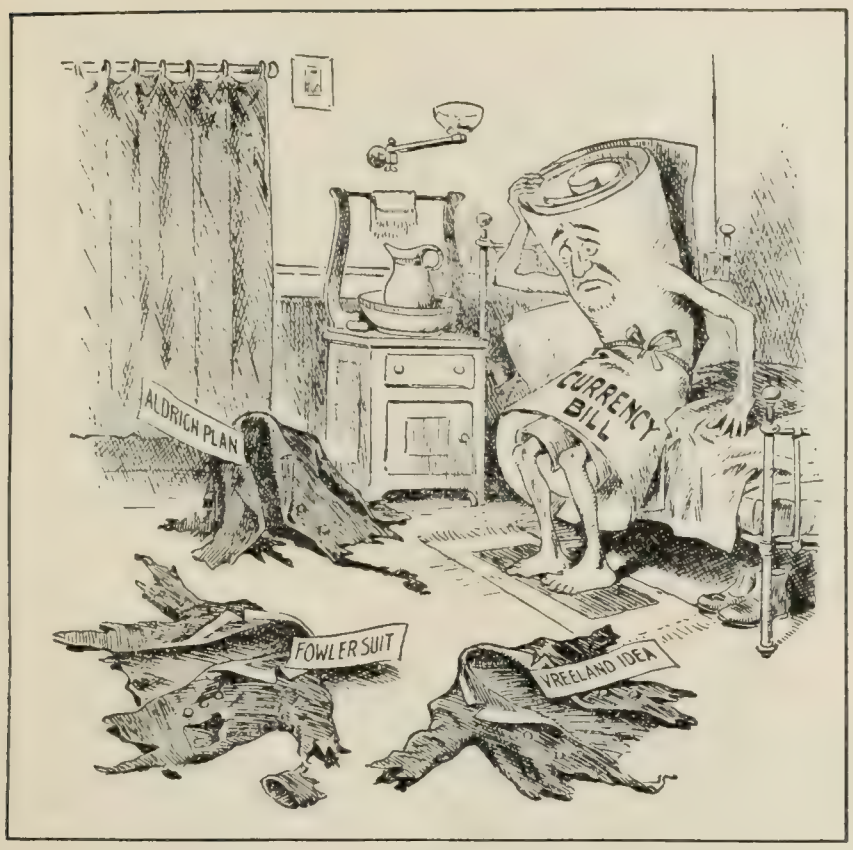
NATIONAL interest is being manifested in the spectacle of a veteran artillery officer exiled to a deserted fort in the wilds of Arizona, twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad-station, seventy-five miles from the nearest surgeon, housed in quarters that are too dilapidated to keep out the wind, rain, snow, and sleet, and that are insanitary to the point of being a menace to health, all for the crime of ill-temper. The officer is Col. W. F. Stewart, of the Coast Artillery, and his exile to Arizona, it appears from the official correspondence, is intended to induce him to retire from the Army, where he is regarded as a trouble-maker.

We have not seen any newspaper that advocates his restoration to the command of a garrison, but several are insisting that he should have the benefit of a fair trial, and not be punished in this unusual manner without a chance to defend himself. The New York *Sun* thinks the case "is

A CAREFUL NURSE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HE'S NEARLY GOT HER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THIRD-TERM SKETCHES.



IN A BAD WAY.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

GETTING TOGETHER ON CURRENCY.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

THE VICISSITUDES OF A CURRENCY BILL.

enough to inspire positive disgust with government by feeling, and make one long for the pre-Rooseveltian days when the presumption of innocence obtained in favor of every man"; and the New York *Evening Post* thinks the "worst side of the incident" is the spectacle of our Chief Executive "denying an officer the right to a trial by his peers." Says the Baltimore *Sun:*

"No man should be condemned unheard. Every man, even tho he is an army officer, subject to the orders of his superiors in rank, is entitled to a fair trial before he is condemned and punished. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army is continually preaching the doctrine of the 'square deal.' The officer's friends now demand from the Commander-in-Chief a square deal for Colonel Stewart. And Senator Rayner, who gained national reputation by his defense of Admiral Schley, also the subject of persecution in high quarters, should see to it that Mr. Roosevelt is made to come out in the open, cease what looks like a petty and cruel persecution, and adopt a straightforward, manly course toward a subordinate whose lips are sealed and who can not defend himself from a campaign of innuendo."

The most authoritative and enlightening comments on the case appear in the President's letter to Senator Rayner, who is championing the Colonel's cause, and the Senator's reply on the floor of the Senate. The President says that Colonel Stewart "is a nuisance in the service, being both incompetent and temperamentally unfit to exercise command over enlisted men, or to control other officers, or to behave with propriety when brought in contact with civilians." The Colonel declines to retire unless made a brigadier-general, which the President declares he is "grossly unfit" to be, so the present punishment was devised to force him to retire. The idea of a court-martial was rejected "for the reason that while a court-martial would undoubtedly award some punishment, it would fall short of what was really needed, the separation of Colonel Stewart from active service." "If he had consented to retire," the President adds, "there would have been no punishment at all, and what of punishment has occurred has been purely owing to the insistence of the Colonel himself, tho he has been not only a very inefficient, but a pernicious officer, that he should be retired as a brigadier-general." Further:

"Criticism has been made of this action by people who desire that 'mercy' should be shown to Colonel Stewart, or who speak as if he had been 'tyrannized' over. In effect this criticism is a demand that Colonel Stewart be kept in some position where he can himself tyrannize over subordinates who are helpless to resist this tyranny unless it becomes overt to a degree which he has been careful not to permit. The very persons who are apt to clamor against corrective measures when employed against enlisted men who need them, or to be jealous of the actions of officers of the Army when the right is on their side in controversies with civilians, have now demanded improper favoritism for Colonel Stewart, altho his is a case in which the officer has really treated enlisted men and subordinate officers improperly, and has in actual fact behaved improperly toward civilians."

The President details several cases where Colonel Stewart became embroiled with subordinates and civilians, including one where he kept a lieutenant in an undesirable post something like the one he is now occupying himself, and says:

"The facts above given show that Colonel Stewart is entitled to no consideration whatever; that he ought to be retired from the Army forthwith, and that to adopt any other disposition of the case than that which has actually been adopted would be unfair to the interests of the Army and particularly unfair to the interests of the enlisted men and unjust to the civilians at any post to which he might be assigned.

"Now as to your suggestion as to a trial. For the reasons given above, and also in the memorandum which I herewith forward, there is no point in having a court-martial. At present I do not see how a court of inquiry could be of use, for I do not see how any court of inquiry would express an opinion to which I should pay more heed than to the judgment of Generals Wade, Grant, Murray, Duvall, and Davis, in accordance with whose recommendations I have acted. You say it is only by a court of inquiry that we 'could ascertain the truth or untruth of the charges.' I feel that the truth of the charges has been established beyond the possibility of upsetting, by the reports quoted in the body of my letter. I will, however, consider this matter of a court of inquiry carefully before making a final decision; but at present I am not inclined to view the proceedings with favor . . . I do not understand your allusion to a joint resolution by Congress; such measures as those taken in this case are purely within the scope of the President's duties and authority. The course followed in this case is the course which will hereafter be followed, to the great benefit of the Army, in all such cases; letters to this effect have already been addrest to the commanding officers of the several departments."

In his reply Senator Rayner quotes phrases from the President's letter to show that the Colonel's exile is considered a "punishment," and then quotes several authorities to show that

"punishments can not legally be inflicted at the will of commanders—that they can be administered only in execution of the approved sentences of military courts" (Winthrop). Senator Rayner accordingly has introduced a joint resolution calling for a court of inquiry on the case.

Considerable amusement was caused in the Senate by the Senator's thinly veiled satire on the President in his references to Colonel Stewart's unfortunate "temperamental infirmities, certain peculiarities of disposition that manifest themselves whenever there is any opposition to the display of individualism." The Senator went on:

"The President has come to the conclusion that Colonel Stewart is a man who wants to have his own way. Whenever there is a controversy between himself and others, imitating the example of the Constitutional Commander of the Army, he wants to dominate the situation, that he has his own ideas about his public duties, and that he does not propose to be interfered with in the performance of them.

"Those are not the charges, Mr. President, that Colonel Stewart makes against the President, but the charges that the President makes against Colonel Stewart."

The Senator closed his speech with this strong condemnation of the President's course:

"In all the days of the common law, since star-chamber process passed into oblivion, no precedent can be found for such a practise. If we have a military code in this country that permits without a hearing the humiliation of an officer of the Army, that strips him of his command without notice of his alleged delinquency, that without a charge against his character or his courage or his honor can banish him to solitary exile and offer him the alternative of retirement or acceptance of this punishment, if he can be driven from one abandoned post to another, and when he asks for the charges that have been made against him can be denied the right to have any information upon the subject, if this is the law of the land, then the law of the land is a disgrace to the land and ought to be obliterated from the statute-book; and I venture to say that if this be its true interpretation, it is an instrument of despotism that has no counterpart among any 'other people claiming to be civilized or under any other government purporting to be free.'"

The whole trouble might have been avoided, some think, by the display of more tact and less temper in dealing with the refractory Colonel. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*:

"It is pointed out by officers in the War Department that a score of duties could have been found for Colonel Stewart which would have kept him nominally employed and at the same time removed him from direct contact with the line of the Army and command over troops. He might have been ordered to write a history of the coast artillery, or to have made a comparative study of the ranges of big guns. General MacArthur was ordered to Milwaukee to spend the remaining days of his service in writing out the reports of his observations of the Russian-Japanese war. It seems that any one might have seen that sending a coast-artillery colonel to an abandoned infantry post in Arizona had all the dramatic qualities to command public attention and enlist popular sympathy."

TO RAISE RAILWAY RATES

THE advance in freight rates proposed by the Eastern railroads will mean an increase in cost of living of $1.75 per annum to each of the 80,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, asserts the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. According to this remarkable statement the increased rates will raise the present gross freight revenue of the roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio "from approximately $1,000,000,000 to $1,400,000,000." The proposal of the railroad managers to advance freight rates is reported to be the result of an alleged falling off of more than 10 per cent. in the gross income of the railroads. It is admitted that this course has been decided upon by the lines east of Chicago, altho it is not yet certain when the new rates will go into effect. Already representative manufacturing and shipping interests are making themselves heard in indignant protest, which is echoed by a large section of the press. Thus the New York *Evening Post* finds something almost ludicrous in the argument "that railroad freight rates ought to be increased because business is bad," and believes it eminently "fit for the plot of a Gilbert and

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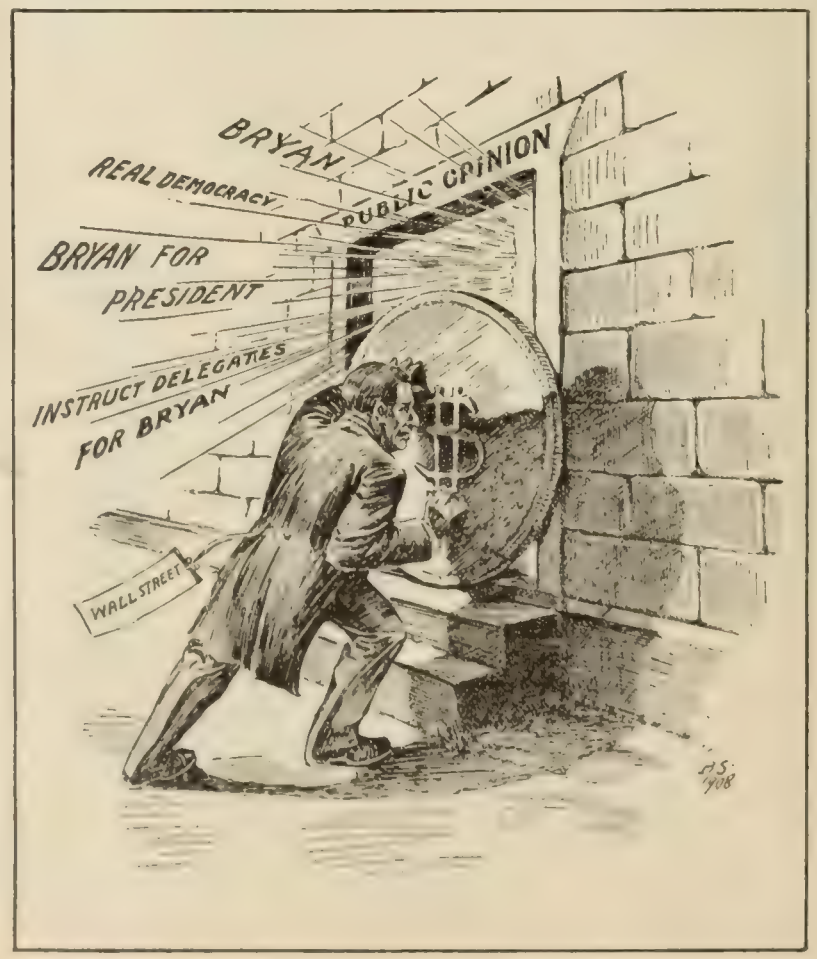
ALMOST THERE.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



INEFFECTIVE OPPOSITION.

—B. S. in the Columbia (S. C.) *State*.

TWO VIEWS OF THE BRYAN BOOM.

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THE FLEET IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

Sullivan opera." "If a railroad can recoup its losses from trade depression by advancing prices," it adds, "then so can any other industry in which fair play and honest competition prevail." "The plea that railroads can not further reduce expenses so as to escape loss, and must therefore advance rates to enlarge their income," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "is hardly acceptable." We read further:

"It may be admitted that the railroads are in some respects in an exceptional position, but there are economic principles that apply to them as well was to others. In the time of prosperous activity and advancing prices their expenses increased largely. The wages of labor were raised and the cost of materials and supplies advanced. The point was reached after a while where the increase in expenses was out of proportion to that in volume of business and the revenue from it. Net earnings did not keep pace relatively with gross receipts. During this period of rising prices and wages there was no general advance in rates, but so long as the full tide of traffic continued there was no hardship in that. The volume and density of traffic was such as to make up for increased expenses so long as the roads kept in condition to handle their traffic and avoid loss from congestion and delay. There was an improvement in dividends and an expansion of capital which was not justified in all cases.

"It was only when the reaction came that the pinch was felt, but that was when it began to be felt among producers and shippers as well as carriers. The normal process of relief in transportation, as well as in manufacturing and trading, lies in economizing expense and not in increasing charges, which tends to restrain recovery from depression instead of helping it. Cost should come down in the lowering of prices and wages until the strain is relieved."

"Unfortunately the railroads can not consider the question from the viewpoint of abstraction," remarks the New York *Globe*, in a somewhat spirited defense of the railway official's standpoint. It says of the railroads:

"They are up against a practical situation. Speaking roughly, 70 per cent. of the gross income of the railways of this country goes for operating expenses—for wages of employees and for supplies. To suggestions of railway managers that saving be effected in wages Mr. Gompers and the heads of the railway brotherhoods, supported apparently by the President of the United States and public sentiment, reply that under no circumstances will they entertain such a proposal. Likewise sellers of steel, of timber, of fuel and the other supplies the railways consume sternly refuse to lower prices. . . . Of the remaining 30 per cent. of gross railway income approximately 15 per cent. goes to pay interest on bonds and in other fixt charges. This sum is not reducible—the railways must pay every dollar when due or else go into the hands of receivers. Of the remaining 15 per cent. 8 per cent. goes for taxes, which States will not reduce, for improvements that can not be discontinued if service is to go on for good, and for miscellaneous expenditure. Approximately but 7 per cent. of the gross income of the railways is left for dividends to stockholders or to add to surpluses to provide for the needs of lean years. . . . . .

"It is generally assumed to be a principle of business that income must equal outgo and a little more. Those who are fluent in finding fault with the railroads are dumb when they are asked why this law should not also operate in the railway business."

OUR "HEROES" AT SAN FRANCISCO

IF the sailor boys of the big fleet at San Francisco had saved the nation in the wild wrack of battle they could scarcely be received with more enthusiasm than the people of California are showing. The editors are ransacking the dictionaries for superlatives. "As the fleet itself is the ultimate expression of organized human force," exclaims the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "so its *personnel* represents the ultimate of manliness, courage, and skill," and "in no other human service," it goes on, "can be found men more patriotic in devotion to duty or more competent in the discharge of that duty." In the midst of all the furor, however, the San Francisco *Argonaut* rises to make a few remarks that resemble an icicle unexpectedly applied to the spine of a fever patient. "We hope that we will not be accused of bad manners," it observes, "if we take the opportunity to point out some anomalies in the tremendous hubbub over the Atlantic fleet." To quote further:

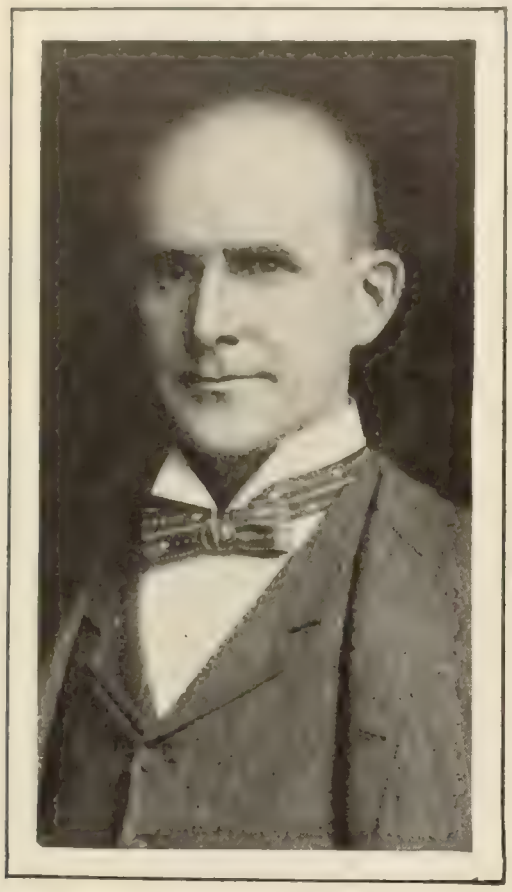
"We are receiving the men of this fleet from Admiral Evans down to galley-boys with all the honors due to conquering heroes, while as a matter of fact nobody has done anything of a heroic sort. These gallants in blue have done nothing more than in obedience to orders and in holiday fashion to sail round from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, stopping conveniently for feasting and dancing and for chucking the girls of half a dozen countries under their dimpled chins. As a maneuver the voyage has been most interesting; as a frolic it has been a vast and stupendous success. But looking at the whole incident in dead sober seriousness, there has been nothing about it in the leastwise difficult or heroic, calling for special gratitude or even acknowledgment on the part of the public. . . . . .

"The real significance of this cruise into Pacific waters is political rather than martial. A situation arose in which it seemed necessary to impress the world with the intention of the United States to have its legitimate share in the control of the Pacific Ocean regarded as a field of human enterprise. Russia had in recent years asserted claims at odds at certain points with the interest and the dignity of the United States. Japan, having struck a mighty blow at the power of Russia, had taken a tone that did not set well in the view of the civilized world, and especially of the United States, with respect to Pacific Ocean affairs. Those who speak for the public opinion of Japan—if there be any such thing in that country—had developed a spirit of 'sassiness' toward things American which jarred somewhat upon our national sensibilities. And then there appeared some question on the part of the older nations of Europe as to just what part the United States proposed to play in the rising world of the Pacific Ocean. On the whole it seemed a good time to do something that would indicate not only to Japan and Russia, but to all the other countries of the earth, that the United States proposes to have a finger or possibly a whole hand

in the Pacific pie. The voyage of the battle-ship fleet was happily [illegible] first as an answer to questions declared and [illegible] assertion of national purpose in the Pacific Ocean, third as a visible mark of the power of the United States [illegible]."

SOCIALISM AS A WORKING FORCE

THE nomination of Eugene V. Debs for President by the Socialist National Convention in session in Chicago last week attracts little attention in the "capitalistic" press, altho the Chicago *Socialist* claims that "such an opportunity as has never before come to the Socialists of this or any other country" now lies before the Socialist party in the United States. The election, it says, comes "at a time when capitalism has broken down," and when the labor-unions are being forced by conditions to abandon the principle of "no politics in the unions." Neither Mr. Gompers, the Independence League, nor either of the "two old capitalist parties," says *The Socialist*, is able to help labor in its present crisis. On the other hand, it adds:



EUGENE V. DEBS,

For the third time Socialist nominee for President of the United States. Benjamin Hanford, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President.

"The Socialists, appealing to the recognition of the existence of a class struggle and pointing out the only possible way of ending that struggle, go into this campaign at a time when that struggle has reached a sharpness and brutality such as have never before been known. The organized workers of America have been flaunted, defied, and outraged by the ruling class. The supreme judicial, and therefore supreme power in every way, has wiped out rights that have been supposed to be long ago secured. The trade-union treasuries have been placed in the power of their enemies, trade-union officials have been imprisoned, trade-union weapons have been destroyed and their members left defenseless. . . . . .

"All this is taking place in the midst of an intellectual atmosphere permeated with Socialist sentiment. For the last two years the United States has been turning out more Socialist books than any other nation on earth. It has left Germany, long the leader, far behind in this respect. The whole environment is electric with Socialist sentiment and Socialist thought."

The New York *Globe*, however, while admitting that the Socialist movement in the United States is "not negligible," points out that it would not be more harmful to neglect it than to "magnify it out of all proportion to its actual relations."

Of the strength and meaning of Socialism as an international force Mr. George Allen England draws a striking picture in *The Review of Reviews* (May). Mr. England, himself a Socialist, not only gives the essential facts regarding the world movement of Socialism, but he also tells enthusiastically of the success which the Socialists themselves believe they have accomplished. "Socialism is in no sense a fixt, motionless entity," the writer asserts, "which may be ticketed and laid by for future reference. It is a flux, a flow—a movement, not an institution." From the inception of the International Socialist party in London in 1864, "when its formation caused hardly a ripple on the troubled surface of the world waters," the writer goes on to explain the growth of the movement into an international force. Of the work of the permanent international bureau at Brussels we read:

"In time of war, for instance, the bureau has already put a damper on hostilities by proclaiming the identity of interests between the working-classes of the countries involved. Once this work can be thoroughly completed, war will end, for without the proletariat to fight, war is a physical impossibility. . . . . .

"At the time of the Algeciras affair the Kaiser was summarily plucked back from what might have been a decidedly glorious and successful war with France by the stand taken at Brussels—the threat of a general strike if hostilities began—and the war talk had to be dropt like a hot potato. Norway and Sweden effected their recent separation without bloodshed through the intervention of Brussels, '*cette main de fer dans un gant de velours.*' And when the Czar begged men and money from his cousins of Germany and Austria to crush revolution within his borders he ran fair into an effective, organized opposition from Brussels which effectually cooled the good offices of his allies."

The Socialist party is "far and away the largest political unit, not only of to-day, but of any time," Mr. England believes. To verify this statement the writer quotes the accompanying revised table from Josiah Strong's "Social Progress," which gives some idea of the political and journalistic strength of the world movement.

Significant as the strength of Socialism is thus portrayed, the writer believes the steady rate of growth is of even greater importance. He says:

"The Socialist movement grows with comparative steadiness, and never on the whole loses any ground once gained. . . . Persecution has never had any other effect on the movement than immensely to stimulate its growth. . . . Here in tangible form stands a body conceived, organized, brought into being not only through the worker's own unaided efforts, but also in despite of the most persistent, far-reaching, and unscrupulous opposition that the world's ruling classes have been able to devise."

Country.	First Recorded Year.	Vote.	Latest Recorded Year.	Vote.	Socialists in National Legislatures.			Socialist Journals.
Argentina	...	.....	1903	5,000*	1	in	120	2
Austria	1895	90,000	1907	1,005,000	87	"	878	115
Australia	...	.....	1904	440,000	23	"	75	3
Belgium	1895	334,500	1904	500,000*	30	"	169	53
Bulgaria	...	.....	1900	10,000*	0	"	189	9
Canada	...	.....	1905	2,867	0	"	214	1
Denmark	1872	315	1906	76,612	24	"	114	24
England	...	.....	1907	280,000	80	"	220	11
France	1885	30,000	1906	1,120,000	115	"	584	45
Germany	1867	30,000	1907	3,251,005	43	"	397	159
Great Britain	1895	55,000	1906	342,196†	55	"	670	4
Holland	...	.....	1905	65,743	6	"	100	13
Italy	1893	20,000	1904	301,525	25	"	508	92
Luxemburg	...	.....	1903	40,000	7	"	45	..
Norway	...	.....	1903	24,774	17	"	114	17
Servia	...	.....	1905	30,000*	1	"	130	..
Spain	1893	7,000	1907	9,000	[illegible]	"	431	12
Sweden	...	.....	1905	26,083	15	"	230	33
Switzerland	1899	13,500	1905	64,384*	2	"	167	5
United States	1888	2,064	1904	442,402‡	0	"	383	40
Totals		582,379	....	8,006,591	531§	"	5,748	648

* Estimated.

† Estimate of *The Labor Leader*. In regard to the French and English representation the fact should be noted that the figures here given include a number of different factions, of more or less radicalism, all, however, imbued with the Socialist philosophy. In England it is impossible to determine precisely what part of the labor vote is purely Socialist [illegible] cast for the "Social Democratic Federation,"—since the Independent Labor party is not a Socialist body, tho expressly Socialistic in principle, while the Labor Representative Committee is "Practically" Socialistic, and the Fabian or Economic Socialists are elected as "Radicals."

‡ Including Socialist-Labor party vote.

§ Referring to the second house in bicameral bodies.

TABLE SHOWING POLITICAL STRENGTH OF SOCIALISM.

FOREIGN COMMENT

DECAY OF THE BRITISH NAVY

JUST at a time when England is astounding the world with her huge *Dreadnoughts* and planning even more powerful fighters, a trenchant writer in the weighty and well-informed *National Review* (London) comes forward with the claim that this dazzling display of strength is being made by sacrificing the smaller ships of the navy and driving many officers and men out of the service. Such a policy he declares suicidal. This writer, who signs himself "St. Barbara," says the British Admiralty have been trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public by talking economy and building marine monsters, and they have "very cleverly contrived to secure the even passionate advocacy of the free and independent press" of the country. "The First Sea Lord was complimented by his friends in the press upon his talent for making 'picturesque phrases'" when he invented the catchword "economy with efficiency." "This was the text of an elaborate Admiralty manifesto designed to prove that the less ships there were in the navy (economy), the stronger it was (efficiency)." By what Mr. Balfour in 1904 styled a "courageous stroke of the pen," "155 ships were swept off the active list. Cruisers, sloops, and gunboats, the peace patrol of the Empire, were swept from all seas." St. Barbara enlarges on this point as follows:

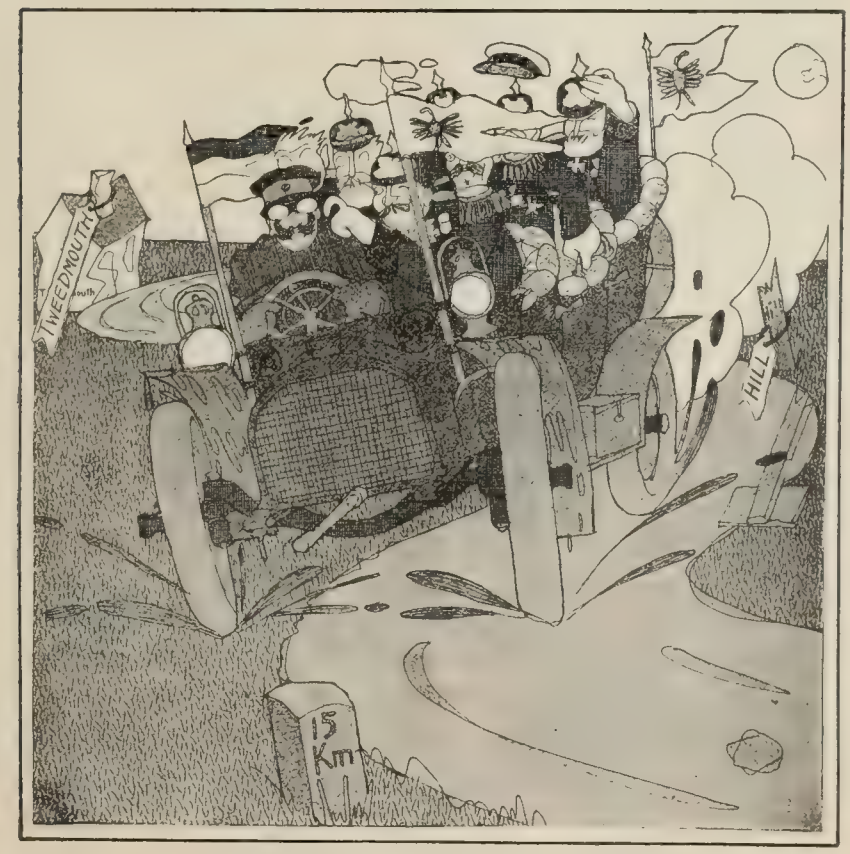
"Now, what were the results as regards the defense of the Empire? Among the vessels discarded were whole squadrons of valuable cruisers and patrol-ships. Some were sold for the price of scrap-iron. Others have been furtively brought back into service. In the mean time the flag practically disappeared from distant stations. The peace patrol was not even considered. Commerce was left to take care of itself. The public became partially conscious of the full extent of the mischief at the time of the earthquake in Jamaica, when the American Navy intervened in the absence of British ships, and Sir Frank Swettenham was sacrificed to that abject fear of America, which is a permanent obsession of the present Government. Again, when the Sultan of Zanzibar was forced to ask for British protection, it was Germany who sent a cruiser."

More serious still is the fact that *personnel* of the Navy is suffering and naval officers, for the first time in English history, are advertising for civil employment. Thus St. Barbara writes:

"In the mean time the one vital factor of naval strength, without which *Dreadnoughts* are no better than walnut-shells, has been, and is being, fatally impaired. They are the men, the men, and always the officers and men, who should be the first consideration. There must be enough men, and they must be trained to the utmost pitch. But what is the case? After a reduction of 3,000 men the figure stands where it stood last year. In the mean time enormous ships are being put into commission, each requiring a complement. In order to supply it, older ships must be laid up, when they will speedily rot. The sea-training of the men has been reduced. The nucleus crew system, whatever its theoretical value, has not even fulfilled its own conditions. The *personnel* have been so reduced that they are constantly shifted from ship to ship, losing all interest in their work and destroying their training. The short-service system has brought an element of weakness into the service, and increases unemployment ashore. For the first time the 'want places' columns of the newspapers contain the names of naval men. The standing disgrace of the Army has spread to the Navy. The Coastguard, the finest reserve, the invaluable guardians of the coast, have been reduced, and are threatened with abolition. The Marines have been reduced, and are (secretly) being still further cut down."

Even the big ships have no docks to hold them,—"seven *Dreadnoughts* and three cruiser-battle-ships—the result of the craze for big ships—and not a dock east of Portsmouth into which they can go." A navy, and a strong navy, is necessary for England if she would maintain her colonies and escape the lot of Belgium. England is Elisha, and the ravens that feed her are the colonies. No navy, no colonies, says St. Barbara, and no colonies, good-by to England's greatness. To quote his words:

"The colonies might conceivably exist apart from England; but under no circumstances could the England we know exist apart from her colonies. Long ago England sold her birthright for hard cash. She was once self-sufficing. She is now even as Elisha was in his cave. The prophet was fed by a miracle. England, in the glorious days of Cobden, expected a miracle. It did not happen, so that she had to train her own ravens, the while that little



WILLIAM II. AS EUROPEAN CHAUFFEUR.

ALL IN CHORUS—"We nearly came to grief at those two curves. For heaven's sake, Billy, be more careful at the next turn."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ETHEL ROOSEVELT AS LOCOMOTIVE-DRIVER.

FIREMAN—"Be careful, Miss—we are just approaching the dangerous entrance into the Chicago depot."
MISS ETHEL—"That is exactly what I am preparing for"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ROUGH RIDING.

Elishas appeared in the cave and multiplied exceedingly, until [illegible] was crowded. . . . . .

"The other nations contemplated this singular spectacle, and kept their own counsel. They decided to make the cash, while keeping their birthright. Now we have a little island of some forty-three million inhabitants and diminishing natural resources and a falling birth-rate, desperately fighting lusty great nations of sixty and seventy million vigorous people with vast untouched resources and a rising birth-rate. The only hope of the proud little island lies in her vast possessions overseas, with which she can match the world. Apart from these, what is the use of her? She is a practicable clearing-house, a good banker, and a pleasant playground for the rich, a hell for the poor. She has a reasonable prospect of becoming a polity like (let us say) Belgium."

AMERICA BEING SHAPED BY ITS SCHOOLS

A WRITER in the London *Times* who professes to have spent "a year among the Americans" thinks that the school, and not the home, is the great formative force in American character. Children are allowed every liberty in their homes, but they obtain the great training for life in the schools. Even the schools are in danger of being corrupted by paternalism, by the free supply of books, clothing, food, and even eye-glasses. This is the greatest menace to the strength and independence of American manhood, he thinks. Of the home and school he remarks:

"While American family life has a pervasive quality of tender devotion and considerate courtesy unexcelled in any land, and the moral standards retain much of the potency of their puritanic origin, the puritanic severity has entirely disappeared from the family discipline; and in nearly every home in which I have been, whether of the rich or the poor, the children were the masters of the house, believing as a principle that everything turns upon them, and seeing, in any rare order that might come to limit their encroachments, an abuse of power, an arbitrary act. . . . And I failed to understand how the children grew into law-abiding citizens until I left the home and went into the school. There I found them, by a rule which is impersonal and invariable—as domestic rule should be—learning obedience, order, integrity in work, stedfastness in spite of moods, and submission to the rightful demand upon each individual of the entire community in order to the harmonious action of all. Thus, by a discipline that is ethical and is maintained during the formative years, the children acquire the social and civic habits, and are formed for liberty—not the false liberty allowed in the home, which, if unchecked in the school, would breed lawlessness and chaos, but the liberty of work, of service, and of growth."

This author mentions further that he heard it argued that as school-children in certain grades received free books, they should also have free food and clothing. With free clothing they are already supplied in some States. He notes with surprize that the Board of Education in New York did not reject this proposal on the principle that it would foster the spirit of unwholesome paternalism and destroy the independence both of parents and children, but merely on the ground that the Board was already unable "to raise sufficient funds for other and necessary work." The essay closes as follows:

"Eternal vigilance will be required to prevent the growth in America of paternalism of the most complete and demoralizing kind. The combined evils of trusts and municipal corruption which are being eradicated are less disastrous than this evil will prove if it is allowed to take root; for it would affect every individual in the nation and breed manikins where, if anywhere, men of unimpaired independence, individuality, and force are required. As it is, there are many who fear that, by 'electives,' 'coeducation,' the great preponderance of women teachers, and the lack of religious teaching in the schools and colleges, the educational system is threatening the virility of the nation."

RUSSIA'S NEW PACIFIC-RAILROAD ADVENTURE

UNFEELING critics of the Russian bureaucracy ordinarily view any new Russian enterprise in the light of a fresh opportunity for official graft. The recent proposal to spend $2,000,000,000 in naval construction called out some sarcastic comments on the rich pickings this tremendous expenditure would afford. The project was defeated, but only to be followed by a new plan to build an "all-Russian" railway-line to Vladivostok, 1,300 miles long, at immense cost. In support of this scheme the Government and its organs point out that the present line to Vladivostok traverses Manchuria, and that under the Portsmouth peace treaty the Manchurian railroad can not be used for strategic or military purposes; that the loss of Manchuria means also the loss of her great wheat-fields and food supplies in case of war; that without a railroad on Russian territory to Vladivostok the whole Russian position beyond Lake Baikal is jeopardized, and that the invaluable Pacific provinces will be perpetually exposed to seizure by any enemy. Another argument is that the Chinese Government is sure to exercise her reserved right to purchase the Manchurian lines thirty years hence, for her sovereign rights are now safe and her policy is more and more markedly nationalistic and anti-Western. Would it be worthy of a great Power to pursue a policy of drift and make no provision for the future of the Pacific territories?

With regard to colonization, Premier Stolypine says that the territory to be opened by the new line will add 40,000,000 acres of corn-lands to the national resources. The majority of the Douma believe that this land can be sold profitably to settlers, and that mineral wealth is certain to be found in the rugged mountains of the Usuri districts. The opponents of the scheme consider all this pure speculation and fancy. Russia, they hold, has more imperative tasks to undertake. The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) says to the Octoberists:

"You have already decided to bury universal elementary education, the reform of the courts, the schemes of adequate famine relief, agrarian reform, and now you propose to divert hundreds of millions to a premature, unnecessary, costly scheme of railway-building in the unexplored wilderness."

Other opponents of the plan speak of the financial obstacles in the way, the weakness of Russian credit, the effect on the securities held abroad. The bill, however, seems certain to become law. At first the scheme seemed even more chimerical than the naval program; opposition sprang up in every quarter, even among the Rightists and Moderates in the Douma. But the pressure of the bureaucracy and the Ministry secured for the project the support of a majority of deputies, and recently, after an exciting debate which reminded Russia of the stormy days of the "radical" Doumas, a bill for the construction of the so-called Amur Railroad passed the Lower House of the Russian "Parliament" by a decisive preponderance of votes, tho to the last the Conservatives and friends of the old order fought it as vehemently as did the Radicals and Leftists.

The Amur line will branch off from the Siberian system at a point west of Chita, follow the course of the river in a semicircular sweep and unite with the Usuri road at Khabarovsk. The Government estimates the cost of construction at $120,000,000, but this estimate is ridiculed by many. The Amur line is to be 1,300 miles long, and there are mountains to be cut through, heavy bridge-work to be done, and many other physical difficulties to be overcome.

The fiercest attacks on the scheme are made by M. Menshikoff, a foe of radicalism and revolution, in the *Novoye Vremya*, whose leading writer he has been for years, and that paper itself, editorially, has but half-heartedly advocated it. To quote from a Menshikoff article:

"Let us ask, Against whom are we to defend the East? Japanese, Chinese, Americans may be covetous of it, but just now the deadliest enemy of that far-off territory are we ourselves.

"They talk about strategic railroads, fortresses to protect them, defensive preparations, loans. But what if the Amur line should involve us in another war? What if we should build it not for ourselves, but for a dear neighbor, as happened to the Manchurian line in its southern half? What if the road, intended to attract Russian settlers, should bring about an influx of Chinese to the territory traversed by it? . . . Particularly untrustworthy are the financial calculations of the Ministry. The line, when built, will not at once begin to pay even current expenses. There will be heavy annual deficits, estimated at $3,000,000 a year. At the end of twenty years the road will have cost about $250,000,000 at the least.

"But will the road even then secure our Pacific possessions against attack? Not at all. It will still be necessary to spend hundreds of millions on 'defense'—on war-ships, fortresses, railroad-guards, etc."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALIAN REVOLT AGAINST THE HUSBAND

THE Italian woman's revolt against marital authority has nothing to do with regard either to conjugal morality, properly so called, or political rights, says a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome). He is commenting on the results of the great Women's Congress, recently held at Rome. People in that city, he remarks, dare not discuss the subject of divorce, and when Ellen Key, the Swedish writer, "the sweet and wise propagandist of the laws of love and of the emancipation of woman," asked him "why a campaign in favor of divorce was not inaugurated in Italy," he answered, "men and women, government and Parliament, taboo the subject." The women's revolt against the Italian marriage law is not on sentimental, but on commercial, grounds. At the Congress referred to above, a resolution was passed which embodied the principles of this revolt and ran as follows: "This Congress votes that the supreme authority of the husband in the marital contract ought to be abolished."

CUPID, THE EUROPEAN DRUMMER, SHOWING HIS SAMPLES.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

This resolution was explained at the Congress by Dr. Vivante, professor of commercial law in the University of Rome, who claims that Italian wives suffer great wrong from the fact that they can not manage their own estates, property, dowry, or the product of their own earnings. This has an evil effect on the social and moral progress of women in Italy. To quote his words:

THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.
"I have bought my wife a private railroad-car, a yacht, and a dirigible balloon—what do you think she wants now? A divorce."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"Those who are occupied with the question of woman's rights in Italy feel that the greatest obstacle to a solution of the problem lies in the tameness and indolence of women who resign themselves calmly to their lot. This supine and servile renunciation of all hopes of a better legal status springs, in my opinion, from the subtile, insidious influence of marital authority. Taken in its main features, the institution of this authority implies the complete subordination of the wife to the husband in all financial and patrimonial matters. I have frequently asked ladies of high fortune what their rights were, and they have invariably replied, those that their husbands accorded to them. It is upon this idea that the education of young girls is based. They must please their husbands, support their opinions, and belittle themselves so as to fall in with marital authority. If ever they gain their own way they must do so through a sort of seductiveness, or by the tricks of wheedling or an apparent deference which disguises their pertinacity of purpose. This, of course, does not apply to unmarried women; but as all girls are brought up with a view to matrimony and utter subjection to a husband, the result is that women in general, and especially Italian women, are totally lacking in the independent power of acting for themselves. They have not those qualities of initiative and of resistance which are indispensable conditions of all efficient cooperation in civil progress."

The professor looks forward to the day when women will be free. They began by being wives of capture; they advanced to the position of slaves by purchase; Tertullian calls them "ministers of delight"; Schopenhauer boldly pronounced them the "inferior sex." They are, however, destined, even in Italy, to become not only the equals, but the rivals, sometimes even the superiors, of man. Dr. Vivante illustrates this hope in the following glowing terms:

"When once the wife has shaken herself free from this position of mere tutelage, she will be able to engage in business of various sorts for which she is best adapted, such as artistic industries, clothing industries, furniture, or cultivation of flowers, occupying herself the head place in her business. I see her in her new condition moving with glances of loving interest amid her looms, her machinery, her plants, selecting with admirable sagacity every workman for the post where he can do the best work. I see her pass from the workshop to the home for retired workers, the school, the infirmary, applying to the whole sphere of her activity that ideal power of superintendence which is only to be obtained by science and the inspiration of hope. . . . In her free competition with the other sex she will occupy the place in life for which she is best fitted. The world is not made for men and husbands only, but for the untrammeled development of both sexes. But by taking this position woman will also help to elevate man, the wife the husband, because the best way to bring about the survival of the fittest men is to promote rivalry between the two sexes in the struggle for existence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR LESSON TO INDIA

AMERICA seems fated to be pointed out either as a model or a warning to older nations. Its rich men, as well as its great men and its strong men, have been and are ever on the lips or in the journalism of every foreign country. Japan has imitated our people, China has sent students to spy out the secrets of our prosperity or to share it, and even England has sent delegations of artizans and teachers to learn our methods. Now at last the most conservative, the proudest, the most literary and religious of all Asiatic peoples is pointing to America as an example of what energy and toil have done on a continent which Anglo-Saxons found populated by utter savages. The eminent characteristic of the American people is their respect for labor and for the competence and independence which industry secures, says Mr. Saint Nihal Sing, writing in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). To quote his words:

"The American theory is that all wealth, advancement, strength, and refinement, in a national sense, ultimately rest on labor. A man must work or he will starve. . . . Workingmen who in India would obtain scant respect, probably be socially ostracized, in America have equal social and political advantages with those engaged in the so-called genteel or learned professions. Not that there is no caste in the United States, only the exclusive set is very limited in number and extent. Honest work, of whatever character, is respected in that land. Here lies an essential difference between India and America."

Poverty in India is acquiesced in, and the humble trade of the father furnishes a career to which the son naturally resigns himself. The employment of women in the professions is unknown in India. Caste and tradition perpetuate poverty. But Mr. Saint Nihal Sing adds:

"Opportunities and conditions in America are such that poverty, instead of pinching, dwarfing, and limiting the rising generation, proves an invaluable spur, enlarging and ennobling their minds and setting them free. It is computed that more than 80 per cent. of the college students in America come from the village and the farm—that fully 90 per cent. of the possessors of palaces in the United States were conceived in poverty and brought up in penury and want. It is no exaggeration to say that the wealth of the continent to-day is under the control of men raised on farms or bred in mechanics' cottages—men who as boys were, so to speak, without opportunities and, if born in India under the present circumstances, would have gone without education and a chance to rise in the world. The men who made vast fortunes in the United States during the past twenty-five years were, as a rule, not worth a dollar when they began the world. Statisticians have estimated that out of the twenty-five millionaires in the United States Senate at Washington, D. C., at least twenty made their own fortunes during the last three decades. They are men who in the most literal sense of the word owe their prosperity to grim poverty."

While America is developing her natural resources, India, we are told, is at a standstill because the Hindu will take no chances. As Mr. Sing remarks:

"The American people are imbued with a spirit to risk. The American is willing to treat money merely as a seed. He is prepared to take the chance of sowing the seed. The harvest may come. It may not arrive. The Yankee, however, always has the spirit to take the chance or to 'risk it,' as he familiarly puts it. In this trait of character the American beats the world.

"Herein lies an essential difference between India and America. To-day we in Hindustan are learning that our country, tho probably the most ancient country in the world, is not without its opportunities. Of late years we have come to realize that there are wonderful possibilities for the development of mineral and other resources of India. What we need is the intelligent prospector imbued with the American spirit of 'risking it,' of taking a chance at it. More than anything else, the Indian needs the impulse to labor and especially the incentive to train himself to a degree of skill to make his labor marketable. The people of Hindustan need an inspiration to thrust out into the world. They have to quit being consumers of goods manufactured by other peoples and to so organize their resources, both of persons and property, as to become producers of all they need. So long as

> Surely, surely slumber is more sweet than toil, the shore
> Than labor in the deep midocean, wind and wave and oar;
> Oh, rest ye, brother mariners, we will not wander more,'

is the ideal of India, there is very little hope of our regeneration."

RUSSIANS NOT WANTED AT SWISS UNIVERSITIES

THE sufferings of Russian aspirants after education and learning in their own country has for some time attracted the attention of the European press, as noted in our issue for March 7, p. 328. They are at present flooding the university towns of Switzerland, where they are scarcely looked upon as a desirable accession, first from their illiteracy, and secondly from their speculative, impotent, and restless spirit of revolution. According to the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), the seats of learning in the mountain republic of Europe are casting about to discover some means of ridding themselves of intruders who are considered to be about as much out of place as the Gauls who entered the Senate-house at Rome. The writer remarks:

"The most recent statistics published by the authorities of the Swiss universities reveal the fact that at present there are more Russian than Swiss students taking the usual course. In the universities of Basel, Zurich, Bern, Lausanne, and Geneva the aggregate number of students amounts to 6,197, of whom 2,521 are Swiss and 2,553 Russian. At Lausanne there are 457 Russians to 300 Swiss; at Geneva, 671 Russians for 210 Swiss. The preponderance of the Russian element is particularly conspicuous in the medical schools, and at Geneva out of a total of 484 medical students 362, or within a fraction of three-fourths, are natives of Russia."

It is not conceivable, however, we are told, that the Russian predominance is likely to increase. On the contrary, there is likely to be a reaction. The Russian students have a bad effect upon the young people who throng the halls of learning at such intellectual centers as Geneva and Lausanne. In the first place, says this writer, they come from inferior Russian schools and are not ripe for the university curriculum. Thus we read:

"The insufficient preparation which the great majority of Russian students betray has caused the class-rooms to be crowded and hampered by the attendance of inefficients to the detriment of the genuine students. As the Russians are generally unable to present a certificate of as high attainments as those of Swiss or German aspirants, all the universities excepting Basel have facilitated their entrance by lowering the matriculation standard. At the present moment they are trying to find some way of avoiding the evil consequences of this step. Already Bern has revised the regulations for its matriculation tests and has at the same time completely changed its examination-board. The entrance-fee for foreigners has also been raised to ten dollars from four. There is every reason to think that the other universities will follow this example."

It is not only the illiteracy, but the dangerous insurrectionary spirit, of these foreign students that threatens to result eventually in their exclusion from Switzerland. This writer gives his opinion on this point as follows:

"Besides being an actual encumbrance to the work of the class-room and lecture-hall, the Russian students give trouble to the Swiss universities on another point. This is the revolutionary propaganda to which they devote themselves under the shelter of that safe hospitality which the soil of Switzerland provides. Numerous incidents have roused in the minds of the people a lively sentiment which the universities can only follow out by freeing themselves from such elements in the members or students as are politically compromising and dangerous."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MEDICAL CONDEMNATION OF ARMY RIDING-TESTS

THAT officers, or at any rate some of them, are to do head-work rather than actual fighting, and that it is therefore foolish to subject them all to tests of physical endurance, is the dictum of an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, May 2). This consideration the writer calls the "neglected medical side" of the subject that has been filling so much space in the newspapers. He writes:

"As every physician knows, the heart can stand only a certain amount of internal hydrostatic pressure, and any excess results in acute dilatation. If the person is young and the stretching is not excessive, the heart may recover in a few minutes or hours, as it is elastic in that sense, but in those who are beyond the age of thirty-five or forty there is apt to be permanent damage. It is almost a daily routine of some consultants to advise men over forty to abstain from excessive muscular activity. The medical profession some years ago put a stop to the bicycle craze which ruined so many old men, and it is responsible, in part at least, for popularizing such games as golf, which can be safely played in extreme old age.

"From time immemorial the muscular exertions in armies have been performed by young men—mere boys—and even they can not stand the stresses of a long war—no human being can. But it is found that boys, tho they have the proper muscles and hearts, are not possest of sufficiently matured brains, and even if they had the brains, they have not the experience or training to enable them to do the mental work. For thousands of years it has been found necessary to have mature, even elderly, leaders commissioned for their mental abilities and relieved from all the muscular strains which only young men can perform. This distinction between officer and soldier is a physiological necessity and arose as a matter of experience, for warfare is impossible in any other way. Never, except in prehistoric savagery when armies can not be said to have existed, have the leaders been supposed to be able to do the actual fighting. Yet recently the War Department has been bent upon exacting, of officers over forty, exertions which are proper for youthful men only."

The proposition to compel all officers to ride thirty miles for three successive days, covering five of these miles daily on foot leading the horse, is condemned unqualifiedly by this writer. He believes it safe to say that not one of the elderly officers who fought the Manchurian campaign was ever required to do anything approaching this in severity, and if such a test had been exacted beforehand the war, he says, would not have been fought, for officers would have been lacking. He goes on:

"Marshal Oyama and his generals could not have endured it, judging from their pictures and such descriptions as have been published. If it is required here, our Army will be deprived of many of its valuable officers fit for campaigns, and many of those who do take the test will be ruined for the less strenuous exertions of actual war. In other words, the test is beyond human endurance, except for freaks or cowboys less than forty years old. Even the former test was too severe, and rumor credits it with having done more or less damage to some of the officers. Training is designed to fit men to stand the strains of war with the least harm; and to expose them to the dangers unnecessarily is as foolish as exposing them to gun-fire to get accustomed to being fired at. But in this case, the officer will seldom, if ever, be subjected to such strains even in war, and it is amazing that they are suggested. There must be something wrong with the Army when medical science is so ignored."

SOME WONDERS OF MODERN DENTISTRY

AMERICANS have always led the world in the scientific surgery of the teeth, and to-day, we are told by Frank Marshall White in *The Cosmopolitan* (New York, June), the leading dentists in all the world's capitals are our countrymen. We have made nearly all the modern improvements in dentistry, and some of them are veritable marvels, as Mr. White shows us in his article. Among these are the "inlay" or ready-made filling, the use of the *x*-ray, local anesthesia, the implantation of natural teeth, and the rearrangement of misplaced teeth to improve the appearance of the face. Says Mr. White:

"In no other direction . . . has prosthetic dentistry made such progress as in what is known as 'crown-and-bridge work,' by means of which benevolent invention, or series of inventions, hundreds of men and women who had previously given up hope of ever again being able to partake of food without discomfort have already been enabled to renew natural mastication. In this branch of the profession the dentists of to-day are exhibiting extraordinary mechanical talent, and many are the patients that rise up from the operating-chair to called them blest.

By courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine."

CASES WHERE MALFORMED JAWS HAVE BEEN FIXT SO THAT THE MOUTH WOULD CLOSE.

"Altho the crown-and-bridge system has been employed in dentistry for perhaps twenty-five or thirty years, it is within the last fifteen years that it has been brought to its present degree of utility, and within a much less period that the best examples of the work have been executed. Only a very few years ago the dentist considered it quite an achievement to put two or three teeth on a 'bridge,' whereas the expert of to-day, given four or five teeth with sound roots in certain relative positions to each other in either jaw, will fit his patient with a complete set of teeth—incisors, cuspids, bicuspids, and molars.

"One advantage of the crown-and-bridge process over the older usage of affixing artificial teeth to a 'plate' lies in the fact that the plate, which is a continual source of annoyance to the person using it, is done away with (the subject of a skilfully performed crown-and-bridge operation being unaware of a foreign substance in the mouth). . . . . .

"The most recent achievement in modern dentistry is in the use of the gold inlay, by means of which the patient is relieved of any but the least handling of a tooth under treatment, after the cavity has been prepared for the gold that is to fill it. Instead of hammering in the gold, as was the only process until within a few months ago, the dentist now takes a wax impression of the cavity, from which he constructs a mold into which the gold is poured in a molten state, the resulting cast being the inlay, and of course a

THE MOTOR-CAR DRAWING A FIVE-TON TRAILER ACROSS A DITCH.

facsimile of the wax model. The inlay is then slipt into the cavity, which it fits exactly, and is secured with cement.

"The porcelain inlay has been known in dentistry for a little more than fifteen years, and during this entire period dentists have been endeavoring to find some method of adapting the process to gold, which is the only material suitable for filling a tooth at the biting edge, being malleable and ductile, whereas porcelain is brittle and breaks under pressure. It was found impossible, however, to cast a gold inlay that would not shrink until the present machine was invented whereby pressure is applied to the metal in the mold by means of comprest air. The gold inlay possesses another advantage, aside from the relief afforded the patient in doing away with the hammering of the gold into a cavity, in that it may be employed successfully in teeth so frail that the shell would collapse under the hammering process."

Wonderful results, the author goes on to tell us, have been attained by the use of the *x*-ray by specialists in dentistry. In diagnoses it has been possible, by its means, to locate abnormalities in the teeth, jaws, and face the nature of which, in many instances, could not have been determined by any other method known to science. Facial neuralgia is due, Mr. White tells us, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to some disorder of the teeth, and here the *x*-ray is almost infallible, it being impossible to locate the trouble by any other means. He tells the following story:

"One of our leading dental specialists with the *x*-ray recently had as a patient a young man who was suffering from an enlargement of the lower jaw that might have been diagnosed as cancer, which would have resulted in an operation and led to permanent disfigurement. The use of the *x*-ray discovered the fact that two unerupted teeth—as dentists call those that have not come to the surface of the gums—had been forced from the lower part of the jaw into the surrounding tissue. The dentist removed them through the patient's mouth, when he was at once relieved. He bears no trace of the operation, of course. A somewhat similar case was that of an elderly lady who had been in great pain for several days as the result of facial neuralgia, the cause of which it was impossible to locate. The *x*-ray showed an unerupted tooth from the upper jaw embedded in the tissue under the eye, and it was removed with little difficulty. Such incidents are, however, every-day matters with the *x*-ray specialists. . . . .

"More marvelous than anything else in dentistry, perhaps, are the results obtained by the specialists in 'orthodontia' and 'orthopedia of the face,' the word signifying the moving of misplaced teeth to a correct position, and the phrase the correction and prevention of facial deformities brought about by defects of the teeth and jaws. Not only does the expert turn twisted teeth in their sockets, and straighten those that are tilted, malposed, impacted, or otherwise out of alinement, but he brings a prognathous jaw to its natural position, and rectifies almost any irregularities of the lower part of the face. While this work is easier and simpler with children, it is nevertheless successful, not only with adults, but with old men and women, altho without ocular proof of what has been done in this direction the results would seem incredible."

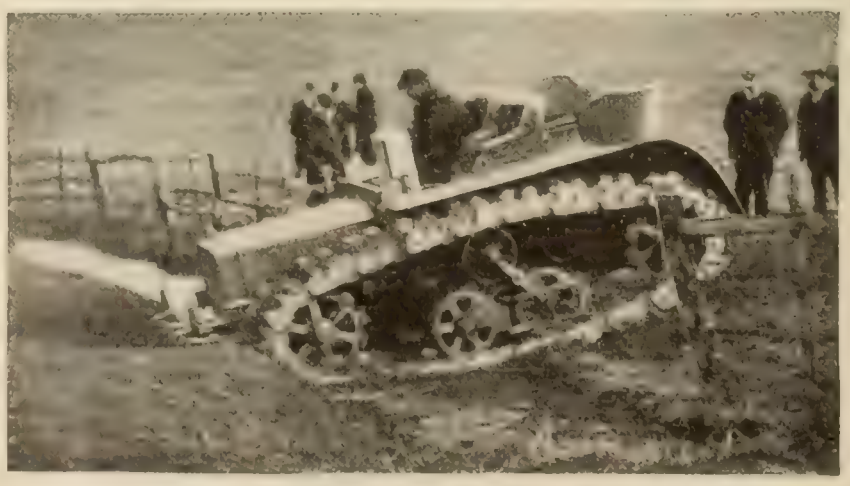
THE "CATERPILLAR" MOTOR

THIS nickname has been given in the British Army to an ingenious form of motor devised for haulage over very uneven ground. It crawls along by means of an endless moving chain, instead of on wheels, which accounts for its name. We reproduce the accompanying pictures from *The Graphic* (London, April 25), which says of the motor:

FRONT VIEW OF THE 20-HORSE-POWER TRACTOR.

"Remarkable trials have recently been held, at Grantham, of a

THE MOTOR-CAR ASCENDING A CLAY BANK—SLOPE TWO IN FIVE.



THE MOTOR-CAR TAKING A BROOK IN ITS COURSE.

From "Country Life in America."

PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF THE FLY'S FOOT.
The hairy structure is well adapted to carrying germs.

FRONT VIEW OF THE PROBOSCIS.
The basket-like structure at the end is used for lapping liquids.

SIDE VIEW OF THE PROBOSCIS.
Musca domestica can not bite, but is dangerous, nevertheless.

WEAPONS OF A SUBTLE ENEMY.

new engine invented by Mr. David Roberts, of Messrs. Hornsby and Sons, Grantham and Stockport. The invention is intended to supply a convenient method of hauling war-material, minerals, or other heavy articles over swampy, hilly, and uneven ground in districts where the railway has not penetrated. The essential feature of the new device is the endless chain surrounding the weight-carrying wheels, with which, by means of two sprocket-wheels, the engine lays its own track. Equipped with these 'chain-tracks,' a 35 horse-power motor-car performed some wonderful feats in getting across rough country, and it drew with ease a trailer loaded to five tons over marshy soil. A heavy 20-horse-power oil tractor, similarly equipped, also performed wonders. Messrs. Hornsby have constructed an engine on this principle for the War Office, and, from its curious appearance while in motion, the soldiers have nicknamed it 'Caterpillar No. 1.'"

THE DEADLY HOUSE-FLY

THAT the house-fly is not merely disagreeable, but dangerous —that it is an unclean pest of "appalling prolificacy" and "disease-spreading habits"—we are assured by W. Frost and C. T. Vorhies, in an article of timely warning in *Country Life in America* (New York, May). These writers note that the house-fly proper, as well as several other flies, lives its larval life almost exclusively in animal excrement, usually in horse-manure. Where stables are left uncleaned, the litter packed down under the horse's feet will swarm with thousands of larvæ. The fly itself, the completed stage of this larva or "maggot," carries disease germs in a passive way. Say the authors:

"The mosquito bites a sick person or animal, and from the blood secures the infectious agent, which may then by another bite be inoculated into a second individual. Some of the biting flies also carry infection in this way, but the house-fly, not being able to bite, does not carry the inoculated diseases. It is, however, responsible for the distribution of certain diseases whose causal agent enters the body through the food. In other words, it aids in the distribution of intestinal diseases. The flies do this by carrying the disease germs from the dejecta of the sick to the food of the well.

"The disease germs which they carry are Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and tuberculosis. In this country typhoid fever is undoubtedly the most important of the fly-borne diseases, altho we are very ignorant in regard to the part which they play in the distribution of dysentery and tuberculosis. The fly gets the germs from the discharge of the patients where disinfection has not been properly performed. It may also become infected by crawling over the patient or the soiled clothing which may have been left untreated. In the country districts where adequate means of sewage disposal is rare, and in towns where sewage systems are absent or imperfect, the danger is greatest. The flies get their feet and mouth parts covered with the germ-laden material and thus carry it to the food which they may visit. From laboratory experiments it seems probable that a fly once contaminated with the typhoid germ may retain this germ in a living condition for at least three weeks. Thus a contaminated fly may be the means of carrying the infection for considerable distances if it has an opportunity to travel. Germ-laden material may also be eaten by the fly, and in such a case it has been shown that the typhoid germ may pass through the intestinal tract of the insect and still remain alive. A 'fly-spot' left by such an insect is dangerous. This is not theory alone, but in Chicago, when typhoid fever was especially prevalent, Miss Hamilton caught flies in districts where the sewage system was poor, and the typhoid germ was isolated from such flies in five out of eighteen trials.

"It is known that flies devour the sputum of consumptives, and the germ of tuberculosis has been found many times in the intestinal contents of these insects. How important it is as an agent in the distribution of tuberculosis we do not know, but probably it is not as important as in the case of typhoid.

"A simple, practicable, and quite successful plan for fighting the pest is that of throwing the manure each morning into a small room screened against flies, sprinkling upon it a small amount of chlorid of lime as a precautionary measure. Various modifications of this to suit the size of the stable would certainly be feasible, such as a tightly closed can or box for the accumulations of a small stable. Of course, this would require that the manure be carted off and disposed of every few days, instead of being allowed to accumulate for months as it often does. When spread upon the fields it will dry out so completely as to prevent the deposition of eggs or the development of the larvæ, to which warmth and moisture are essential. A few cities require closed receptacles for

From "Country Life in America."

LARVÆ OR "MAGGOTS" OF THE COMMON HOUSE-FLY.

THE LIFE-HISTORY OF THE COMMON HOUSE-FLY, MAGNIFIED ABOUT 50 PER CENT.

manure. The fly problem really resolves itself into three. First and most fundamental is the one of preventing the breeding of the pests. The second is that of preventing contamination of existing flies by making access to the more important sources of infection impossible.

"Third and last, but by no means least, is the problem of preventing their access to food-supplies. This end should be sought not only by careful screening of houses to protect dining-rooms and kitchens, but by screening all food exposed for sale. The dust of the streets settling upon exposed foods is bad enough, but when we add the danger of infection by the crawling flies, we may well wonder that more illness does not result."

In the same issue of the paper named above, the discussion of this question is continued by E. V. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox says that in cities the abatement of the fly nuisance should be much easier than on the farm. He believes that every town and city should make it a misdemeanor to leave horse-manure exposed to flies for more than a week. As fruitful sources of fly infestation in cities he names carelessly kept livery-stables, and also waste material near public markets. He goes on:

THE FIRST IDEA OF DOCKS.

Paddle Dock, near Blackfriars Bridge, was the original prototype of the London docks.

"So far we have spoken particularly of the larger and more conspicuous breeding-places for flies.

"In the private household temporary measures are still necessary and will be so for some time to come. It will take a little effort to discover all the breeding-places of the flies. Then we have to consider the neighbor who may not be quite so well convinced of the desirability of fly extermination. Some patience, some missionary work will be required, but, above all, scientific and scrupulous cleanliness. Screens, sticky paper, fly-poisons will still be in demand, but we should remember that these remedies are only temporary, that they do not strike at the root of the matter. Flies will breed in an incredibly small amount of moist organic substance.

"In the Southern States damp cellars cause much trouble in this regard. I have several times observed the almost complete abatement of the fly nuisance by such a simple device as scattering lime about the cellar. Crude oil and kerosene are perhaps the most penetrating and effective of all contact insecticides. They will kill eggs, larvæ, pupæ, or adults. Kerosene is always and everywhere available for use in treating organic material for the destruction of fly eggs and maggots. It will also kill any other vermin with which it comes in contact.

"Incidentally it would be well to keep flies away from persons ill with contagious diseases, and to kill every fly that strays into the sick-room.

"One uniform method can not be adopted everywhere for the eradication of flies, but some of the following set of rules will apply in every locality and will prove effective:

"1. Do not allow any decaying organic material of any sort to accumulate on your premises. Abolish all antiquated sewage systems and install new.

"2. If your cellar is damp, clean out the dark corners at frequent intervals and apply lime.

"3. Pour kerosene into the drains and also treat with kerosene all waste material not intended for fertilizing purposes.

"4. Kitchen waste intended as food for hogs or other animals should be removed and used daily.

"5. If kitchen waste is deposited in large cans it should be collected at least once a week.

"6. Haul out the manure and spread it on the soil every day, or, at the outside, every week.

"7. If inconvenient to haul the manure out at short intervals. screen the pile so as to exclude flies, or treat it with kerosene or lime.

"8. Keep up the work of destroying adult flies by the usual methods."

TO IMPROVE THE PORT OF LONDON

LONDONERS are beginning to be frightened at the prospect of the diversion of their huge commerce to other English ports because access to their docks is not possible for the largest modern vessels; nor will the dock-system itself receive such vessels suitably. A ship able to pass freely in and out of Baltimore harbor, for instance, may be held up for hours in the Thames, owing to insufficient depth of the channel. It is now proposed that the British Government shall enlarge the water-approach to London and take over the docks themselves, which are now owned by large companies. Says a writer in *The Sphere* (London, April 4):

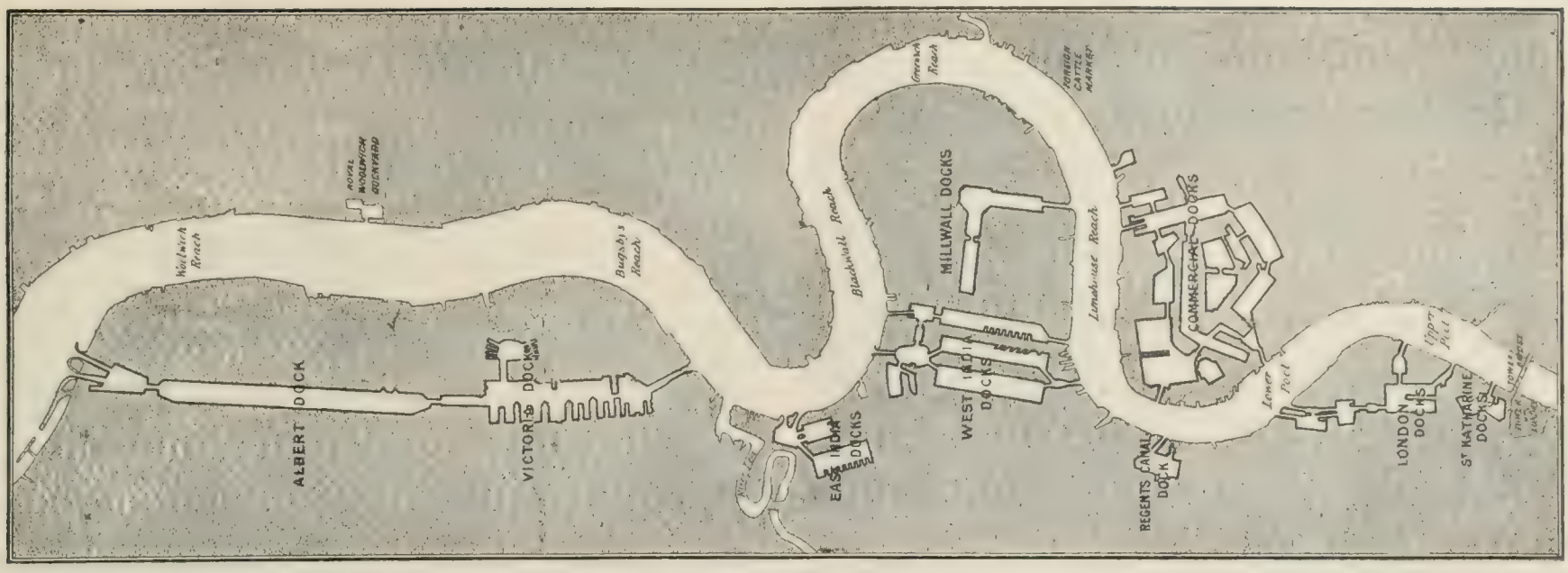
"That there is urgent need for improvement has been evident for several years. The rapid rise of the Western ports has begun to threaten the supremacy of London's maritime trade. In 1898 the net tonnage which entered Liverpool was 9,393,000. In 1906, the last available returns, this figure had risen to 11,395,000. London in 1898 showed 15,288,000 tons, while in 1906 the figures stood at 17,597,000 tons.

"'Nothing is easier,' says a writer in *Nature*, 'than to point to Rotterdam or Liverpool as examples of what might be done, but those who do so too often forget the fact that the port of London has a history of five hundred years, compared with less than a century of serious trading in those other ports. The port-of-London question is a good, nay, one of the best examples of the truth that "circumstances alter cases."

"'The result is that there are an inordinate number of authorities concerned in dealing with the question and an inordinate number of vested interests to be considered. Moreover, the conditions of transport have changed very materially. In the Middle Ages London was the *entrepôt* for the whole of Western Europe. The East Indiamen unloaded there, and their cargoes were distributed by smaller vessels over the whole of Western Europe. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, trade began to go to other ports. The rise of Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, and Antwerp means that the population surrounding those ports are now no longer supplied from London. Nevertheless, the great increase of population in London itself and all England as a whole maintains the actual amount of traffic coming into London at its former figure, and London acts as a distributing center for 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 persons.'

"The problem of docking is one that has to be constantly altering on account of the growth of steamships. Hence docks, if they be large enough to-day, would in a few years' time be too small, and any docks which are now constructed in order to have something in hand need to be of the order of 1,000 feet in length. It is not, however, in length that the docks are so much lacking in London but in the depth of the sills, which render it impossible for vessels of more than 30 feet to enter, for the Royal Albert Dock can take ships up to 536 feet long.

"New York and Boston are arranging for 40-foot channels into their ports, and steamers are to-day leaving Baltimore loaded down



ARRANGEMENT OF THE LONDON DOCKS.

to 32 feet, whereas at the present time a ship drawing only 28 feet may be delayed for five hours in the Thames on any day."

The general features of the Thames docks that it is proposed to bring in this way under government control are thus described:

"The dock accommodation in the Thames includes 640 acres of water area with a length of quay of 143,000 feet, of which 430 acres of water and 106,000 feet of quay belong to the London and India Docks Company, and the wharves and jetties in the river contribute another 80,000 feet, so that in all the quay accommodation of London amounts to 223,000 feet or upward of forty miles. The nominal capital value of the docks is £24,000,000, but the actual sum expended has been some millions in excess of the nominal value. The capital value of the 320 wharves may be placed at £13,000,000."

Every dock, we are told, has more or less its own specialty; thus, the St. Katharine Dock deals largely in tea and indigo; the London Docks specialize in wool, wine, brandy, sugar, metals, drugs, and ivory; while at the West India Docks an enormous amount of frozen meat from Australia and South America is received.

A SIEVE FOR MOLECULES

METHODS of improved filtration so delicate that they enable the chemist to strain out particles far beyond the reach of ordinary filters have been devised by Dr. Bechhold, a German investigator. The writer of a review in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* believes that the particles strained out by Bechhold's filters are so small that they may fairly be said to come within molecular dimensions, so that we need not despair of being able some day to separate, we will say, the salt from the water in a salt solution, by filtration alone. Such a feat would have no practical application, since the separation is now effected easily by crystallization, but there are cases where Dr. Bechhold's "ultrafilters," as he calls them, may be of the greatest aid to science. We translate below an abstract from *Cosmos* (Paris, April 11) of the article referred to above. The writer treats Bechhold's discovery as supplementing and extending that of the "ultramicroscope," already described at length in these columns. He writes:

"The real existence of the so-called ultimate particles of matter has been proved by experiment. The ultramicroscope, invented by Messrs. Siedentopf and Zsigmondi, enables the observer to see particles not exceeding $\frac{1}{200000}$ of a millimeter; that is, of dimensions attributed by pure theory to the larger molecules. With the aid of sources of light more intense than the sun in our latitudes, real molecules might then, if theory is correct, be made visible in the ultramicroscope.

"Now, strangely enough, the particles observed by means of this instrument actually possess the properties attributed by the kinetic theory of gases to molecules. Brown, an English botanist, observed, about 1828, in very small inert particles seen through the microscope, very odd vibratory movements, differing clearly from the spontaneous motions of tiny organisms. Now the ultramicroscope reveals phenomena similar to the Brownian movements, but of much greater intensity because of the smaller size of the particles. The tiny particles of gold in a colloidal solution execute, in fact, a sort of dance, like a swarm of gnats; they move rapidly to and fro, striking against one another and bounding off in another direction. Altho the ultramicroscope is not able to show form, but reveals only luminous points, the size of the particles may be estimated by the speed of their movements. Recent investigations have shown that the speed of the smallest particles observed with the ultramicroscope corresponds perfectly with the velocity attributed to molecules by the kinetic theory.

"On the other hand, a discovery that would appear susceptible of throwing powerful light on the researches of ultramicroscopy has just been made by Dr. H. Bechhold, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who has been at work for some time in the preparation of filters sufficiently dense to separate dissolved substances from their solvents. Ordinary filter-paper suffices perfectly to retain in its pores substances that render a liquid turbid; filters of calcined slate or unglazed porcelain will, with sufficient pressure, strain out the bacteria from water and are therefore used to purify drinking-water or to prepare sterile solutions. But while they stop microorganisms (of a diameter of $\frac{1}{2000}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ millimeter), these filters, even the most perfect, allow particles of $\frac{1}{33000}$ millimeter to pass; that is, they have pores of diameter greater than $\frac{1}{33000}$ and less than $\frac{1}{200}$ millimeter. Now Bechhold has prepared filters with still smaller pores, using a combination of gelatin and paper or tissue. The diameter of the pores may be varied at will by modifying the concentration of the gelatin; thus with the aid of a series of filters of gradually increasing concentration, all the particles found in colloidal solutions may be separated according to their various sizes. As ultramicroscopic particles may thus be subjected to the filtering process, Bechhold has called his method 'ultrafiltrage.'

"By studying different solutions containing determinate ultramicroscopic particles, we may ascertain, in certain cases, the diameters of pores. Ultrafilters of average density have pores of maximum diameter of at least $\frac{1}{50000}$ millimeter. These filters are thus able to strain out the particles in solutions of hemoglobin and serum albumin, which are larger than $\frac{1}{50000}$ millimeter. . . . . .

"While the ultramicroscope does not enable us to determine the presence of other substances than those whose refractive power is different from that of water, ultrafilters lend themselves to the investigation of any ultramicroscopic particles whatever. The different disintegration products of albumin, the substances known as albumoses, may thus be separated according to the size of their particles. . . . . .

"It would seem that the method just described makes it possible to strain out by filtration particles of molecular dimensions. It may be used without doubt in the study of colloidal solutions. Not only chemistry and physics, but also medicine, seem likely to use with profit Dr. Bechhold's method, for certain microbes that are too small to be retained by filters hitherto in use may thus be separated and studied systematically."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NINETEEN PROTESTANT-EPISCOPAL DESERTIONS TO ROME

REPORTS have been published with considerable frequency of late of recruits to the Roman-Catholic fold from the Protestant-Episcopal clergy. The movement is not regarded by Episcopalians as a "bolt," but rather as a natural "cleansing process." "These clergymen are so near Romanism," said a leading Episcopalian to a representative of the New York *Evening Post*, "that it is not surprizing they have embraced the Roman-Catholic religion. They are the ritualists of the Church, and their principal contention is that they can not accept a liberal interpretation of Canon 19"—the canon about which has waged the discussion over the closed or open pulpit.

The Catholic News (New York) and other journals of the Roman-Catholic Church report that these recent accessions number nineteen. We read:

Photograph by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

REV. WILLIAM M'GARVEY,

Who heads the most conspicuous group now deserting the Episcopal for the Roman-Catholic Church.

"That nineteen ministers of the Episcopalian Church have come into the Catholic Church within the last few months or are on their way into the Catholic Church and will be received, it is hoped, before the summer, has not made much of a stir in Catholic circles is altogether remarkable. The time was when the conversion of one minister would be heralded as a great news item, and would be given a double-headed leader in the news columns of one of our great dailies, but now it is taken as a matter of course, as just the proper thing to do. An Episcopalian minister can do nothing else but become a Catholic. Yet such is the startling religious fact of the day. Nineteen ministers, some of them in early life, others men of maturity, have broken away or are breaking away from the church of their baptism and the scenes of their chosen ministry, where the pleasantest days of their life have been spent, and for conscience' sake submitting to the Church of Rome with all the uncertainties of the future in regard to living and work. One of the greatest martyrdoms of one's life is the soul change that is implied by conversion. It is breaking one's life in two. It is a wrenching away from the associations of one's early life, and conscience alone can compel such a change."

The seceders represent different parts of the country, tho the group who have been most conspicuous form the clergy of St. Elizabeth's, Philadelphia, headed by the Rev. William McGarvey, founder of the Congregation of the Companions of the Holy Savior, a semimonastic order. He has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the "open pulpit," having said in a recent pamphlet on that subject:

"The Episcopal Church has been changed and will never again be what it once was, or what it once appeared to be. The change, which will be apparent more and more as time goes on, has been accomplished by the passage of measures so revolutionary in their underlying principles and logically so destructive of all that heretofore has been supposed to be distinctive of the Episcopal Church, that we who are identified with the Tractarian or High-Church movement, are face to face with a situation the seriousness of which can not be exaggerated. Of these revolutionary measures the chief is the canon providing for 'the open pulpit.'

"There are a few men who are thinking to gloss over the whole matter, and to save the day by blandly assuring the distrest laity that the canon is entirely restrictive and unobjectionable. Whether we like it or not, the open pulpit in the Episcopal Church is a fact patent to the world. And say what we will, we shall not in the end be able to hide its practical application or its theological significance from any one within or without the Church. Its principles are now in active operation, and are bound to work themselves out to their logical and inevitable conclusion before the eyes of all men."

A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Times* reports a loyal clergyman of the Episcopal Church as saying:

"If there are any more men who feel that they ought to leave the Church, we are only too anxious to have them go, because we believe it will be for the health of the Church for them to do so."

The Episcopal Recorder (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) comments in a vein not much dissimilar. Thus:

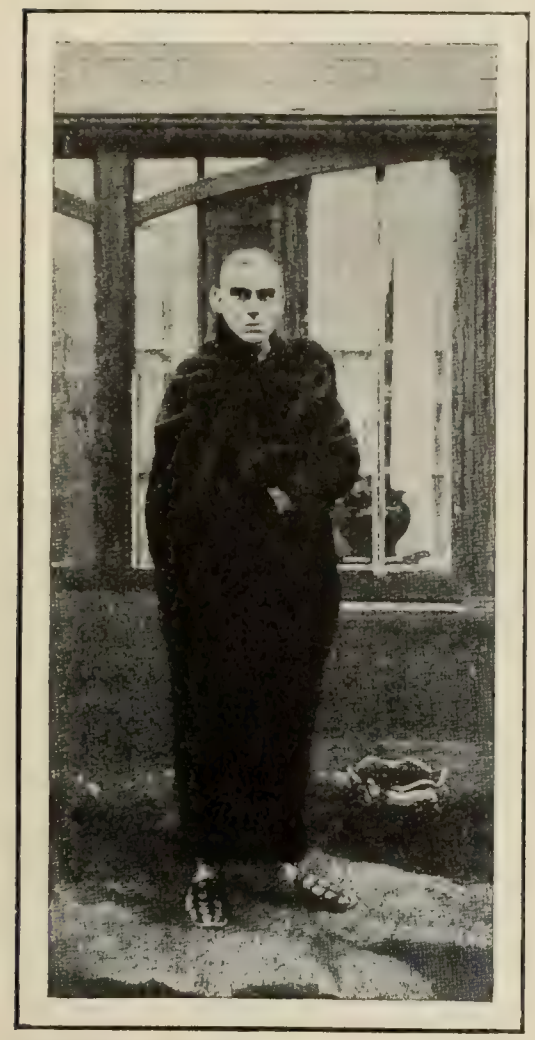
"Still they go! The procession of clergymen from the Protestant-Episcopal Church to Rome has recently received some notable accessions. The wrongly-named 'open-pulpit' canon seems to have it all to answer for. What a terrible thing to allow some Christian man, with the bishop's permission, to make an address on a special occasion in a consecrated building of the 'Catholic Church in America'! It did not matter very much so long as the 'Christian man' was a layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but if he should happen to be a minister of a church perhaps four times the size of the Protestant-Episcopal Church, then beware! The sanctity of the place is endangered and the preaching ministry of the Church is violated. Hence the procession to which we refer. First one, then another finds refuge in the Holy Mother Church. But things are not improving. On Sunday last, all the parochial clergy of St. Elizabeth's Church, in our city, resigned, to seek refuge in a church where their exclusiveness will not be intruded upon. We congratulate the Protestant-Episcopal Church on its losses. We believe these losses will turn out to be gains. What an indorsement they are incidentally of the position taken by the Reformed Episcopal Church over thirty years ago. It is the indorsement of this kind of absurdity by the Protestant-Episcopal Church which made our protest necessary."

A BUDDHIST MISSIONARY TO ENGLAND

FOR the first time in history, so it is said, a Buddhist mission is to be begun in England. A priest who bears the name of Bikkhu Ananda Metteyya has lately arrived there with a considerable following and will employ the next six months in spreading Buddhistic tenets. This man, it is further stated, is not a native of India, but a Scotsman of the original name of Allan Bennett Macgregor, who started his career as a chemical assistant in London and then went to Ceylon, where he became fascinated with the creed of Buddha. His mission is supported by a wealthy Burmese lady holding a high social position in her native country. This Easternized Westerner, the Buddhist monk, expressing his views in the London *Daily Chronicle*, believes that his religion alone "can finally solve the terrible social problems which already are menacing the stability of the Western social structure." Individualism he regards as the bane of all the modern civilization of the West, and none of our political panaceas invented for the solution of social problems "can possibly meet the question; for they aim at treating, not the cause of the disease, but the symptom of it." From this priest's words Western socialism may possibly find in Buddhism its naturally appointed religion. We read:

"There is but one power in the world which can really alter the conditions of large masses of men; its kingdom is in the realm of the mind, in those higher emotive faculties wherefrom all that is

great and true and noble in humanity has had its birth; the world of Religion, in its highest sense. For no political system, however intellectually perfect, will men ever by a jot alter their ways of life; but for a religion, for a high ideal, men will renounce all that has formerly seemed dear to them—for religion alone. If, then, one could find a religion destructive of Individualism, if that religion could find acceptance among the masses of the Western peoples, the ever-growing problems born of Individualism might be solved.



From the London "Sphere."

BIKKHU ANANDA METTEYYA,

The Buddhist monk of Scottish descent who has inaugurated the first Buddhist missionary movement known to England.

"But with the sole exception of Buddhism, all the great religions of the world teach this very doctrine of Individualism—with a spiritual sanction. Buddhism, and Buddhism alone, denies the existence in man of an immortal ego, a Soul or Self separate from that of his fellow-creatures. Buddhism, and it alone, teaches that this doctrine of the Selfhood, this belief in the paramount importance of an interior individual being, is the deepest and direst of all the many illusions whereby our ignorance deceives us. Looking upon each being as but one passing, changing wave in the Ocean of Being, comprehending that in very truth all life is one, the Buddhist sees himself as but one of life's innumerable expressions; he understands that if he should strive with his fellows he is but passing the guerdon of his strife from one hand to another; sees that he can hurt none without harming the Life whereof himself is part; and so he lives in peace with all. He, too, like all mankind, finds life like a battle-field; but the field for him has shifted from the outer world of dreams to the inner world of reality; his enemies are the passions, follies, ignorances dwelling in his heart of hearts; his long-sought victory is conquest of the Self. 'When one has understood'—so runs the Buddhist scripture—'how *all* there is of us must pass away, must die, then for him all hatreds cease.'

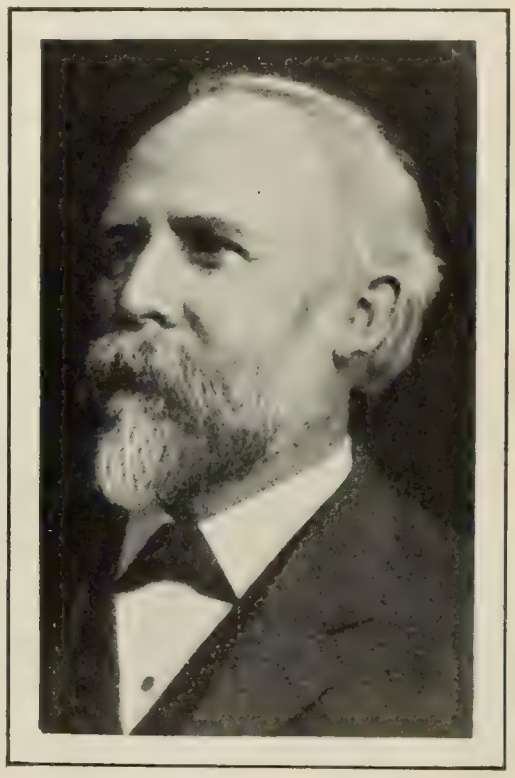
"Such is the fundamental teaching of The Buddha: that there is within us naught that is permanent, in-itself-abiding; that we are, as it were, but waves upon Life's Ocean, which, passing anon, fade from the superficial and spurious appearance of individualization to the vast depths of consciousness that, common to them all, dwell motionless beneath these surging waves. . . . . .

"Buddhism, then, with its central tenet of non-individualization, is capable of offering to the West, to England, an escape from this curse of Individualism, which is the deep-rooted cause of the vast bulk of the suffering of mankind in Western lands to-day. That it can do this—not merely should—we have sufficient evidence if we compare together, say, the population of London with that of Burma, both numbering some six millions. In Buddhist Burma we find none of the ever-widening gulfs between class and class so terribly manifest in Western lands. The peasant speaks to all intents the same language as the wealthy man, has much the same degree of education, of gentility, of courtesy, of general knowledge as the dweller in the towns. Because of this, and because, most of all, peasant and ruler alike have all the deeper feelings of their hearts based on the Buddhist teaching of the worthlessness and transiency of the individuality, such differences between man and man and class and class as breed so much suffering in this country are unknown in Burma, where a man is not respected on account of his wealth but only by reason of his piety or charity."

DANGERS OF "MENTAL THERAPEUTICS"

A DANGER-SIGNAL has been raised along the road of the new cult of "mental therapeutics" where so many seem disposed at present to travel. The defense of the healing ministry of the church on the ground that the practise is merely a return to observances of the early church involves, thinks the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Crooker, an entire misreading of history. "The experience of the centuries in differentiating religion and medicine is the wisdom of God," he asserts. And further: "For the clergy to ignore the verdict of the ages and attempt to revive an outgrown function will be harmful to both public health and to the Christian church as it would be for surgeons to substitute magic for anesthetics, or for doctors to give physic when repentance of sin is needed." In *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) Dr. Crooker vigorously expresses his views in the following:

"'Mental therapeutics' is an important subject which is bound to receive increasing attention. The psychic element is a supreme factor, both in health and in disease. The medical school will, and should, give more and more consideration to the vital problem; and the common practitioner will, and should, make larger use than at present of this curative agent. But whatever may be wise in this line, the whole matter should be left in the hands of those especially trained to deal with it. The application of this psychic element should not be left to bungling neophytes or crude experimenters.



REV. JOSEPH H. CROOKER,

Who thinks that only a fresh crop of new ills and ailments can come from the new movement of Mental Therapeutics current in certain churches.

"We deal here with a subtile as well as a powerful element, which must be used with great wisdom and extreme care. Tenfold more caution is needed than with the '*x*-ray,' which at first did so much harm. By its very nature it belongs largely to the realm of the 'unconscious,' so far as the patient is concerned. To carry it into the noisy market-place, and exploit its merits with the waving of banners and the blare of trumpets, will cause more invalids to suffer fresh torments, and create more new patients with serious disorders, than many a doctor can cure. What is most needed is indirection, delicacy, and privacy. To get up a spectacular procession, to flourish gorgeous standards, and to shout aloud to the crowd, 'Come all ye that are sick and be mentally healed'—to follow this course is to invite seven devils to enter and take possession where only one previously existed!

"Only one result can follow from the addition of a 'mind-cure' department to an ordinary church: a fresh crop of new ills and ailments; an epidemic of morbid and unwholesome conditions that will serve as prolific soil for all sorts of mental and moral perversities; the overloading of the church with freaks and fanatics, who will divert its energies from sober tasks to fantastic occultism, and who will bring its work into disfavor by associating it with the grotesque and the visionary. This peculiar psychic element is a very dangerous power to evoke and let loose among the curious and the credulous. In the end we shall have more disease, more unhappiness, more scandal.

"The church can not afford to make the venture. Whatever good that it may temporarily accomplish will be more than overbalanced by the excesses of the incompetent, by the sensational mysticism sure to spring up in its tracks, and by the inevitable discredit that it will bring in the minds of many to the real work of the church.

Those entirely away from the quiet ministries of Christian nurture and kept in a fever of neurotic excitement while making morbid experiments with their own delicate psychic apparatus, or that of some one else—such persons will never again become useful church-members."

TO STOP CHURCH LOSSES IN GERMANY

SERIOUS alarm is being felt in Europe over the growth of secularism and the neglect of Christian worship. This is to be easily accounted for in France, where the President of the Republic recently declined to enter Notre Dame on a great public occasion, while a minister and former Premier of France wrote in a paper in Vienna his belief that Catholicism is dead or at least dying in his native land. In Germany, however, the Kaiser and all his family are devout Christians, and the Church, so far from having been repudiated and despoiled by the State, is subsidized and fostered. In spite of all this we are told by the religious press of Germany that the Evangelical Church is losing its hold upon the people, and Pastor Ernst Bunke writes in the Lutheran journal *Reformation* (Berlin) that more than 12,000 defections took place in the year 1906 over the whole country, and in 1907 in Berlin alone there were 4,000. This he attributes to the wide spread of scientific agnosticism and the influence of materialistic Socialism. In many cases pastors who may be called liberal or advanced in views do not give the people what they want. Yet he does not despair of a revival, and remarks:

"Up to this time the secession movement does not have much significance for the millions who belong to the national Church. Nor is it in any way to be looked upon as implying an aversion to the Church. It is rather an indication of a desire for the separation of Church and State, of which there have long been premonitions. As far as concerns Berlin, those who turn their backs upon the Church may be divided into two classes. One class consists of those who do not possess any religious cravings, the other of those who desire more than the Church can give. While the former join the ranks of the Social Democrats and thence derive their moral support, the latter attach themselves to various sects and become prominent members of the so-called Apostolic Congregations or the New Irvingites. In such small and exclusive bodies as these the individual is of more importance and enjoys more brotherly society than is possible in the vast assemblies of the national Church, which are more like armies than congregations. The only cure for this is to make church life more sociable. As for the class who feel little or no need of religion, they may be ranged in several groups in proportion to the degree of aversion they show for the Church. In the first group stand the acknowledged Socialists. These recognize in the Church a power which is impregnable. Ministers are the 'black police,' and the Church is an institution of stultification against which war must sooner or later be waged. Meanwhile it is to be treated with contempt. These Socialists have a distinct influence upon another group, who care nothing for the Church, but, out of regard for their wives, for the memories of childhood, or for some other cause, do not openly secede. Yet they act as a power in promoting secession. There is a third class who on account of church rates and their enforced payment are driven to secession. Recent statistics show that many laborers nowadays receive higher wages than they formerly did. As they are bound to pay the rates, the Liberals on the eve of an election bring up this bugaboo of church taxes in the interest of their party."

Pastor Bunke does not believe that the Church has much to fear from the Socialist secession movement, and he proposes some measures that may be taken to check the spirit of defection. The Church is to blame, he says, for the lack of that ardor which marked the work of the great national missionary Johann Heinrich Wichern:

"The Church has to learn that she must earnestly charge herself with the task of checking the tendency of the Zeitgeist by opposing to it the teachings of the gospel. It is not so much the personal attack of individuals that is to be feared as the godless spirit of modern life, the power of the party which is hostile to religion, and the influence of an unchristian press. There are two courses to be taken in this matter. No trouble is to be spared in unifying the forces of those who should stand shoulder to shoulder in their care of souls. This is never done without good results. The city missionaries of Berlin are united in believing that their personal appeal to individuals has in a series of cases produced the desired effect and made an impression also on outsiders. But the greater number of religious secessionists stand under the spell of the Zeitgeist or of the Social Democratic party. The secession movement is the penalty the Church has had to pay for her neglect of her duty toward the public. The world can not be overcome by those who fear to offend the Government and to incur the hatred of the powers that be. The second course which must be taken is to prosecute missions in the spirit of Wichern. The year of the Wichern jubilee should remind the Church that now is the time for her to arm herself gladly for the battle of religion in the public life of the nation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN COOPERATION

THAT some basis of common agreement ought to be found for the religious association of Jews and Christians, especially as pertaining to the public schools, is suggested by the Rev. Leighton Williams, D.D., in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York, May 9). He declares that emphasis might be laid on the importance of the things held in common by these two religious branches. He says:

"The Jew equally with the Christian reverences Jehovah as the one true God. And we with him accept the teachings of the Old-Testament prophets. In our State Conference of Religion it has been found that we hold equally to the following quadrilateral: The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, the Social and Ethical Teaching of Jesus and the Prophets, and the present workings of the Spirit of God in man. And, as we have noticed above, the Jew equally with the Christian believes in the coming of the kingdom of God or the right order in human affairs in which the divine will shall be recognized as the supreme law.

"Can we not, then, seek to unite on all questions of common concern and interest such as the public-school system on the basis not of the *minimum* but of the *maximum* of agreement? By this I mean that instead of leaving out of the public-school curriculum every religious exercise to which objection is raised, and thus reducing religion to the very minimum of agreement in the schools, we seek to find in some fair and mutually satisfactory way what is the maximum on which we could agree. Some years since a committee of the State Conference of Religion prepared a Book of Common Worship containing prayers, hymns, and scriptures, both of the Old and New Testaments, and in a similar way it ought to be possible for a competent committee of representative men of both the Jewish and Christian faiths to prepare a plan for religious exercises in the public schools. Some religious instruction in the public schools is indispensable, as educators are generally coming to acknowledge. An irreligious school will soon become unethical as well. And yet in what I am saying I am not urging religious instruction of a dogmatic or sectarian nature. The plan now urged for some years by Dr. G. U. Wenner for such dogmatic instruction must necessarily be outside the public-school system, as he sees, and I agree with him as to its importance. But I am speaking here simply of the need of inculcating in the public schools the high ideals found in Biblical literature, biography, history, and ethics."

Finally, this writer pleads for "the necessity of a unity among all our people that is religious and social as well as ethical." Thus:

"Names and creeds of religious denominations largely represent the controversies of a past age, and men of the newer spirit will often find themselves in closer sympathy with men of other denominations of the same spirit than with brethren of their own denomination who do not share that spirit. Scholarship to-day is essentially one, and in the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis Jews and Christians have for many years discust questions of Old- and New-Testament scholarship with entire harmony."

LETTERS AND ART

HOW TO BE CULTURED AND LONELY

IF a man wishes to be lonely amid the music-loving mob, the best way to achieve that status is to give his attention seriously to the comprehension of music. Such is the rather cynical import of Mr. W. J. Henderson's reflections, to which he has been moved by the anxious inquiries of one seeking the "Open Sesame" to the mysteries of that much-abused art. "Much abused" is also the descriptive epithet that would characterize, according to the New York *Sun's* critic, the public exhibition of this art prevailing at this day. "It ought to be possible," he observes in the issue of that journal for May 10, "for the merest tyro who had never before entered an opera-house, to distinguish the difference between the singing of a nightingale and the braying of a more humble and useful creature, but how very often it happens that it is the beast of burden that gets the laurel!" The appeal that calls forth these sardonic remarks is the following letter received recently "by *The Sun's* chronicler of musical doings":

"It would please me to utilize some of my time in the approaching summer in reading, to the end that I may better understand the art of music. I would wish to get some insight, if possible, into the purposes of the composers in fashioning the complex yet closely knit forms in which they have molded their works. If you will forgive apparent flippancy, I should like to ask, 'Why is a fugue?' Other inquiries of a similar nature throng to my mind, but that should suffice to make manifest my inclination. Further than that too I should wish to know the basis of artistic performance. I should be happy to be able to tell a good pianist from a mechanic. I should like to know good singing when I hear it."

The answer the critic is impulsively inclined to make "is much like that of *Punch* to the youth contemplating marriage: 'Don't.'" Knowledge, reflects Mr. Henderson, may or may not be power, "but it is not surely happiness." For furnishing the golden key to this anxious inquirer he would not in turn be blamed for all the consequent unhappiness. Yet since the inquirer's apparent earnestness merits reward, Mr. Henderson thus states the road to appreciation, which can not be called "royal." He says:

"If you really desire to probe the meanings of the masters, content yourself with living intimately with their thoughts. Shun the whole junkshop of cheap opera jingle and turn your back on the glorified prima donnas, male and female, of the lyric stage. Live with Bach, Beethoven, and the prophets. Learn to read their scores. Go to hear them performed. They will in the course of time become as blazing lights to you.

"But you will lose your taste for the best sellers, and your friends will secretly accuse you of private relations with Thackeray or Thoreau; yes, even with Homer or David the son of Jesse. They will charge you with being one of those to whom all music is an irritation, and they will sing snatches of the Broadway successes openly in your hearing in the hope of seeing you writhe. If you take it all with unruffled good nature they will pronounce you an esthetic sham like Bunthorne. If you meet it with a stern and unyielding spirit they will vote you a person of sour stomach and leave you to your own devices.

"If you wish to be lonely, make yourself a real lover of the loftiest music. You will find that even among musicians you will get scant sympathy, for they are mostly in search of that pecuniary success which is the guerdon of him who can manufacture best sellers. Thus spake Zarathustra:

"'Must they needs have their ears beaten to pieces before they will learn to hear with their eyes? Must one rattle like a kettle-drum or a fast-day preacher? Or do they believe only stammerers?'

"Think it over."

Such dubious advice is, of course, not thrust into the innocent mind of the timid inquirer without preparation. Its juxtaposition to the query that called it forth is altered in our quotations for the sake of vividness. The inquirer, however, has his mind prepared for this rejoinder by an analysis of the appreciative powers of modern audiences, showing conditions that are intended to justify the writer in impressing the inquirer with his future "lonesomeness." We read:

"Music is to most people a purely sensuous pleasure, and despite that fact they will not educate the sense to which it appeals. The smallest thing that one can ask of music is that it shall afford a puzzling sort of physical delight to the ear. But granting that this poor request is made, why not in turn demand that the ear shall know when it is granted?

"It really is not a settled matter that every opera-singer makes beautiful sounds with the voice. A sound is not necessarily beautiful because it is large in volume or elevated in pitch. Yet thousands of excellent persons who know the difference between palatable and ill-cooked canvasback duck, even when they get it in a famous restaurant, are moved to public demonstrations of approbation when they hear an opera-singer utter sounds which their ears ought to tell them are no more beautiful than the warnings of the fire-engine hastening to a conflagration.

"Again, even when the tones are admirable in themselves, they are not so when made to conflict with the pitch established by the accompaniment. When an orchestra plays in the key of B flat major and the vocalist sings in a key lying part way between that and A major, all ears capable of recognizing musical sounds suffer exquisite torture. Yet it is one of the commonest spectacles to see an audience warmly applauding a singer who has just completed such a lugubrious achievement. . . . . .

"It is a paradoxical state of affairs in which people go to hear music with their minds made up that it is nothing more than a concourse of sweet sounds, and yet can not hear that in many cases it is truly nothing of the kind.

"Since, however, this is the case, how shall we induce these people to enter into a consideration of the higher features of the art? The truth—with some hesitation, let us confess it—is that they glory in their hostility to artistic culture and they laugh to scorn those who hold it precious. They love their prima donnas who scorn high art as they do and they revel in the production of best sellers in the shape of vocal feats. When the dean of the critical gild of this town a few days ago bewailed the emasculation of Handel by Patti he spoke of that which these people can not comprehend.

"If Patti sang Handel incorrectly, then it was because Handel did not know how to write his own music. If Bach did not compose unto the glory of Geraldine Farrar or Tetrazzini, then away with Bach into the outer darkness of Cincinnati music-festivals. As for Brahms and Beethoven and musicians of such types, their names should be unmentionable in the polite society of the best sellers."

THE "PALE LANDS" OF OUR FICTION

MR. HOWELLS seems reaping the crop of ingratitude from a favored public. His latest novel, "Fennel and Rue," calls forth something of an echo of the charge made by Mrs. Atherton last January that "the main trouble with American letters to-day is due to the literary supremacy of Mr. Howells." The New York *Times Saturday Review of Books*, while not openly blaming Mr. Howells for not writing other kinds of books than those he does, says that "there is just ground for being vexed with half a score other American writers of fiction who do what Mr. Howells does—because he does it; with scores of others who have yielded (if not altogether, at least in too great a degree) to an influence which, however genial and gracious, has yet been one of the chief obstacles to the development of imaginative art in this country." This editorial writer goes on:

"It would be to say that which would meet scant acknowledgment to affirm that Americans are afraid of life. It is true, nevertheless. We are not mentally adventurous; morally, we are none too well grounded, but we are cautious and afraid. Unconventional morality has no standing with us. We are distrustful of our

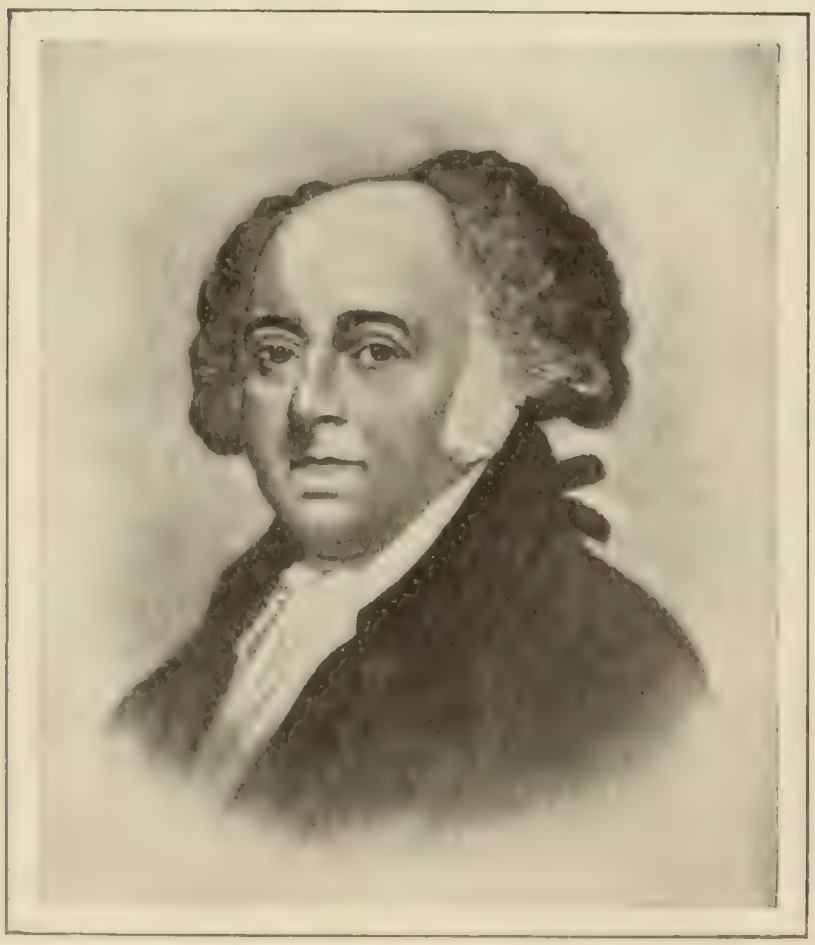
own experiences; pretending to worship liberty, we are suspicious of all that has not behind it the sanction of authority.

As a matter of fact, we have lived and are living a singularly full and splendid life—the circumstances of our age and a developing continent, a meeting-point of diverse civilizations such as history never before contrived, make our life inevitably strange and rich. But it has not begun to be mirrored in our fiction, or, for the matter of that, in our poetry. We don't write poetry, however; we do write novels by the thousand. What have they to do with life? Do they not, the very best of them, seem as if they were doing their level best to evade life? The very best of them are the very worst in this respect; there is occasionally some red blood in an impossible book, but the novels of skill, of talent, seem by common consent to shirk the real issues of living. Their writers dwell in the pale lands of gentle emotion or none; of love without passion, of conviction without zeal, of faith without rapture. The generation has not brought into literary being a single magnificent, storm-swept soul. Zeal, passion, rapture are here among us; living is tumultuous and tragic; sorrow walks the earth, and ambition mounts more daringly perhaps than ever it did elsewhere or before. Nothing is wan—but our literature.

"It is no time for our writers to wander in labyrinths of pallid fancies, to shred sentiments, and powder infinitesimal sensations, to dally over dilettante sketches of unreal life. It is time for them to deliver themselves without fear into the hands of life; to hail experience and embrace it rather than the graceful traditions of composition; to cast aside the restraint of convention; to trust no more to the interest of philosophical speculation, but to let loose the instinct to believe, to enthuse, to let anemic art set her lips at the full cup and rudely fill herself with its tingling vigor."

PICTURES THAT REVEAL THE NEW AMERICAN

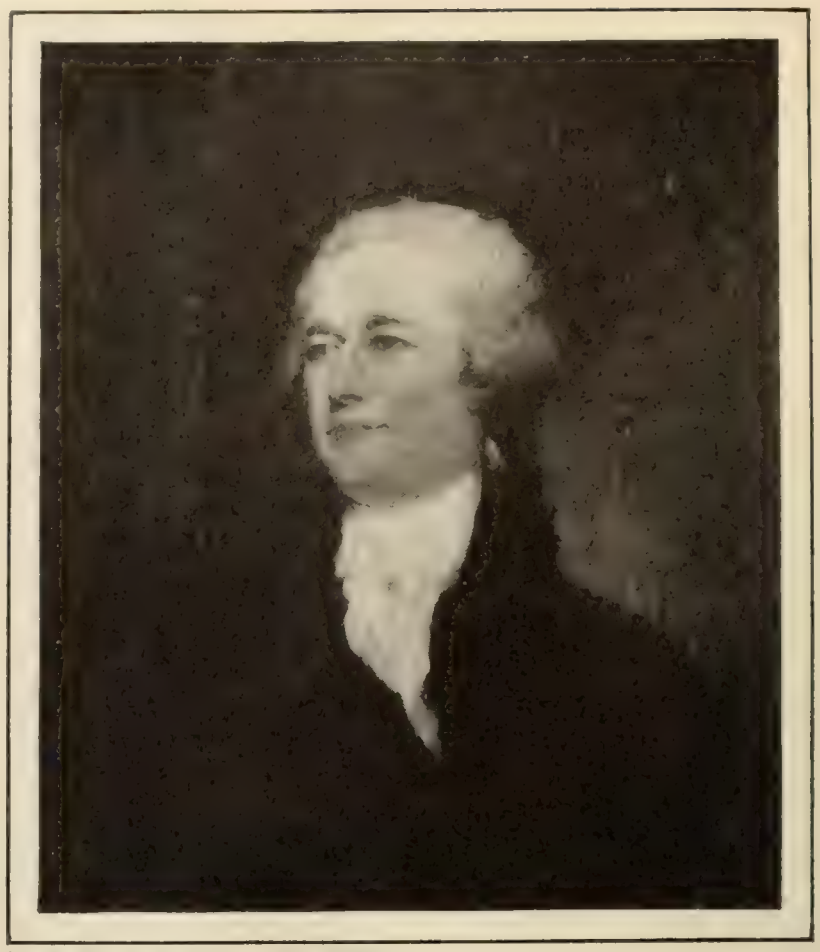
MAKING use of pictures as "biological witnesses" it will be noted, says a recent writer, that "an astonishing change has taken place in men and women between the time of President Washington and that of President McKinley." Bodies, faces, thoughts are all transformed, says Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick in a recent volume of essays called "The New American Type." Speaking in terms of art, this change is noted in the comparison



JOHN ADAMS.

From the portrait by L. F. Spinner.

Adams was "a short, ruddy, choleric little man, with the free bearing of an English yeoman."



From the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

From the portrait by John Trumbull.

Hamilton is described as "a sort of dashing gallant, yet of stedfast serenity."

of portraits by Reynolds and men who painted as he did, with those by Sargent and the allied modern school. The occasion for pointing this particular moral was an assemblage of notable portraits where the striking divergences were brought vividly home to the observer. Of the pictures of the earlier period the writer has this to say:

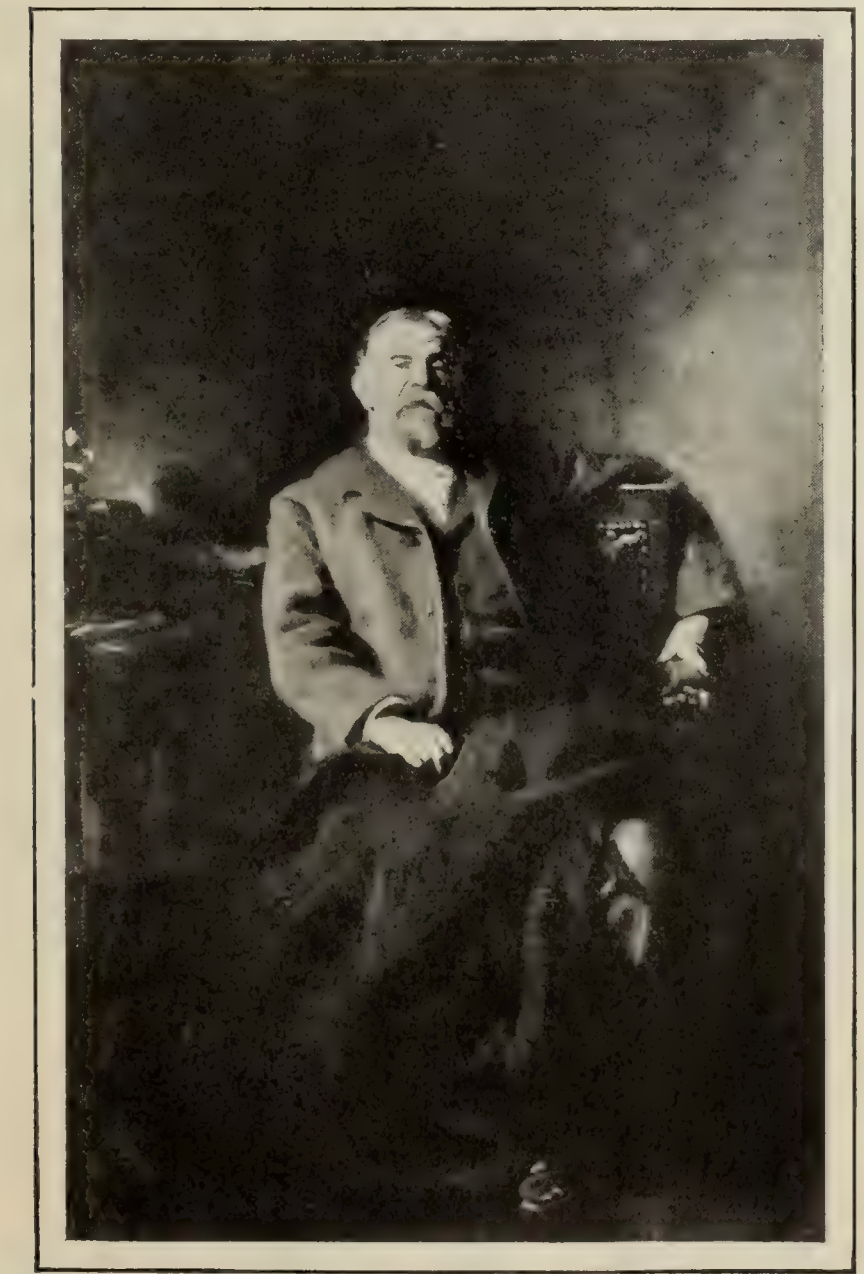
"A hundred years ago a British type of body, face, and mind prevailed from Massachusetts to Virignia; there were many individuals and sundry communities of other bloods, but most of our ancestors of Revolutionary times were featured and complexioned like British men. Of these men there were in the galleries several portraits by Trumbull. There was John Adams, a short, ruddy, choleric little man, with the free bearing of an English yeoman, ready, perhaps over-ready, to defend his curtilage and cowyard, his plowed fields and fallow, against tax-gatherers, cavalier squire, or even the lord of the manor; an honest, healthy man, untroubled by any doubts as to possible encroachment by his boundary-lines. Near him hung Alexander Hamilton, of more aristocratic type, open, generous, high-spirited, a sort of dashing gallant, yet of stedfast serenity; his mind resting solidly on reason and principles, an ardent English gentleman. There was James Madison, not over-imaginative, not noble, with a touch of English bulldog in his jowl, shrewd, stable; and hard by, *sopra gli altri com' aquila*, the sober, godly, righteous face of Washington, calm, almost severe, a man of purpose inwardly sustained. There was also Maj.-Gen. Samuel Osgood, of somewhat Southern aspect, a hawklike keenness in the nose and eyes, woodsman in youth, soldier in manhood, a hardy, out-of-doors kind of man. There were some Gilbert Stuarts, too: Egbert Benson, a keen, astute person, eminently a gentleman, dignity blending with calm; Chief Justice Jay, a dreamy, speculative, far-seeing man with curving lip; and Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, a sly, foxy gentleman. Both the French blood and the Dutch, as well as the English, display the quiet and equilibrium which attend an orderly maintenance of peace in the body and mind of man."

Stuart and Trumbull, who were the painters of these historic figures, are not accounted great painters, but "faithful workmen" who strove to paint what they saw. Whatever these painted faces may be to the artists, says Mr. Sedgwick, "to the common eye they look like clauses from the Constitution, paragraphs from the Declaration of Independence, maxims from Poor Richard,

compendia of definite beliefs and accepted principles." They were "eighteenth-century Englishmen."

On the other hand, there are the testimonies of the modern school of portrait-painters. Sargent is mentioned as the supreme exemplar, but his testimony is declared to be "corroborated by the portraits of painters differing as widely from him as is possible." The obvious qualities of these portraits are "disquiet, lack of equilibrium, absence of principle; a general sense of migrating tenants, of distrainer and replevin, of a mind unoccupied by the rightful heirs, as if the home of principle and dogma had been transformed into an inn for wayfarers." Sargent's women are said to "reveal the strain of physical and psychical maladjustment"; a portrait by Abbott H. Thayer exhibits "the drowsy insomnia of the soul, never all awake, never all asleep"; one by John W. Alexander shows us "the indefinite, unphysical charm of American womanhood, the eager pursuit of an unseen good, the restless pacing in the body's cage." Male portraits by Sargent, Frank Hall, Bonnat, Chase, and others indicate to this writer "that the logical, the intellectual, the imaginative, the romantic faculties have been discarded and shaken off, . . . and in their stead, keen, exceedingly simple powers of vision and action are developing." He particularizes:

"Perhaps the best example is the portrait entitled 'Mr. Daniel Lamont,' by Zorn. Too great stress can not be laid on the impression we make upon quick-sighted foreigners. This portrait represents a shrewd, prompt, quick, keen, compact man, well, almost brilliantly equipped for dealing with the immediate present; he has the morale of the tennis-player, concentration, utter absorption, in volley and take. Of faculties needful to deal with the remote—imagination, logic, intellect, faith—there is no trace.



From a Copley print, copyrighted 1903 by Curtis & Cameron, publishers, Boston.

PORTRAIT OF A MODERN AMERICAN.
By John S. Sargent.

Sargent's paintings of Americans, taken as a group, show such qualities as "disquiet, lack of equilibrium, absence of principle."

PORTRAIT OF A MODERN AMERICAN.
By John W. Alexander.

This artist's pictures show us "the indefinite, unphysical charm of American womanhood, the eager pursuit of an unseen good, the restless pacing in the body's cage."

Craft, the power that deals with a few facts close at hand, is depicted in abundance; so are promptitude and vigor; reason, the power that deals with many facts, remote, recalcitrant, which require the mind to hold many pictured combinations at once or in quick succession, is not there. The portrait indicates the usual American amiability, domestic kindliness, and aversion to cruel sights and cruel sounds. The logical faculty which compels a man to reconcile his theories, to unite religion and conduct, to combine principle and policy, to fuse the various parts of his philosophy into one non-self-contracting whole, is entirely omitted. The chief trait in this typical portrait is ability to react quickly and effectively to stimuli of the immediate present, an essential quality in prospering species; the chief lack is imagination. How such equipment will serve in the future, when the world shall have passed beyond the colonizing and commercial epochs of history, is, of course, wholly beyond the scope of this essay. . . . . .

"The most interesting portrait for our purposes in the whole millionaire exposition, as a masculine example of that extreme variation which had seemed peculiarly feminine, is a painting entitled 'W. A. Clark' (lent by Senator W. A. Clark), by M. Besnard, the famous French painter, whose method is sufficiently distinct from that of the other painters to give peculiar value to any corroborative evidence offered by him to facts testified by them. W. A. Clark (of the portrait) is a slim, slight man, with reddish hair of a decided color and curl, with beard and mustache of like appearance, all *hérissés*, like the fur of a cat in a thunder-storm; there is no speculation in the gray-blue, glassy eyes; they and the thin, rather delicate nose are drawn and pinched together, chest and waist are narrow, fingers but skin on bones. The tightly buttoned frock-coat, never worn before the sittings, abetted by the brand-new silk hat and gloves, makes a brave attempt, with its blue *boutonnière*, to suggest the air of a *boulevardier*. From hair *hérissé*, pinched face, crooked arm, and well-painted sweep of

frock-coat, emanate physical and mental distress such as must accompany perturbations in Nature, when she, in desperate endeavor for a new type, hurls her wild experiments through the delicate organization of the human body, distorting all the nice adjustments of species and genus. No dogmas vex this nervous spirit, no principles chafe it, no contemplation dulls it, no discipline confines it; it ramps wildly in the strait compass of the present, knowing no past, unhampered by reverence or respect, foreseeing no future, unhindered by faith or upliftedness. It is an extreme example, but immensely interesting, for tho it may be merely an erratic variation, it is near enough other examples of the type to indicate the characteristic traits of the new American nationality; or it may be an instance of that curious prophetic power of Nature, by which she creates an individual a whole generation ahead of his type. Nevertheless, a more conservative judgment would surmise that Zorn's portrait represents the normal type of the present generation, and Besnard's an exaggerated example of certain American traits."

TRYING TO IMPROVE SHAKESPEARE

MODERN actors are blamed for the "absurd anomaly" of acting the greatest dramatist in the world as if he were the worst. This charge is made by a writer in the London *Spectator* (April 25) who signs himself "Ignotus." The actors' misdoings are partly attributed to the fact that the whole burden of interpreting Shakespeare falls upon them, while the literary critics, "whose business it is to supervise and instruct," have entirely deserted the actor, and "persist in applying their powers exclusively to the literary side of Shakespeare's work, and ignore altogether its relation to the art of acting." The consequence of this divorce is "to widen the breach between theory and practise, and thus to diminish still further the likelihood of a truly artistic tradition." The writer goes on to elaborate his charge against the actor, with illustrative reference to current London productions of "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Merchant of Venice." Thus:

"Nothing shows more clearly the extent to which the representation of Shakespeare is dominated by the views and the requirements of actors than the kind of rearrangement which his plays are made to undergo whenever they appear upon the stage. Some of these rearrangements are no doubt due to the modern system of scenery, which necessitates a greater cohesion in the action; but this is so far from being the only cause that it is no uncommon thing for actors to divide what in the original was one long scene into two. The underlying motive for the greater part of the alterations is not mechanical, but histrionic; they proceed from the craving which seems to be implanted in the breast of every actor for working up the action into a series of well-marked climaxes, each climax being followed immediately by the fall of the curtain, so that none of its effect may be lost. It is only natural that an actor should have this craving, for every such climax means an opportunity for a personal triumph, which, however obvious and spectacular it may be, still has the supreme advantage of focusing the whole attention of the audience upon himself. But it is none the less certain that crude effects of this kind find no place in Shakespeare's drama. This is partly explained by the fact that in his day the theater was unprovided with a curtain; but it is clear enough that his whole conception of dramatic art was quite alien to the modern habit of bringing every scene to a close immediately the action has reached its height. A single instance will suffice to illustrate this. The balcony scene in 'Romeo and Juliet' ends at the Lyceum on *Romeo's* beautiful couplet:

> 'Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy breast!
> Would I were sleep and peace, so sweet to rest!'

"But in the original text the scene does not end here. *Romeo* adds another couplet:

> 'Hence will I to my ghostly father's cell,
> His help to crave and my dear hap to tell.'

Perhaps Shakespeare was wrong thus to bring his hero and his audience back to the common earth, and not to end his wonderful scene on a note of lyrical rapture; but, whether he was wrong or right, it was Shakespeare's way. A more significant example of the same tendency occurs in 'The Merchant of Venice.' As the play is acted at His Majesty's the curtain drops on the trial scene at *Shylock's* exit, and the incident of the rings follows in another scene outside the Doge's palace. Mr. Tree explains in his program his reasons for the alteration. 'It has frequently been felt,' he says, 'that the incidents of the gloves and the rings, following immediately after the tragedy of *Shylock*, have been in something of the nature of an anticlimax.' But by whom has this 'frequently been felt'? Doubtless by actors, and principally by the particular actor who happens to take the part of *Shylock*. For him it is all-important that the curtain should come down with a run upon his departure from the court; whatever follows after that must be, so far as his effect upon the audience is concerned, an 'anticlimax' indeed. But Shakespeare was not thinking of a particular actor; he was thinking of the play as a whole; and the 'anticlimax' of which Mr. Tree complains completely serves the purpose of giving an impression of reality to the whole scene. The actor, to secure one of his favorite climaxes, loses an effect which is in truth far more dramatic, because it is far more real—the momentary hush after *Shylock's* exit, followed by the matter-of-fact talk of the dispersing court. 'Sir, I entreat you home with me to dinner.' Could there be a more poignant summary of the relentless indifference with which the world looks upon a tragedy and passes on? But actors will have none of this, because, being actors, it is only natural that they should prefer what is stagy to the image of life itself."

The same sacrifice of the truly artistic and the real to the false and the overemphatic is to be seen, according to this writer, in the way the actor delivers his words. Admitting that present difficulties are great, where matter "often subtle and sometimes obscure" has to be made plain to a mixt audience, yet nothing can be more certain, it is averred, "than that the method by which our actors try to circumvent these difficulties is radically mistaken." We read further:

"Their object seems to be to buoy up the meaning of the words they utter by all the stage devices at their command—by exaggerated gesture and ceaseless movement, by forced laughter and preposterous sighings and undercurrents of incidental music, by an intolerable slowness of enunciation, and by an intonation of the blank verse more barbarous than can be described. These are merely the refuges of weakness, like the attempts of a bad writer to obtain emphasis by underlinings and italic type. After all, Shakespeare can stand on his own merit; and that actor will always produce the greatest effect who can convey to his audience most completely, not this or that contrivance for elucidating Shakespeare's meaning, but simply and solely what Shakespeare actually wrote. What a relief it is when for a moment or two there is peace upon the stage, and we begin to hear the words and to follow the thoughts of the highest of poets and the most profound of philosphers! But these moments are rare and brief; they are interrupted by an expressive march across the stage, or by a burst of explanatory music from the orchestra, and we are back again once more among the old theatrical fantoms. Nor is it only the sense of the words that is distorted and obscured by this kind of treatment; the characters themselves, and the whole atmosphere of the play, undergo a similar change. . . . Why is it that while in modern plays ladies and gentlemen are acted as ladies and gentlemen, in plays by Shakespeare they must be acted as minxes and buffoons? There seems to be a convention upon the stage that what is 'Shakespeare' can not be natural, that it is too great for common usage, that it must be propt up and decorated and explained. But the convention contradicts itself. If Shakespeare is truly great, he needs no trickery."

NOTES

WE regret that in our issue of May 9 we overlooked the credit to *Lippincott's Magazine* (Philadelphia) for the article on "Maupassant's Last Days," written by Prof. Albert Schinz.

THE group of young painters known as "the Eight" have formed a political club to advocate a Roosevelt third term. "What we like about the new movement," says the New York *Evening Post*, "is its frank avowal of self-interest. Painters are engaged in the production of luxuries; luxuries only sell in prosperous times; prosperity means Roosevelt. Here we have the gulf between iron-puddler and artist bridged by the all-sufficient, all-uniting principle of the full dinner-pail. 'A full color tube' might be the new motto."

JAMES BARNES. DOROTHY CANFIELD. A. N. MARQUIS. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. GARRETT P. SERVISS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Indoor Book for Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 363. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Anderson, Ada Woodruff. The Heart of the Red Firs. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 313. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Babbitt, Irving. Literature and the American College. Essays in Defense of the Humanities. 12mo, pp. vii–262. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Baker, Tarkington. Yard and Garden—a Book of Practical Information for the Amateur Gardener in City, Town, or Suburb. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 418. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Barnes, James. The Clutch of Circumstance. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Bates, Arlo. The Intoxicated Ghost, and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Bielschowsky, Albert. The Life of Goethe. Translated from the German by William A. Cooper Volume III—1815–32. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–428. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Bourget, Paul. The Weight of the Name. Translated from the French by George Burnham Ives. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Brown, Alice. Rose Macleod. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Burt, Mary E. [Editor.] Prose that Every Child Should Know: A Selection of the Best Prose of all Times for Young People. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxix–365. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Butler, Ellis Parker. The Cheerful Smugglers. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 276. New York: The Century Co. $1.

Canfield, Dorothy. Gunhild. (A Norwegian-American Episode.) 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Catalogue of Books. Annotated and Arranged and Provided by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, for the Use of the First Eight Grades in the Pittsburg Schools. 8vo, pp. 331. Pittsburg: Carnegie Library.

This volume is a fine example of the work done by library staffs in preparing catalogs that are useful to schools and libraries everywhere. The Carnegie Library at Pittsburg deserves in this respect to be mentioned with the Congressional at Washington, and the State Library at Albany. The aim here has been "to select a reasonable number of books most suitable for school use apart from textbooks, and to prepare a carefully graded and annotated list of these in a form most convenient for the use of teachers." The work is designed to do for the first eight grades what a "Graded and Annotated Catalogue" published by the same library in 1900 endeavored to do for the whole course.

Chamberlain, Esther and Lucia. The Coast of Chance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 464. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Chambers, Julius. On a Margin—A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Chester, George Randolph. Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford. A Cheerful Account of the Rise and Fall of an American Business Buccaneer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 448. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. $1.50.

Corbin, John. Which College for the Boy? Leading Types in American Education. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–273. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

De Boigne, The Comtesse, Memoirs of. Vols. II and III. 1815–19 and 1820–30. Edited from the original manuscript by Charles Nicoullaud. With Portraits. 8vo, pp. xi–375 and xi–377. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 per vol.

These volumes more than bear out the promise of their predecessor noticed in these columns last year. It will be recalled that these memoirs were written somewhere about 1835 to 1840, and that publication of them was thought to be unwise at the time of the author's death in 1866, and has only now been brought about. Born at Versailles before the Revolution, of an ancient house, the Comtesse was, as her editor recounts, "a complete embodiment of the transition between the old and the new *régimes*."

The second volume begins with amusing descriptions of the parochial court of Turin, where the Comtesse's father was the French representative. Napoleon's return from Elba, the Hundred Days, and the Second Restoration are described chiefly from the standpoint of their effect on society conditions, but there is shrewd comment on public affairs, as when the author, observing an uproarious celebration of the Festival of St. Louis at Lyons, "could not but ask what had become of that other crowd which had formerly received Bonaparte with such enthusiasm. I have seen so many reversals of popular favor," she goes on to say, "that I have often asked myself this question. I think that the mass of the people are the same, but that they are differently influenced by a small nucleus of leading figures who change and are carried in different directions. The same crowd, however, is fully convinced of the honesty of its applause, to whatever object directed." Again, there is a notable characterization of Napoleon during the Hundred Days:

"To do the Emperor justice, no one ever had a deeper hatred of such measures. He certainly desired absolutism, but under regular forms adequate to insure public order, peace, and national honor. As soon as he fully understood the nature of his position he despaired of success, and the resulting despondency probably exerted some influence upon the discouragement which he showed at the time of the catastrophe at Waterloo. Possibly, if he had found among his civil servants the same enthusiasm which inspired the military, he would have been better able to accomplish the gigantic task which lay before him; perhaps again, this task was impossible of accomplishment."

To chronicle the bright sayings of the Comtesse would require a quotation from almost every page. From 1815 to 1819 her father was ambassador at the Court of St. James, and her wit plays lightly over the social customs of the English. The third volume covers the period marked by the death of Louis XVIII. and the succession of Charles X.

De Garmo, Charles. Principles of Secondary Education—A Text-book. 12mo, pp. xi–200. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Delannoy, Burford. Prince Charlie. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Desmond, H. W., and **Frohne,** H. W. Building a Home. A Book of Fundamental Advice for the Layman about to Build. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 222. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Dorner, Herman B. Window Gardening. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 151. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Eldridge, George Dyre. In the Potter's House. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Elwell, J. B. Practical Bridge. A Complete and Thorough Course of Instruction in the Game. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix–249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Ewald, Carl. The Old Room. Translated from the Danish by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Fuller, Robert H. Government by the People. The Laws and Customs Regulating the Election System and the Formation and Control of the Political Parties in the United States. 16mo, pp. xiv–261. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Gladden, Washington. The Church and Modern Life. 12mo, pp. 221. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Griffis, William Elliot. Motley's Dutch Nation, being the Rise of the Dutch Republic (1555–84) by John Lothrop Motley, condensed with a brief history of the Dutch people to 1908. 8vo, pp. 943. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

This work consists of two parts, an abridgment of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" and an original sketch by Mr. Griffis of Dutch history from 1584 to 1897. The condensation of Motley's immortal work takes up 690 pages. The remaining 253 pages are the original work of Mr. Griffis.

We confess to a feeling of sorrow and affront on seeing Motley abridged. But the work has been as well done as was possible. The age of the newspaper and the magazine has no room for the sustained splendor and exquisite rhetoric which running in a sequence should not be interrupted even by such an editor as Mr. Griffis. The title of the work is confusing, for Mr. Griffis surely does not intend to father his somewhat dull but painstaking and accurate appendix upon Motley. In any case the work will be useful, altho it can now no longer claim to be looked upon as any more a work of literature than a Baedeker.

Hauptman, Gerhart. Hannele—A Dream Poem. Rendered into English Verse and Prose. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Hobart, Alvah Sabin. Our Silent Partner. 12mo,

[illegible] New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

Holder, Charles Frederick. Big Game at Sea. [illegible] New York: The Outing Publishing Co. [illegible]

To those who hitherto considered that big game are confined to the land and concerned merely of elephants, lions, and the conquerors of these latter, or the Teddy bears of more recent romance, Mr. Holder's volume will prove a revelation. When we read of "a ray swimming off with fourteen boats before it was killed," of "game fishes of one hundred pounds taken with what is known as a number nine thread-line; the tip of the rod not less than five feet long" —it fairly takes one's breath away. The leaping tuna, the man-eating shark, the swordfish, and the "splendid game-fish, the yellow-fin tuna," and "the 250-pound black sea-bass," are all dealt with in this volume of fair and genuine sport in a spirit which will startle and delight those gentle disciples of Izaac Walton who have been accustomed to regard the fisherman's profession as one rather of quiet contemplation than of struggle with a powerful and formidable antagonist. This work is as interesting as the great romance of Victor Hugo's "Travailleurs de la mer," and much more realistic. The only imaginary chapter in it is "The Biography of a Man-Eater," which is, however, just as true to nature as Roberts's exquisite "Red Fox." There are nearly fifty illustrations to this book, many of the chapters of which have already made the author's name known as a magazine writer. Fine paper, printing, and binding add to the external attractions of the volume.

Holmes, Sir Richard Rivington. Windsor. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 117. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Hopkins, Herbert M. Priest and Pagan. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 372. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Hough, Romeyn Beck. Handbook of Trees of the Northern States and Canada East of the Rocky Mountains. Photo-descriptive. Small quarto, pp. 470. Lowville, N. Y. Published by the author.

Mr. Hough's method in the description of trees is unlike that of any other person with whose work on trees we are acquainted. He comes probably as near as it is possible for any one to come to the presentation of a description which shall enable one to see and know a tree from his pages alone. He devotes to each tree two large pages. On the left are shown the leaves, fruit, and young shoots effectively reproduced from photographs, on a background having a scale drawn to inches, so that one may determine with the eye at once the actual size of the objects shown. On the right-hand page is a picture of the trunk of the tree from the ground to the first branches, or slightly beyond. On the trunk, before the photograph was taken, was placed a foot- or two-foot rule, which enables the reader to note the diameter of the trunk. On the same page the author gives about two hundred words of brief description of the tree and sets forth the uses to which its wood has been put, with an outline map of the United States, showing its geographical distribution. It is needless to say that Mr. Hough has done a distinct service to the public—one for which his deserved reward will not all be exprest in pecuniary returns.

Houston, Edwin J., Ph.D. The Wonder Book of the Atmosphere. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x, 126. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Humphrey, Zephine. Over Against Green Peak. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: Henry Holt & Co. [illegible]

Hunter, Alexander. The Huntsman in the South. Virginia and North Carolina. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Hunter, Robert. Socialists at Work. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Kennedy, Charles Rann. The Servant in the House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Kinkaid, Mary Holland. The Man of Yesterday. A Romance of a Vanishing Race. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Kramer, Harold Morton. The Castle of Dawn. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 409. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

Litchfield, Grace Denio. The Supreme Gift. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 300. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Litchfield, Grace Denio. Narcissus and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 60. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright, and **Stephens,** Kate. Heroines that Every Child Should Know. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xiv, 281. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Marquis, Albert Nelson. [Editor.] Who's Who in America. A biographical dictionary of notable men and women in the United States. 1908-09. Square 12mo, pp. 2271. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $4 net.

The appearance of a new edition of this indispensable handbook is matter for gratification in all professional centers, whether these be editorial, political, educational, engineering, legal, or ministerial. Since the first edition was published in 1899, the work has grown in favor wherever it has been known. The editors, of whom for several years John W. Leonard was chief, have in the main held carefully to the line laid down at the beginning, in the sense that nothing laudatory or descriptive should appear in the sketches. As each sketch is supposed to be, and usually is, based on information supplied by the subject of it, we can well imagine that the editors have frequently been under the necessity of employing a drastic hand in wielding the blue pencil. But the result has been, in all editions thus far published, that the public has found in the work only those brief vital facts for which search is commonly made in consulting a work of this kind. We very much doubt if any book, except the dictionary, is now more frequently consulted in libraries and editorial rooms.

Matheson, George. Thoughts for Life's Journey. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Morris, Gouverneur. The Footprint and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Morris, Harrison S. Lyrics and Landscapes. 16mo, pp. 122. New York: The Century Co.

Nash, Henry Sylvester. The Atoning Life. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Newman, Richard Brinsley. The Belle Islers. A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 423. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Noyes, Ella. The Story of Milan. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xiii-403. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Orr, Mrs. Sutherland. Life and Letters of Robert Browning. New edition, revised and in part rewritten by Frederic G. Kenyon. Two portraits. 12mo, pp. xvi-431. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Partsch, Herman. Messages to Mothers. A Protest against Artificial Methods. Presenting a Simple, Practical and Natural Scheme for the Right Diet, Care and Treatment of Mother and Child, and for the Conservation of Power in Physiological Functions, the Result of Twenty-three Years of Successful Practise. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 156. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

Pick, Bernhard. Hymns and Poetry of the Eastern Church. 12mo, pp. 175. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Potter, Margaret. The Golden Ladder. A Novel. 12mo, pp. 443. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Ramsey, Murray Eliott. Practical Life Insurance Examinations. With a Chapter on the Insurance of Substandard Lives. 12mo, pp. 231. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Dr. Ramsey has written an excellent manual for the medical examiner who serves a life-insurance company—a calling which, as he explains, has become developed into a specialty. The author has devoted many years to examinations for life-insurance, and believes there exists among young practitioners a distinct need for such a manual as this. He has not relied wholly on his own experience, but has availed himself of the experience and opinions of other persons. The volume has been arranged systematically, with a detailed table of contents and a full index.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Quickened. 12mo, pp. 358. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Ruhmer, Ernst. Wireless Telephony—in Theory and Practice. Translated from the German by James Erskine-Murray, D.Sc. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii-224. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $3.50.

Russell, Charles Edward. Thomas Chatterton, the Marvelous Boy. The True Story of a Strange Life (1752-70). Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii-289. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

Mr. Russell names fourteen years as the period which has passed since he began to study the life of Chatterton with a view to writing this book. The pity is that in so many years he has not learned to restrain his pen to a sane and normal pitch. He writes always in superlatives. His "Prefatory Note" begins in superlatives, and superlatives are in the last lines of the text.

In the first paragraph of the preface Chatterton is called "one of the greatest minds and sweetest souls that ever dwelt upon this earth," and in the second paragraph he is classed as "this great spirit, this artist and poet, this lover and benefactor of his kind, this assailant of absolutism, this boy hero of revolt, this leader at seventeen in the army of men." In the final paragraph of the text Chatterton is placed "among the greatest poets and most amazing minds that have lighted the ways of men."

Fulsome praise such as this repels thinking and judicious minds. Nowhere has the book been better characterized than in *The Nation*, which classes it as an "exasperating" example of "a whole school of ill-digested books about the romantic movement of the eighteenth century," which "follow a regular formula: a swollen self-complacency, as if the writer were miraculously bringing to light truths long concealed by some conspiracy of society, a jumble of loose and ignorant statements, a shrill clamor of undistinguishing praise."

Mr. Russell has heretofore been known chiefly as a writer of the "muck-raking" class on sociological and economic topics. In his articles on those subjects he has employed the superlative with a free and vigorous hand. The pity of it is that he has failed to know that biography, and especially literary biography, calls for a pen held in some restraint. Has he never read the world's great biographies and observed that among the chief sources of their charm and efficiency were moderation and simplicity? License runs to weakness, just as self-restraint leads to power.

Sargent, Capt. Herbert H. The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba. Three vols. With maps, diagrams, etc. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $5 net.

Captain Sargent is already known to students of military history for his writings on the campaigns of Napoleon. The present volume has been widely noticed as an important contribution to knowledge of our war of ten years ago with Spain. It has attracted attention in Eng-

land, where the comments, so far as we have seen them, were favorable. One notable review appeared in the London *Times*.

Schofield, A. T. Christian Sanity. 12mo, pp. xv-165. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Sedgwick, Henry Dwight. The New American Type and Other Essays. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Serviss, Garrett P. Astronomy with the Naked Eye. 8vo, pp. 247. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

A popular work on astronomy written by a man who has absorbed all recent discoveries. He teaches how the heavens may be reached by the naked eye, and a certain knowledge of celestial geography obtained without the aid of a glass. The work is well and systematically done. Appended is a list of stars which can only be seen with the aid of a telescope. The book is enriched with excellent charts and illustrations.

Smith, Rev. John Talbot. The Training of a Priest. An Essay on Clerical Education, with a Reply to the Critics. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Spender, J. A. The Comments of Bagshot. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Stevens, Rowan; **Sterling,** Jr., Yates; **Henderson,** William J.; **Walsh,** G. E.; **Munroe,** Kirk; **Spearman,** F. H., and others. The Battle for the Pacific. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Sullivan, T. R. Lands of Summer. Sketches in Italy, Sicily, and Greece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Thayer, William Roscoe. Italica. Studies in Italian Life and Letters. 12mo, pp. 364. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Thomas, John M. The Christian Faith and the Old Testament. 12mo, pp. 133. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Tuttle, Hudson, and Emma Rood. A Golden Sheaf. 12mo, pp. 284. Portraits. Berlin Heights, O.: Tuttle Publishing Co.

Mr. Tuttle, the author and lecturer, who has long been widely known in spiritualist and other circles, has here joined with his wife in bringing together about one hundred essays, personal either to their own lives or to those of others—essays at once suggestive, uplifting, and consoling. In a sense, the volume commemorates their fifty years of married life, but the contents embrace topics of concern to the general public. Mr. Tuttle still lives on the farm where he was born, a fact which speaks for the stedfastness of his character. Trees are growing there which he, as a boy, aided his father in planting, other trees which were planted by his children, and one that was planted by a grandchild—a "tall ambitious lombardy which flaunts its aspiring coronal like a gigantic plume."

Webster, Hutton. Primitive Secret Societies: A Study in Early Politics and Religion. Cloth 8vo, 227 pp. The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

One of the most significant phases of modern scientific research is the study of the primitive life of mankind. New light is being constantly shed upon the origin, development, and meaning of many of the most important beliefs, manners and customs, and institutions of civilized communities by this means. Dr. Webster has

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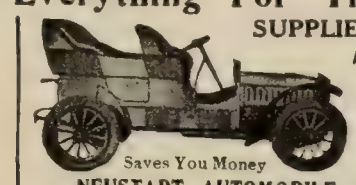

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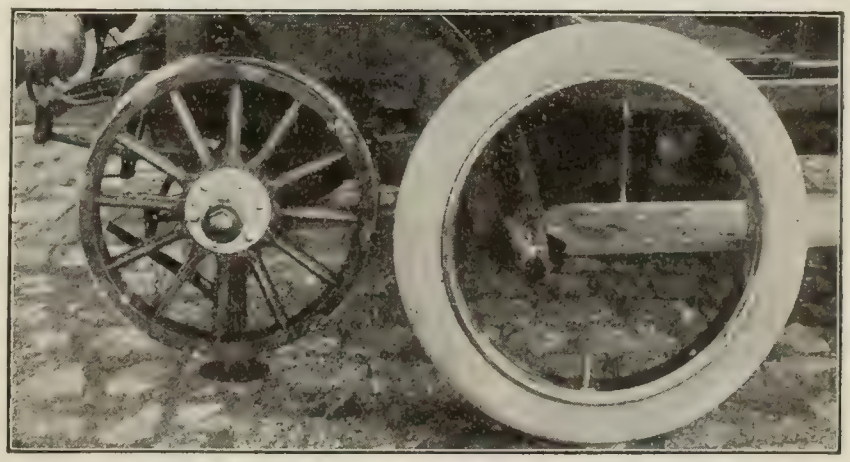

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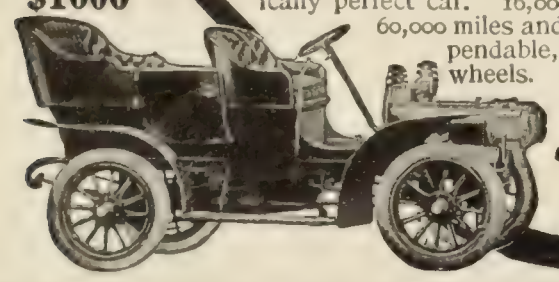

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given us such a study in his book, "Primitive Secret Societies." This book is especially interesting to the genetic psychologist because of its treatment of primitive adolescence; and to the sociologist because of its treatment of primitive social institutions. As a summary and interpretation of a mass of observations made by many scientists on the social relations of youth among the lower races, it is indeed a significant work. Nowhere else, perhaps, in one volume, may a reader obtain so comprehensive a view of this subject. The author has therefore made a distinct contribution to psychological and sociological literature. The general scope of the work may be inferred from the following headings of chapters: The men's house, the puberty institution, the secret rites, the training of the novice, the power of the elders, development of tribal societies, functions of tribal societies, decline of tribal societies, the clan ceremonies, magical fraternities, and diffusion of initiation ceremonies.

The interest of the book in the main centers in the unfolding manhood of the primitive boy, with the accompanying rites and ceremonies, and their significance for social organization. The author has no theories to prove. He marshals his facts in a perfectly unprejudiced manner and leaves them to tell their own story. The suggestiveness of such a book along practical lines is very great. For instance, there is a strange parallelism between the sharp separation of the sexes among primitive peoples, with the resulting contempt of men for women and the shame at being thought womanish, and the modern attitude of adolescent boys toward the opposite sex, as shown in high school and college. So, too, there is a strange parallelism between the withdrawal of primitive youth into secret fraternities, with their accompanying rites more or less magical, or, in some cases, cruel and bloody, and the modern tendencies of academic youth toward clubs, fraternities, etc., with similar rites. Surely if there is not here a survival of savage instincts and customs, what else may it be?

The work is extremely valuable for any student of human life and social organizations that tries to see things in their beginnings. In its field it may be compared with Westermarck's History of Human Marriage and such other fundamental treatises on the psychical life and institutions of mankind.

Wingate, Charles F. The Sanitary Question Box. A Booklet of Helpful Suggestions on Sanitation and Ventilation in the Home, the Bedroom, the Kitchen, the Cellar, the Laundry, the Stable, etc. 12mo, pp. 59. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50 cents.

Within the brief space of 59 pages Mr. Wingate has here brought together a mass of concrete and definite information in regard to ventilation, plumbing, and general household cleanliness, which should be widely useful in promoting the spread of knowledge on these subjects. It is the condensed fruit of long and varied experience.

Tactful.—YOUNG MOTHER—"The doctor thinks the baby looks like me."

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CURRENT POETRY

The Marching-Song.

By Robert Underwood Johnson.

Lonely the forest to him who threads it without a companion;
Lonely the sea when its lonely fog lifts upon sailless horizon;
Lonelier populous city to one without comrades or kindred;
Lonelier still when the moonlight—in language invented by lovers—
Speaks of the nights that are gone and the places it, only, remembers.

Thus longing for forest or sea, I sat, in the heat of the city,
My only companion the friend to whom I was writing my envy,
When out of the distance there floated a beautiful choral of voices.
Nearer and nearer they came while I, from my balcony leaning,
Drank with the thirst of the desert the gladdening draft of the music.
Twenty the count of the striplings who marched with a rhythmical footfall,
Joyous the trebles, exultant the tenors, and solemn the basses—
They and their song of a harmony perfect and full and reciprocal,
Music that moistened the eyes long after the singers departed.

Who could they be—thus to add to the beautiful night a new beauty?
Friends, of some serious purpose, united more strongly in singing.
Surely not sons of the rich, for the rich are united in nothing.
Riches divide, and scant is the friendship based only on plenty.
These were no roysterers breaking the rhythm of night with their discord,
Who find no diversion worth while that makes not unhappy their fellows;
Rather some gild of the poor returning from study or pleasure,
Stronger by toil or by rest, each with the strength of his fellows;
Buoyant with youth, glad with hope, and in sympathy banded,
Marching serenely as one, helpfully shoulder to shoulder.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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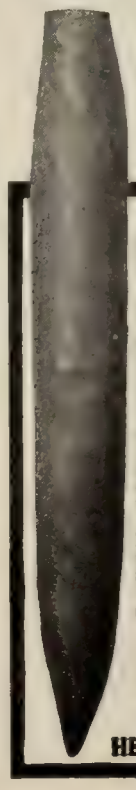

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Send $1, your name and address plainly written. I will forward the box of 50 at once, prepaid. This is not a sale unless the cigars please you; if they don't return the balance and get your money. Reference R. G. Dun. Address

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Back to my letter I went, and with shame I destroyed my repinings.
I thought how the song would have fitted the eloquent vision of Whitman—
Pondered the spirit of comradeship shown in these marchers courageous.

Lonely tho sometime it seems, our wine-press of toil or of sorrow,
Brothers, we move to one ultimate goal, in invisible phalanx,
In columns as wide as the world and as long as the slow-growing ages.
I know you are there by the grasp of your hands and the cheer of your voices.

—*From the forthcoming edition of "Poems"* (The Century Company).

The Rolling Earth.

By Lydia Schuyler.

Tired of the starshine, impatient of noon,
Spinning through dawn on a search for the moon,
Craving the day and then longing for night,
Ever I flee from the dark, from the light.
Questing the seasons I circle the sun;
Boreas wearies me—winter, have done!
Zephyr in vain lays his hand on my breast,
Autumn allureth—haste, haste with the quest!
Children of men, whom I brought unto birth,
Cry not for peace—ye are Dust of the Earth.

—*American Magazine* (May).

PERSONAL

When George Bernard Shaw Was a Clerk.—Develop the qualities of sheepishness, docility, and cowardice to their utmost and you have the clerk, says George Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, in an article in *The Illustrated Sunday Magazine* on his own career as a clerk. Mr. Shaw believes that the average Englishman and American fall the easiest prey to the drudgery of clerkship. Basing this upon his own experiences, he says:

My father was a man of business. The particular way in which he did business as a corn merchant and mill-owner is now extinct, and was becoming extinct in his time, which means that he was getting poorer without knowing why; for, like ninety-nine out of a hundred men of business, he pursued a routine which he did not understand, and attributed his difficulties vaguely to want of capital, the sum he started with having gone in the bankruptcy of one of his customers. But tho he had no capital to give me, it was assumed in the usual helpless way that I was to become a man of business, too.

Accordingly, an uncle who, as a high official in a government department, had exceptional opportunities of obliging people, not to mention obstructing them if he disliked them, easily obtained for me a stool in a very genteel office; and I should have been there still if I had not broken loose in defiance of all prudence, and become a professional man of genius—a resource not open to every clerk. I mention this to show that the fact that I am not still a clerk may be regarded for the purposes of this article as a mere accident. I am not one of those successful men who can say: "Why don't you do as I did?"

One of my colleagues was an ancient bookkeeper. He had kept the books in a piano warehouse until he was an elderly man, when his employer retired, burned all his ledgers, and cast his bookkeeper adrift. Nowadays that bookkeeper would not find another job at his age; but in the early seventies in Ireland he drifted into the office with me. One day he told me that he suffered so much from cold feet that his life was miserable. I, full of the fantastic mischievousness of youth, told him that if he would keep his feet in ice-cold water every morning when he got up for two or three minutes, he would be completely cured.

Some time afterward he told me that he felt a great affection for me because I had cured his cold feet.

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ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

He had followed my advice; and his toes now glowed all day with a cheerful warmth. Perhaps they really glowed; perhaps it was only by contrast with the agony of the morning's freezing that they seemed warm. Anyhow, he supposed that I had cured him, and regarded me as a benefactor for the rest of his life. Being on these easy terms, we often had little discussions, in the course of which he would put to me such delicate points as whether he was justified in accepting a five-pound note which had reached him in an unaddrest envelope, and which had been placed there, he suspected, by a Parliamentary representative of the city of Dublin for whom he had voted.

One day he mentioned his son; and I asked him was his son also a bookkeeper. He suddenly became vehement to the verge of positive fury (I should never have supposed him either physically or morally capable of it), and declared that rather than see his son a clerk he would have let him die in his cradle. I concluded from this that he had made his son an Arctic explorer, or something heroic of that kind, and was considerably let down on hearing that he was only a chemist's assistant.

I wondered whether there was any clerk alive who really liked being a clerk, or who would choose that occupation for his son if he had any choice in the matter. When this old bookkeeper friend of mine died, which he presently did (possibly in consequence of putting his feet in cold water every morning), it was proposed that I should become bookkeeper. I flatly refused, to the astonishment of my excellent employer. His reason for making me the offer is worth mentioning. He wanted the position which I then held for a relative of his own. That is one of the things that happen to a clerk. He gets supplanted by a son or other relative of the firm. In my case there was nothing to complain of. The arrangements made, and my friendly relations with the relative in question, left me no grievance in the matter; but the thing does not always occur in that way, and the likelihood of such supplantation gives an insecurity to clerkship which does not menace a warehouseman or a porter.

I was sober and respectable; and I bowed to my fate by assuming that when work was put into my hands I had to get it done one way or another. But

FEEDING FOR HEALTH

Directions by a Food Expert

A complete change in food makes a complete change in the body. Therefore if you are ailing in any way, the surest road back to health is to change your diet. Try the following breakfast for ten days and mark the result.

Two soft boiled eggs, (if you have a weak stomach, boil the eggs as follows: put two eggs into a pint tin cup of boiling water, cover and set off the stove. Take out in nine minutes; the whites will be the consistency of cream and partly digested. Don't change the directions in any particular) some fruit, cooked or raw, cooked preferred, a slice of toast, a little butter, four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with some cream, a cup of properly boiled Postum Food Coffee.

The Grape-Nuts breakfast food is fully and scientifically cooked at the factory, and both that and the Postum have the diastase (that which digests the starchy part) developed in the manufacture. Both the food and the coffee, therefore, are predigested and assist, in a natural way, to digest the balance of the food. Lunch at noon the same.

For dinner in the evening use meat and one or two vegetables. Leave out the fancy desserts. Never over-eat. Better a little less than too much.

If you can use health as a means to gain success in business or in a profession it is well worth the time and attention required to arrange your diet to accomplish the result. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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My margin of profit on these cigars is so small that I cannot afford to send free samples, but to give you an opportunity to test them, I will, on receipt of $1.00, make and deliver to you a box of 12. If you don't find that every word that I have stated is true in every particular, I will refund your money without question.

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there are lots of youths like that. There must, I should say, be an almost continuous supply of docile, respectable lads in their teens who, in return for a business training, and perhaps rather more social consideration than the ordinary clerk enjoys, are ready to do the work of an adult for the salary of a youth.

Office work is so largely routine that there is no reason in the nature of the work itself why they should not do it quite as well as men, if not better, tho there may be every social reason for giving every youth a higher training, both physical and intellectual, than he can possibly get at an office desk. The effect of the competition of youths on adult clerks is disastrous. I can not recollect the exact figures, but I know that the man whom I replaced was no better off than most clerks who have the handling of a good deal of money; that is to say, he had about enough to keep himself and his family on in the ordinary clerkly way, and no more. I, being only seventeen years of age, accepted a rise of salary which brought my emoluments to about one-third of what he had been receiving. This was a crime much worse than most of those which are punished with two years' hard labor.

A Remarkable Newspaper Feat.—One of the most notable newspaper feats known to the newspaper world was engineered by a Baltimore editor, Gen. Felix Agnus, in connection with the Sampson-Schley naval controversy. The full details of the affair, which have recently been made public in the New York *Telegraph*, are as follows:

It was at the time that President McKinley was contemplating sending to the Senate the naval appointments that General Agnus began to take a lively and dangerous interest in the Sampson-Schley controversy. That is, his interest was dangerous to Admiral Sampson.

Not only did there exist a Damon and Pythias friendship between General Agnus and Admiral Schley, but the principle involved appealed to General Agnus. He learned that it was the intention of President McKinley to send to the Senate the names of Schley and Sampson on the same day, but giving Sampson the preference and a rating much higher than that of Schley. All the fighting blood in General Agnus's body was aroused by this information. It was up to him to make a fight for Schley—and he made it. He sent his reporters, special correspondents, and special writers scurrying all over the country. He gathered together a perfect presentation of the case for Schley and against Sampson. He gathered every bit of information that it was possible to collect about Sampson as well as about Schley.

He had one striking editorial written setting forth the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and pointing out wherein a man who stayed and fought differed from a man who was absent and merely constructively a participant in the big fight off Santiago.

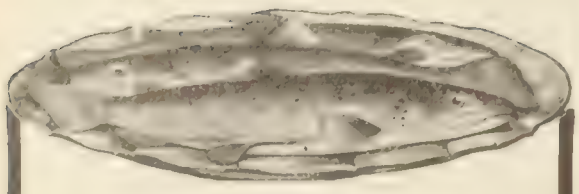
The material collected was sufficient to make one complete edition of the Baltimore *American*. The type was set, the plates cast, and one copy of this special edition was printed off. With this under his arm and blood in his eye General Agnus went to Washington. He called upon President McKinley and laid the unique copy of that special edition before McKinley.

"There has been printed only this copy," said General Agnus. "It will be published to-morrow if you are still determined to send the Sampson promotion to the Senate."

President McKinley looked the paper over.

"This interests me deeply, General Agnus," he said. "Will you leave it with me? I promise to do nothing in the matter of the Senate nominations until I have communicated with you."

The result of President McKinley's examination



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of that special copy of the special edition of the Baltimore *American* is well known. Justice was done to Admiral Schley, and the plates that were kept locked up in a safe in the Baltimore *American* building were destroyed. There was never occasion to use more than that one copy.

An English M.P. in a Turkish Prison.—The story of an English M.P., William O'Brien, who recently visited a Turkish prison in Jerusalem, adds a graphic as well as ghastly page to the long record of prison interiors. The writer, with his wife and dragoman, Alexander, arranged a visit to the jail with the Governor-General of the territory, who accompanied them. The risks which the Englishman unknowingly ran, and his unconscious play of heroism are amusingly told. To quote from the New York *Sun:*

It never once occurred to me that the visit was to be otherwise than an ordered inspection of ranges of cells and private interviews with meek prisoners, cowering under the eye of the Governor—a mere commonplace ceremonial of the Irish or English order, with, of course, an element of Oriental bakshish thrown in. There seemed to be some hesitation about unlocking the second gate, and Alexander, with a length of face I did not in the least understand at the moment, asked me if I really desired to go in. "Why, certainly," was the reply. "What on earth else did we come for?"

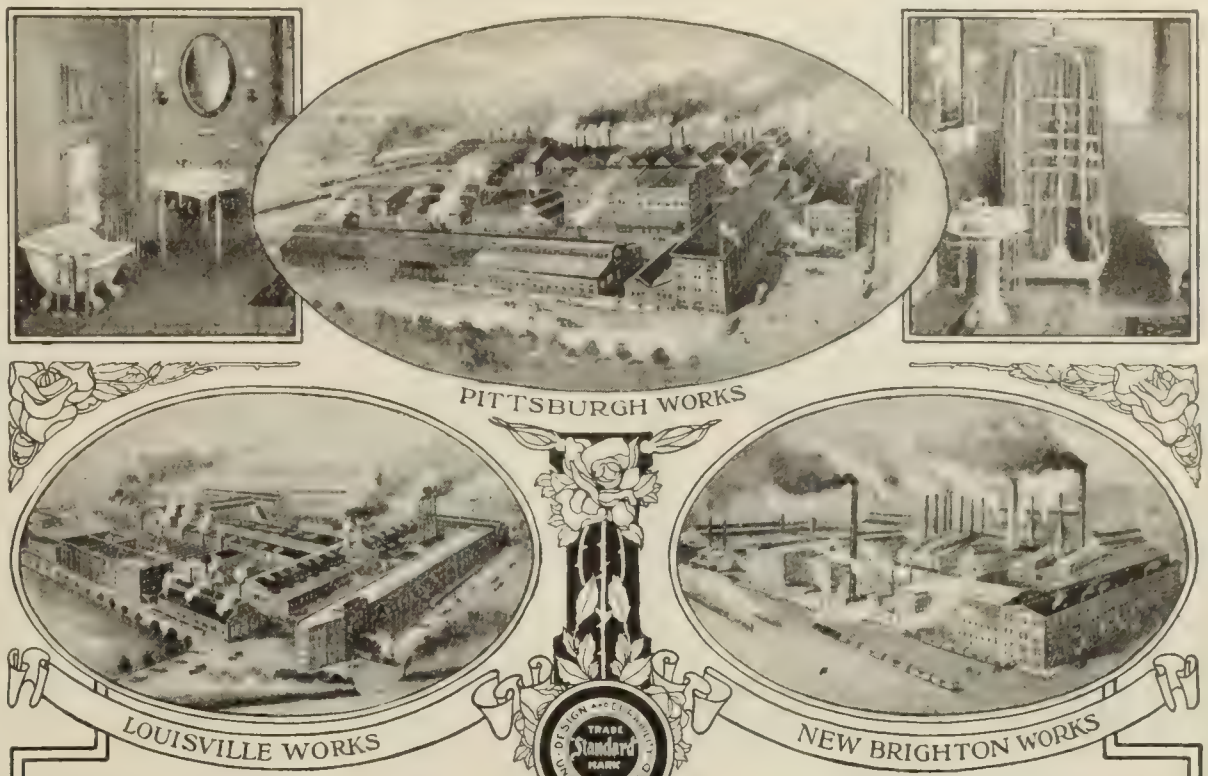
The little wicket in the inner gate was thereupon unlocked, and the Governor was the first to step into the prison courtyard. I immediately followed. Alexander crawled through it, with a countenance lengthier than ever, but with the expression of resignation with which the Oriental accepts the maddest freaks of "English" eccentricity (for as to expecting the Oriental to master the difference between "English" and "Irish," however humiliating to our national pride may be the confession, you might as well expect him to understand the controversy whether the main street of Dublin ought to be called "O'Connell Street" or "Sackville Street"). The lock of the little wicket then immediately clicked, and we stood in the open courtyard with the two iron gates to freedom locked behind us.

The Governor, the dragoman, and myself were no sooner landed inside the locked grilles than from all sides there poured in upon us a horde of savages about as undesirable-looking as ever glared upon you from a chamber of horrors—with the additional drawback of being hungry flesh and blood instead of wax. We were, in fact, in the midst of one hundred and sixty of the choicest bandits and assassins of the Turkish Empire, some of them waiting to be hanged, and all of them pretty well deserving to be, and from their throats came the yell which makes one word, at least, of the Arabic language as familiar as the name of Cook to the European traveler—the hoarse hungry yell of "Bakshish!" . . . . . .

I soon began to distinguish amid the mob two prison warders, each carrying a whip, but in little else, either of dress, or, indeed, physiognomy, distinguishable from their murderous flock. The purse of medjidiehs and "metallics" had been confided to Alexander; but as it was now evident that the distribution of the coin was to be the first and indeed only practical business of our visit in the eyes of the wolves who were leaping in upon us, the purse-bearer began to evince a nervousness that soon grew to panic.

A happy thought, however, of the Governor saved the situation for the moment. The purse was transferred to my wife, who from her seat on the safe side of the grille was able to make the distribution in small quantities without any danger of a general grab with tooth and claw. A short speech of remonstrance from the Governor, reenforced by an unceremonious application of the warders' whips upon the bare shins of the ringleaders, obtained a temporary success for an arrangement by which the headsman of each dormitory of eight or ten convicts came forward to the bars to receive his comrades' allowance, which was thereupon ticked off by the Governor on his notebook.

But this was a slow process; it became more and more evident that nothing short of another miracle of the loaves and fishes would make the fifty francs



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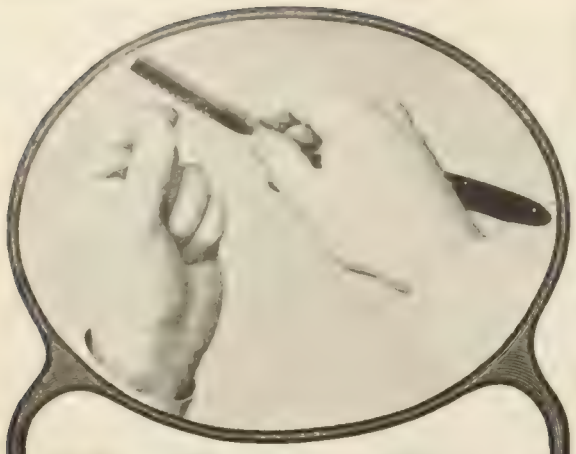

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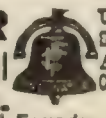

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of any avail to satisfy the multitude. They prest in more and more aggressively, with eyes like dagger thrusts, and greedy yells, some of them brandishing the tools with which they had been employed on prison labor and others utilizing skilfully the irons with which their legs were chained. The warders' whips, even if there was room to wield them, were no longer of any greater efficacy than a pitchfork to keep out the sea. The Governor's face, I now noticed for the first time, was pale enough for a white man; but my first real suspicion of the situation came through a roar of pain from the unfortunate dragoman, who, with an agonized groan, whispered to me, "They'll murder us!"

So little had either my wife or myself realized the situation—for, understanding little of what was passing, and taking it for granted that all the passion and fury was simply the Oriental mode of scrambling for coppers, I was on the best of terms with our murderous friends, addrest some excellent observations to them in the English tongue, and was allowed to push them back in a rough and tumble way without resistance—so exaggerated, I say, seemed Friend Alexander's alarm that I burst out laughing. But the moment I saw his face, livid with terror, the laugh came to an untimely end. "They're pinching my arm like knives and threatening to kill me," he whispered, and I dare say by way of rebuke to my misplaced merriment, "what will happen to my wife and children?"

The argument was not to be answered. But how to get away? For the two iron gates were locked behind us; the Governor and the two luckless warders were tossing—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*—amidst the black deluge of rascality around us, and if it had once come to a rush they could have had our money or our lives, or both combined, before there would be the slightest chance of our being able to creep out through the tiny iron wickets between us and liberty. Even in the high tide of his panic a stroke of genius worthy of his illustrious protonym inspired Alexander. "Our supply of money is exhausted. We must go out for change," he shouted with whatever ghastly cheerfulness he could muster to the wolves who had him by the neck and shoulders.

The promise of a fresh prey had an instantaneous effect. The wolves fell surlily back while the iron wickets were being unlocked, and Alexander and myself were creeping through the next moment, the locks clicked comfortably behind us, and we were safe in the guard-room, receiving the congratulations of the soldiers who had been watching the drama through the bars. Like many another who has earned laurels on false pretences, I was amazed to find myself a hero in the eyes of the Turks for the cheerfulness and coolness with which, in utter ignorance of the danger, I confronted and kept at bay our horde of cutthroats.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Her Excuse.—A tiny four-year-old was spending a night away from home.

At bed-time she knelt at the knee of her hostess to say her prayers, expecting the usual prompting.

Finding Mrs. B. unable to help her out, she concluded thus:

"Please, God, 'scuse me. I can't remember my prayers, and I'm staying with a lady who don't know any."—*Home Herald.*

A Pleasure Not To Be Missed.—The teacher of a certain school received the following note explaining the absence of one of her pupils the day before:

"Plese excooze Henny for absents yesterday. Him an' me got a chance of a ride to a funeral in a charrige, an' I let him stay to home as he had never rode in a charrige an' never went to a funeral, nor had many other pleasures. So plese excooze."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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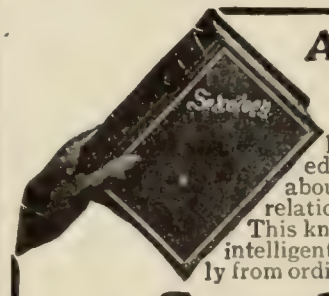

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Nearer the End.—"If I were younger," said the rich old man, "I believe I might win you for my wife."

"Yes," replied the cold beauty, dreamily considering his sixty-five years; "or, say, fifteen years older."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Already Convinced.—"Do you believe in ghosts?" asked the man who resents all superstition.

"No, suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "An' all I's hopin' is dat dem ghos'es will lemme stay dat way 'stid o' comin' aroun' tryin' to convince me."—*Washington Star.*

She Had.—"I have never loved before," he said.

"Well," she replied, "I am not running a kindergarten."—*Bohemian.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 8.—The House of Commons passes, on second reading, by a vote of 201 to 7, the bill repealing the Irish coercion act of 1887.

May 9.—Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade in the reconstructed Liberal Cabinet, is returned to Parliament from Dundee by a majority of 2,709.

The foundation-stone of a new city to supplant Cettinge as capital of Montenegro is laid on the shores of the Adriatic by the Prince of Montenegro.

May 12.—Two schooners engaged in tortoise-fishing off the Isle of Pines are seized, a revenue-cutter firing a shot into one of them before she would heave to.

Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy decide to withdraw their troops from Crete because of the peaceful conditions which prevail on the island.

May 13.—Japan emphatically refuses China's offer of a modification of terms regarding the construction of a railway line in Manchuria

May 14.—The federation of Denmark and Iceland is provided for in a report submitted to King Frederick.

French and Spanish troops have a clash of arms at Casablanca in which one man is killed and several are wounded.

The Franco-British Exhibition is opened in London by the Prince of Wales.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 8.—Secretary Metcalf reviews the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets at San Francisco.

An early morning fire destroys two business-blocks in Atlanta, causing a loss of $1,500,000.

May 10.—Minister Russell leaves Puerto Cabello for the United States. The plague is reported to be increasing at La Guayra.

May 12.—Secretary Taft leaves Colon for Charleston, on the *Prairie*, concluding a successful trip as peacemaker on the Isthmus.

May 13.—It is reported that a tornado has destroyed the village of Gilliam, La., killing or injuring fifty persons.

May 14.—The aeroplane of the Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, is wrecked in an experimental flight near Manteo, N. C., after a successful flight of seven or eight miles.

WASHINGTON.

May 11.—The Agricultural Appropriation Bill is passed by the Senate.

Senator Rayner introduces a resolution in the Senate calling for a court of inquiry in the case of Col. William T. Stewart.

The bill prohibiting gambling in the District of Columbia is passed by the House.

The corner-stone of the new building for the Bureau of American Republics in Washington is laid, President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Andrew Carnegie, and the Brazilian Ambassador making addresses.

May 12.—The Post-office Appropriation Bill, carrying $229,027,367, is passed by the Senate.

May 13.—The bill restoring the motto, "In God We Trust," to the coins is passed by the Senate.

Forty-four Governors and many other well-known public men take part with President Roosevelt in the conference at Washington on conservation of national resources.

May 14.—The House passes the Vreeland Currency Bill by a vote of 184 to 145.

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There has been published in New York a remarkable little book entitled **"INVESTMENT NAILS AND A HAMMER."** This book is so absolutely new in its idea and so quaint and interesting in its printing, and its hammer **HITS EVERY NAIL** so squarely on the head that we couldn't resist buying our first copy; then we bought a hundred copies to give to business friends; then we bought out the whole edition. Now we have copies to spare and while they last you can have one **FOR THE ASKING.** There is no charge. Mention The Digest and send in your name and address. The book will reach you by return mail.

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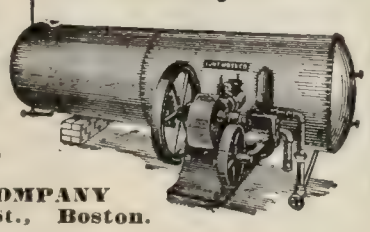

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"P M. D.,' Meta, Mo.—The rule you ask for is: the second element of a compound whose first element is a numeral adjective is not pluralized. Thus we say, correctly, a ten-foot pole; a three-story house; a five-mile race, etc.

"H. C.," Tiffin, O.—There are two pronunciations. Of these the preferred is gar'ej. In the French pronunciation the last syllable rimes with large.

"H. B.," Fort Russell, Wyo.—The words *insanitary* and *unsanitary* are both in good use and the matter of preference is purely one of personal choice.

"G. E. B.," Litchfield, Ky.—*Thunder* is the sound that follows lightning and it is due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge. Ganot says, "Some attribute the noise of the rolling of thunder to the reflection of sound from the ground and from the clouds. Others have considered the lightning not as a single discharge but as a series of discharges each of which gives rise to a particular sound. But as these partial discharges proceed from points at different distances and from zones of unequal density, it follows not only that they reach the ear of the observer successively, but that they bring sounds of unequal density, which occasion the duration and inequality of the rolling."

"A. B. C.," Harmony, Ga.—The correct pronunciation of *chauffeur* is show"fur'. The original meaning of the French word *chauffeur* is a workman who has charge of lighting and keeping alight the fire of a forge, of a furnace, or of a boiler. The word literally translated may be rendered *stoker*. The word in its application to the driving of motor-cars is defined by the French dictionaries as the driver of an automobile.

"F. X. D.," Ellicott City, Md.—*Stamina*, originally the plural of *stamen*, and still sometimes used with a plural verb, is commonly construed as a singular.

"A. B.," Baker City, Ore.—The word *fish* is used as a singular or plural, and in the latter number it is sometimes rendered *fishes*; as "We have here but five loaves and two fishes" (*Matt.* xiv, 17). The word *elk* is used also as a singular or plural, the latter number sometimes taking "es," as in Captain Smith's "Travels and Adventures" (1629), or "s," as in Milton's "History of Moscovia" (1628), said to have been written by the poet's own hand before he lost his sight—"People riding on elks." Washington Irving favored the last form; see "Astoria," where he wrote "They saw frequent gangs of stately elks."

The word *quail* in its plural form takes "s"—this dates from 1684. *Salmon* and *trout* are used for either the singular or the plural number.

"C. M. H.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Kindly explain the proper use of the pronoun 'myself.' Many speakers and writers use the word instead of 'I.' I would use the word to emphasize a statement, *e.g.*, 'I will do it myself,' or 'I, myself, saw it,' etc."

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1172, says of "myself": . . . "I; me; the emphatic form of *I* and *me*, and reflexive of *me*: in the nominative used *mostly* with *I* in apposition, *but sometimes alone*; as, *I myself* will see to it; as for *myself*, I know not." In poetry "myself" is often used instead of "I," as in the following from Milton: "which way I fly is hell; *myself* am hell." Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 312) says: "The compound personals, when they are nominatives before the verb, are *commonly* associated with the simple; as, 'I *myself* also am a man,'" thus implying that *exceptionally* they are not so associated. Murray's Oxford Dictionary, page 3923, says: "In the nominative it [*myself*] is always used for emphasis, in apposition with *I or alone*. . . . '*Myself* will mount the rostrum in his favor, and strive to gain his pardon.'—*Addison*, Cato, ii. 2."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

PREDICTING MR. BRYAN'S NOMINATION

MR. BRYAN'S supporters among the press are exultant over the results of the half-dozen or more Democratic State conventions held last week, and even the papers which most strenuously oppose his candidacy are inclined to admit that his nomination is practically assured. "Very few Democrats doubt that Mr. Bryan will receive the nomination with a whoop on the first ballot at the Denver convention," says the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.), one of the many prominent Southern papers which have openly exprest the hope that the party would find another leader. "It is really all over except the shouting," exclaims the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, which has worked with unwavering enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan throughout. "The efforts to suppress evidence of his strength," it adds, "are being definitely controverted by the cold facts." In the opinion of the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) there is "no earthly doubt" of his nomination. To the outsider in the shape of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) "Bryan's nomination looks to be about as certain as any political event six weeks in the distance can be." According to this paper "a large majority of the influential papers of Dixieland are opposed to Bryan's nomination, but, except the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Nashville *American*, and the Chattanooga *Times*, and two or three others, they are tiring of what they think is an unavailing struggle, and are saying less about the candidacy than they did a few months ago." A majority of the smaller newspapers of the South, adds the *Globe-Democrat*, "are devoted to Bryan, and have been all along." Even the New York *World*—the leader of the anti-Bryan movement—must now sorrowfully accept the inevitable, says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.).

According to the two-thirds rule, Mr. Bryan will need the votes of 668 of the 1,002 delegates who gather at the Democratic National Convention in Denver on July 7. Adding to earlier figures the delegates instructed for Bryan during the past week in Alabama, California, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Alaska, we find that considerably more than half the required number are already pledged. Five States will hold their conventions while we are in press, and seventeen will remain to be heard from during June. According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*—a Johnson paper—the delegates already instructed for Bryan number 410. Adding to this number those who are committed to his support by resolutions of preference or public announcements, the New York *Tribune* finds that 481 of the delegates thus far elected are pledged to the Nebraskan. *The Herald* estimates that Mr. Bryan has 801 votes "in sight."

Among last week's conventions, the press attach special interest to those in Alabama and Pennsylvania. Alabama afforded the first test of Governor Johnson's strength in the South, and the result seems to convince the editors that the Johnson candidacy, whatever its potential strength may be, has come into the field too late. Says the Richmond (Va.) *News Leader* (Dem.):

"Almost invariably the mass of Southern people feel and think and act together. Therefore, the action of one Southern State on any matter of general importance may be regarded as indicating the general feeling of the people of all the Southern States. We have had very strong doubts whether the rank and file of the Democratic voters of Virginia desired to have Mr. Bryan the party nominee for President. We suspected that the apparent sentiment in his favor was chiefly, if not entirely, the expression of the active politicians, including that considerable number of citizens who always have in view the possibility of a government job to reward their political activities. According to our way of thinking, the elections of the delegates to the State convention in most of the counties of the State gave no real idea of the feelings and opinions of the people. The great majority of these delegates were chosen by mass-meetings and all of us know about mass-meetings; how the men interested for one reason or another can and do stir up their friends to attend and support a prepared ticket and set of resolutions while the great, inert, voting strength quietly stays at home or is busied with other matters.

"In Alabama, however, there has been a primary, the one sure and decisive method of ascertaining what the people really desire. This shows the same old story. The country districts are for Bryan heavily, while the cities are against him. From the Alabama vote, which we accept as a far more definite indication of what the Virginia vote would be than the Virginia county mass-meetings, we judge that this State, if polled in a primary, would go strongly for Bryan. This view is further confirmed by the general expressions of the county newspapers. . . . . .

"The Alabama primary is the most significant and decisive indication of the feeling of the Southern voters that we have seen. It seems to us to show clearly that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee. As we surmised three months ago, it will be Taft on one side and Bryan on the other. We think there will be little trouble in holding Virginia in the Democratic column and keeping the States south of the Potomac solid as a nucleus on which the great Democratic mass of the country, in happier times and more favorable conditions, may rally. From present indications Mr. Taft will be the next President and Mr. Bryan will be retired as a Presidential possibility. Then in 1912 the Democratic party with a new man in the lead and returning to solid, established, time-tried Democratic principles, will resume control of the country."

The anti-Bryan forces are deriving some satisfaction from the result in Pennsylvania, where the effort to instruct the delegates for Bryan was defeated. But the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks that the incident is without much significance. To quote:

"Pennsylvania's influence would have been greater if the State had acted earlier. Had the Bryan opposition in different parts of

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the country organized several months ago there is now reason to believe that it could have accomplished something. But no one appeared to have the courage to undertake the leadership, and even now there is not that concentration of the opposition which means effective purpose. Delegates not instructed for anybody are not anybody's delegates. Bryan has a good chance to get a share of them in the end.

"Before a very large significance is placed on Pennsylvania's action account must be taken of the fact that, on the same day the Democrats met at Harrisburg, South Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, and Washington instructed for Bryan, and these immediately followed the Bryan victory in Alabama. What Alabama and South Carolina have done is of real importance in view of the fact that a serious break against Bryan in the South had been one of the things the opposition was hoping for.

"With the South and West substantially united for him it is not clear how Bryan is to be defeated. . . . As has been said over and over, the Bryan opposition has awakened a little too late."

The situation in Pennsylvania is further explained by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in which we read:

"The result in the Pennsylvania State convention on Wednesday shows that the East can not be united to defeat Mr. Bryan's nomination at Denver. The Eastern States will, in fact, go to the national convention divided and powerless. They can furnish no nucleus around which the opposition to Bryan may successfully concentrate.

"The defeat of Bryan resolutions of instruction at Harrisburg has been hailed by the anti-Bryan managers as a flattering victory. It was a victory for Col. James M. Guffey, who for the last ten years has financed the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and who has been fighting to retain his leadership and his membership on the Democratic National Committee. Colonel Guffey controlled the convention because, having put most of the Democratic workers under manifold personal obligations, he insisted on their redemption when the Bryan leaders had him driven into a corner. He had himself and three of his loyal followers elected as delegates-at-large and prevented the passage of Bryan instruction resolutions. But he did not venture to bind the Pennsylvania delegation to act as a unit at Denver, and thereby surrendered control of the State's 68 votes.

"It appears that at least 36 of the 68 delegates were either elected at primaries on a Bryan ticket or have publicly pledged themselves to support Bryan. Five were elected as supporters of Judge George Gray, and the other 27 are uncommitted. But 10 of the 12 delegates from Philadelphia elected as Bryan men seem disposed to consider their campaign committals as a joke on their constituencies, and if the unit rule had been imposed they might have been induced to join the uncommitted and throw the State's vote as a whole to any candidate named by Colonel Guffey. In the absence of a unit rule Mr. Bryan will probably have from 26 to 30 votes out of the 68."

Many of the Southern State conventions will be held during June, and by that time, say the pro-Bryan papers, "it will be a case of climbing on the band-wagon."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) asserts that "no man who tries to put away his prepossessions and dispassionately study Mr. Bryan as a political fact, can deny that he has won an access of power, of a certain sort, since 1896." This power, thinks *The Post*, resides in his personality rather than in his policies. To quote:

"Looked at in any way this is an extraordinary political phenomenon. For there is no mistaking the fact that the leading Southern Senators and Representatives are either lukewarm or hostile toward Bryan. So are the most influential Southern newspapers. Expressions of dislike for him personally, distrust of his policies, and despair of success under his leadership could be quoted by the column from those who are supposed to mold public opinion in the South. Yet Mr. Bryan has gone behind the official leaders and guides of his party, and shown that he commands a majority of the Democratic voters. And he has done this in other States, North and West, as well as in Alabama and the South. It is a remarkable demonstration of political strength. . . . . .

"Ordinary explanations go a certain way. Mr. Bryan has a political machine. He has devoted friends working for him, not without hope of reward; his campaign is well financed; he is a tireless and ready campaigner and adroit manager. But those things do not strike deep enough to account for all the facts. . . .

"We have not had the pleasure of listening to his lecture, or sermon, on 'The Prince of Peace,' but those who have tell us that it is a perfect masterpiece of emotional goodness. It steals away the hearts of women and children, and leads the average father of a family to say, 'Well, Bryan's a good man, after all. I guess I'll vote for him next time.'

"Mr. Bryan himself has complacently remarked upon the difference between his standing with the clergy now and twelve years

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
– Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*

HELPING BUSINESS.
Because of the small amount of freight, the railroads are contemplating a general raise in rates to stimulate(?) business.
– Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

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ago. Then he was looked upon as a kind of bogey-man. The agitator, the innovator, the stirrer-up of class hatred inspired good people with fear. But to-day Bryan has changed all that. He is the friend of missionaries, the sympathetic reporter of the 'forward movement' in China, the favorite orator at church gatherings. Moreover, he is a man of clean private life; does not drink or smoke—is, in a word, almost a Puritan. This counts enormously in the South, which is justly said to be the last refuge of Puritanism in this country. Against eloquence such as his, correct views of religion such as his, and a severe morality such as his, Southern enemies of Bryan will labor in vain to make a stand. The combination of qualities is overpowering."

A "HOUSE OF GOVERNORS"

THAT the recent Conference of Governors at the White House may give us a new instrument of government is an idea that seems to have fired the imaginations of our editorial writers almost as much as did the definite and immediate purposes for which the Conference was summoned. As one casual meeting of the nations at The Hague has grown into a septennial Congress of the World, so, suggests the New York *Independent*, may this gathering of Governors perpetuate itself, with "more results than even Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers could have imagined." *The Times* not only sees "nothing unconstitutional, subversive, or dangerous" in the idea of an annual meeting of the Governors of all the States, but points out, among the "many merits" of the idea, that such a body "seems to be a needed supplement to the Federal and State system."

While the suggestion owes its impetus to the Washington Conference—altho it was not formally broached there—the scheme of a "House of Governors" was outlined more than a year ago in a pamphlet written and published by Mr. William George Jordan, who was at one time editor of *The Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Jordan sent this pamphlet to all the Governors, thirty of whom wrote to him indorsing the idea. It is claimed by the advocates of the proposed new instrument that it will conserve States' rights, promote uniform State legislation on vital questions, and do away with that "twilight zone" between the nation and the State in which exploiting interests have sought to take refuge from both. The Federal Government, in conformity with the spirit of the age, tends to become "a great governing trust, crowding out, and threatening openly still further to crowd out, the States, the small jobbers in legislation," says Mr. Jordan. The menace of this tendency, he adds, is that "the nation soon will be no longer a solid, impregnable pyramid, standing on the broad, firm, safe base of the united action of a united people, but a pyramid dangerously balanced on its apex—the uncertain wisdom of a few." He admits, however, that whatever Federal usurpation of States' rights may have come about is due to the fact that "the States have largely abrogated their rights by disuse—the States themselves have been to blame."

The few that did show a readiness to grapple with the larger questions which affected the whole Republic were handicapped, he says, by "the lack of cooperation from their sister States."

This failure of the individual States to shoulder their share of the nation's legislative responsibility was emphasized by Secretary Root in his speech before the Pennsylvania Society in this city, which attracted so much attention a year and a half ago. Said the Secretary at that time: "The people will have the control they need, either from the States or from the national Government; and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the National Government." According to Mr. Jordan, however, the better solution of the difficulty is to be found in the "House of Governors." Thus (to quote from the pamphlet already mentioned):

"It is proposed that the Governors of the forty-five [now forty-six] States meet annually for a session of two to three weeks to discuss, consult, and confer on vital questions affecting the welfare of the States, the unifying of State laws, and the closer unity of the States as a nation. The House of Governors would have no lawmaking power, nor should it ever aspire to such power. Its force would be in initiative, in inspiration, and in influence. The Governors would seek to unite on a general basis of action on great

WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN,

Who outlines a plan for a "House of Governors," a new idea in American politics, which would, he claims, make possible uniform State legislation on matters of national concern.

questions to be submitted to the legislatures of the respective States in the Governors' messages. It would seem that an august, dignified body of forty-five Governors, representing their States, with the lawmaking power of forty-five legislatures behind them, should in time become an inherent part in the American idea of self-government and a powerful factor for good in the nation. . . .

"In the Congress of the United States the Senators, chosen as they are by the State legislatures, nominally represent their States, but not the people of their States, for the latter have no direct voice in their selection. The members of the House of Representatives do not represent their States, but simply districts of their States. With ties to their constituents and with duties and obligations to them, they may in theory have the interest of the entire State as a matter of paramount importance in their hearts, but in fact they never lose sight of the finality of value in the Congressional district. The Governor of the State, however, is elected by the people, is directly responsible to the people, and is in constant touch with the people, keeping his fingers close prest on the pulse of their needs and problems. The voice of the Governors, therefore, in the proposed new house means a new, direct, vital representation of the people in the affairs of the State, and in the harmony of the States making up the nation, such as the people have never yet had in the life of the Republic."

Mr. Jordan goes on to explain that in the House of Governors "no majority vote would be binding upon the minority." To quote further:

"If on the subject of, let us say, divorce, twenty-five members of the House were to agree on a general plan, the twenty-five Governors thus concurring would suggest to their respective legislators in their ensuing messages the passage of a bill in accordance with

the recommendation. The legislatures, of course, would have absolute freedom to pass it or not as they deemed best, but the recommendation would have a greater dynamic effect and a stronger moral influence when each legislature knows that twenty-four other legislatures are considering the same proposed law. Let us assume that of the twenty-five States eighteen passed this bill; in the other seven were public sentiment sufficiently aroused and the people sufficiently united, this question might be made an issue in the next campaign and those legislators elected who would be pledged to carry through the bill.

"At the next meeting of the House, with the prestige of the adoption of the law by eighteen States, ten new converts might be made among the Governors non-concurring in the first session, and so in the course of a few sessions we might have uniform State legislation on this vital problem without Federal action. A law thus finally passed by all of the States would more truly represent the sentiment of the American people than any law passed by the Federal Government, even if constitutional amendment or new revised interpretation of the Constitution empowered the passing of the law."

The non-lawmaking character of the proposed body, says Mr. Jordan, would give it immunity from "graft, collusion, jobbery, . . . or any of the other diseases to which legislative bodies are liable." His pamphlet elaborates many interesting details of the scheme. His general plea for it, however, is that it is "in such perfect harmony with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution that it would require no constitutional amendment," and that it "would bring the States into closer unity and harmony without lessening in any degree their loyalty and allegiance to the Federal Government."

Says the New York *Evening Mail*, after quoting Secretary Root's reminder to the States that there is nothing to prevent them making "any number of agreements" among themselves "with the consent of Congress":

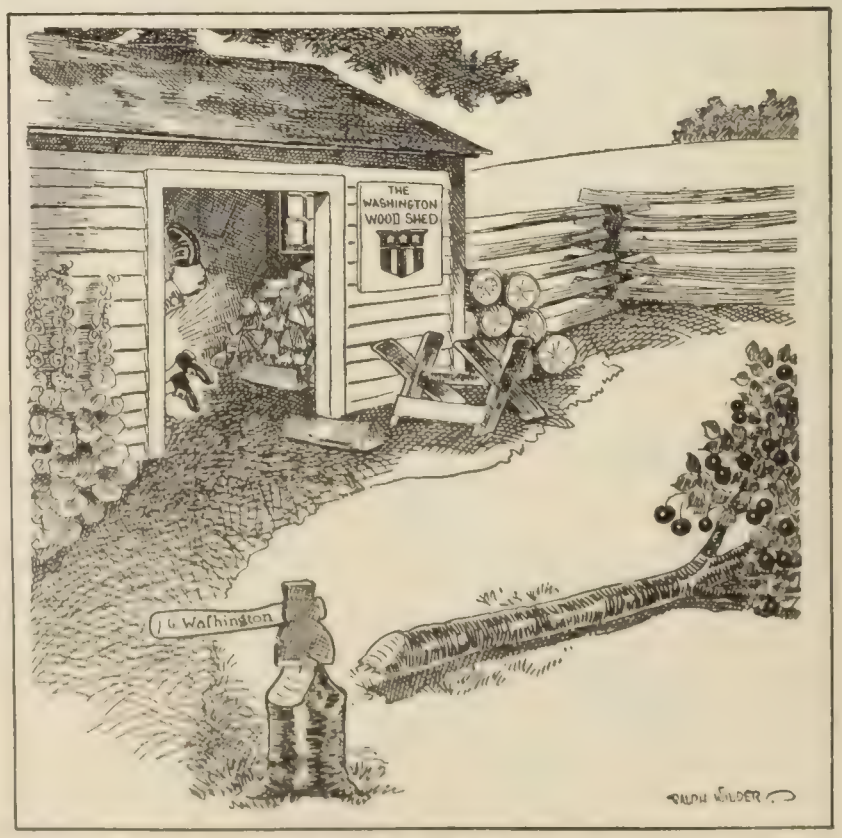
"Thus the proposed House of Governors has provided for it all the potentialities of a legal, official, constitutional status. Thus the gap that has always existed between the jurisdiction of the nation and that of the individual State is bridged over. Thus an agency is found for policing that 'no man's land' between the two jurisdictions, in which licensed injustice and government ineffectiveness have conspired to work evil. The measured words of Secretary Root do not exaggerate the prospect that is before us if we will avail ourselves of it: 'I regard this meeting as marking a new departure—the beginning of an era in which the States of the Union will exercise their reserved powers upon a higher plan of patriotism and love of country than has ever existed before.' . . . . . .

"The House of Governors, in a word, would provide possibly the best available instrument for securing that 'uniformity in State legislation' which is urgently needed in such matters as divorce, child labor, factory, income, and inheritance laws, and the regulation of interstate commerce.

"In these matters the States have jurisdiction; the Federal Government has not. But unless the laws of all the States approximate uniformity, unjust or unsocial policies find a stronghold in certain States, to the prejudice of others. One commonwealth becomes the fortress of 'bad trusts,' another a Little Brother to the Polygamist—coincident or consecutive. The tendency of the times is to deprive the States of the powers they have failed to exercise, and vest them in the Central Government; yet this can be done only by forced construction of the Constitution or comprehensive constitutional amendment."

"YOU'VE GOT TO REFORM YOUR EXTRAVAGANT HABITS, OLD MAN!"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*

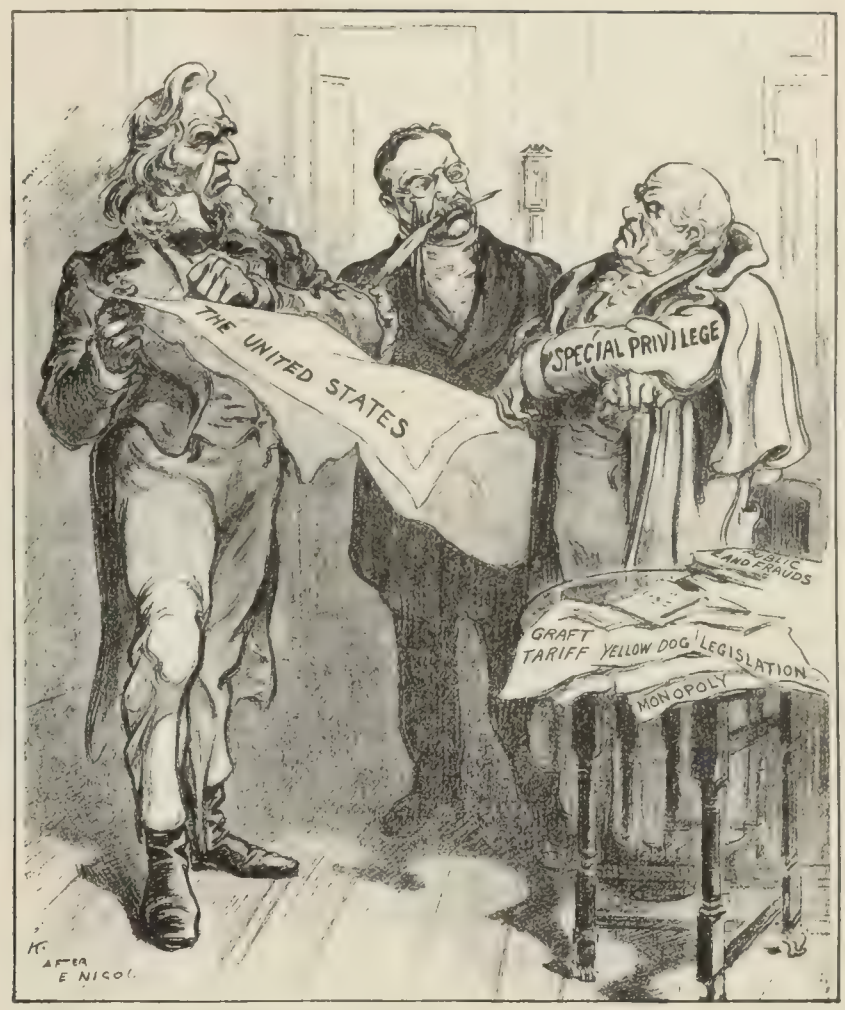
"HOW ABOUT THE RECKLESS WASTE OF NATURAL GAS?"
A national resource that ought not be overlooked by the White House Conference.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*



MR. ROOSEVELT'S PRECEDENT.
The first "Save the Trees" conference occurred about 1740.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

CARTOON COMMENT ON THE CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

HIS IDEA OF A "SAFE" PRESIDENT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*



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THE DISPUTED TITLE.
Who owns it?
—K. in *Puck.*

A QUESTION OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

The American Banker (New York), another advocate of the idea, remarks: "This country can not stride ahead in forty-six different and independent directions and still succeed." And the Richmond *News Leader* adds its indorsement thus:

"As we see it, no movement ever started was more pregnant with possibilities for good to the nation. It carries the solution of the problem of State equilibrium, and the adjustment of that to the issue of nationalism, within the constitutional limitations."

The Boston *Herald* admits that in such matters as marriage and divorce, child labor, titles and conveyancing, taxation, insurance, and others which are constitutionally matters of State enactment, there is a growing demand for uniform State laws or the alternative of increased Federal power. In these matters the public interest is not local and varying, but national. Says the New York *Times:*

"By conferring upon projects of legislation the Governors would not only form their own minds and formulate their ideas in such a way as to enable them to speak with knowledge and clearness in their messages to their legislatures, but through the inevitable publicity of their proceeding they would help to form public opinion. Unquestionably this annual meeting would stimulate in the various States a desire to elect abler and stronger men as Governors, to the end that they might be worthily represented in the conspicuous annual council."

The New York *Tribune*, while praising Mr. Jordan's suggestion, emphasizes the following picturesque phase of the subject:

"The significant circumstance should not be overlooked that the suggestion of a House of Governors as a further development of our governmental system, which at present is the subject of widespread and largely favorable comment, had its origin, at least in a considerable part, in an exaggerated fear of or resistance to a supposed tendency toward undue centralization of the Government through usurpation of State rights by the Federal authorities, and yet it finds its opportunity and obtains by far its most important encouragement in the action of the very Administration which has most of all been accused of centralizing tendencies and intentions. . . . It is the President who has been—to our mind unjustly and absurdly—most charged with violations of State rights who has called together the chief executives of the States in conference and has thus on his own initiative practically created a House of Governors, the manifest authority and prospective benefits of which give the chief commendation to Mr. Jordan's proposal."

The St. Louis *Republic*, however, thinks that the proposal to organize "is not likely to be taken seriously by the Governors themselves," and it detects a note of derision in the very title, "The House of Governors." The New York *Evening Post* suggests that the creation of such a body would hardly be in harmony with the usual American way of attacking a problem. "We experiment, we tinker, we put on patches," it says; "but we do not make all new."

MANUFACTURERS FIGHTING LABOR LEGISLATION

THE vigorous campaign of Mr. Gompers to dragoon Congress into passing labor legislation by breathing out threats of slaughter against members who oppose his program is met by an equally vigorous campaign by the employers. The employers have the "sinews of war," while the labor element have the votes, and it is a question which the Congressman regards with greater respect. Some light may be thrown on this question by the fact that last week, while the National Manufacturers' Association was in session in New York, Congress defeated the Antiinjunction Bill, a pet measure of Mr. Gompers.

The danger of labor legislation was the chief topic of public interest discust by the Association at its meeting. "The Association has inherited a disposition to make a special crusade against organized labor," says the Pittsburg *Post*, "and to attack the manifest coddling of that section of the body politic by the President in his recommendations," which this paper believes are "utterly impossible of realization, invalid, and solely designed for election purposes." "It is a pity," remarks a writer in *American Industries*, the official organ of the Manufacturers' Association, "that the country should again be confronted with an attempt for

political ends to sandbag the commercial and manufacturing interests for the benefit of a discredited labor organization and its votes." We read further:

"It is a worse pity that the attempt should come at a time when business needs nothing so much as to be let alone. It would be the worst pity of all if business were to be taken off its guard by the attempt, and that at least we are to be spared. The best answer to the question whether business men remember, and see the danger, is found in the ten thousand telegrams and letters of protest which last week poured in on Congress and the President from business men in Seattle and Tampa, in San Francisco and New York; the letters and telegrams that resulted in giving pause to the program of 'labor' legislation. That uprising showed conclusively that the men who went out from their banks and factories and stores and offices to help elect McKinley in 1896 are going to take a similarly decisive share in the protection of their own interests this year. There was no mistaking the point of last week's protest. It served notice that the business interests are tired of foolishness; that they are not going to stand for any more class legislation to help the chances of any political candidate. They are not asking for any legislation for their interests; those interests need peace more than the further beneficent attentions of the lawmakers. Even peace may be too dear at the price of suicide, however; and business men are coming to feel that it is better to fight than to be assassinated in the interests of a coalition of politics with 'labor.'"

Mr. John Kirby, Jr., a member of the board of directors of the National Association, who is supposed to have reflected the attitude of the manufacturers in an interview during the convention, stated emphatically "that if the handwriting on the wall (guerrilla Unionism and militant Socialism) is neglected, bit by bit and step by step our personal rights will be swallowed up and we shall have nothing left to hand down to posterity but a scarlet empire." As he puts it:

"It is not a question whether organized employers shall dominate organized employees, or *vice versa*, nor is it because of the question whether the organization of workingmen to improve their moral, physical, or pecuniary interests shall be permitted, that counter organization is demanded.

"The question which confronts the people of this country, and which they must decide, is, shall the country be governed by laws enacted under its Constitution, laws which give to all citizens equal rights and privileges, or shall it be ruled by mob violence, the boycott, class laws, and such other forms of tyranny, inequality, and injustice as may be prescribed by a socialistic, anarchistic class, whether citizens of the country or not, who, because they are organized, attempt to dominate all other classes of citizens, and, in the alleged name of labor, impose upon us all sorts of perfidies, enforce doctrines of hatred and discontent, demoralize American workingmen, lower the standard of American citizenship, and impede American progress and development?

"It is a question whether a 'machine' built on such lines, and depending upon its ability to coerce the American public into doing its bidding, shall long endure. It is a question which the sane, honest, and liberty-loving citizens of the country must answer by patriotic, permanent, concrete, and determined organization."

The predicament in which the recent decision of the Supreme Court has placed the "Gompers Association," Mr. Kirby asserts, "has played havoc with that institution and ripped the cogs from its bearings," thus making it all the more desperate in its demands for special legislation. He continues thus:

"In the faint but forlorn hope of gaining a little strength politically, the 93 per cent. of unorganized labor is to be ignored or forced to become Gomperized, and our old-time rights and privileges, which have made this country a haven of opportunity and established it above all other nations, are to be doomed to oblivion, if we will so permit, in order to gratify the ambition of a czar who in the game of politics plays both ends against the middle, and believes the patriotic citizens of this country are so infatuated with him and his policies that they will tolerate anything and everything which he proposes or demands.

"We can not expect men to stand in the foreground and take the brunt of the battle unless they are sustained from the rear. We can not expect men in public life to be Littlefields and battle for our cause against all sorts of odds if we suffer them to go down in defeat for doing so. The issue should be clearly defined, and all the influence possible for us to bring to bear should at all times be exerted to elect to and retain in public office, irrespective of party ties, such men as fearlessly exercise the courage of their convictions in these matters, and to defeat all political cowards and demagogs who permit themselves to be used as tools with which to break down the institutions under which opportunities for the laborer of yesterday to become the well-to-do man of to-day and the wealthy and influential citizen of to-morrow, have been so numerous in this country. If we would hand down to our children, and to their children, such golden opportunities as our fathers passed down to us, we must ever be watchful, ever ready with the machinery of properly equipped organization to meet any emergency which may be thrust upon us by a class of irresponsible men and political demagogs, whose personal interests are greater to them than the welfare of their country."

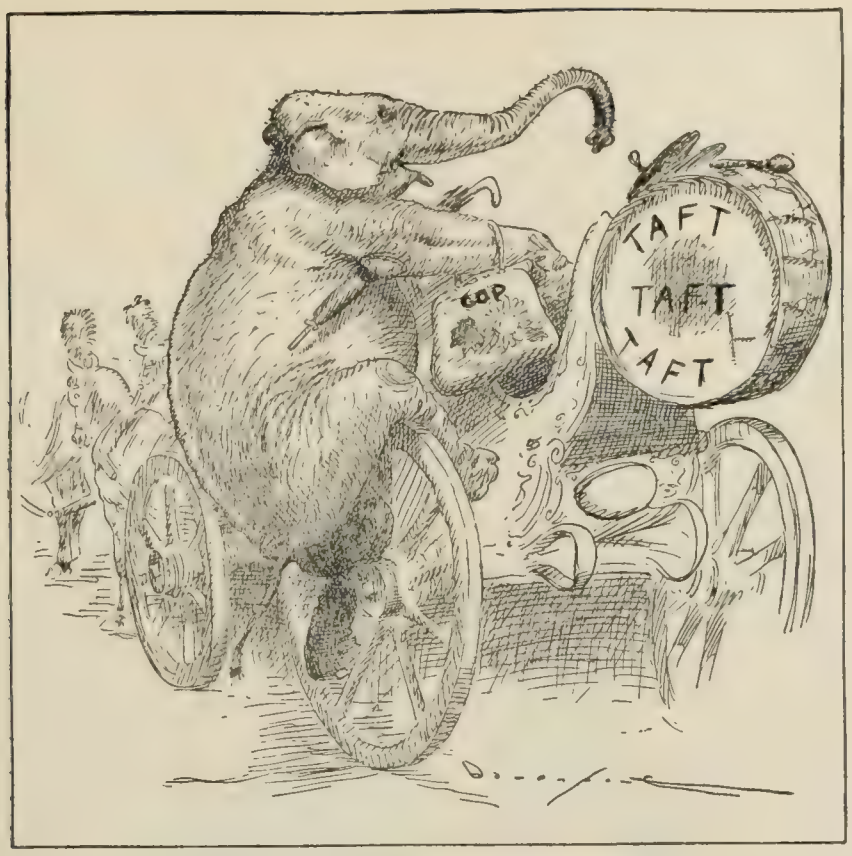
The comments of the labor press on the action of Congress and the campaign of the employers have not yet appeared, but the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in a conservative defense of the better principles of organized labor, finds little to be gained in Mr. Kirby's violent denunciations, and believes that "nothing is more inconsistent with the principle of equality than the demand for class legislation" proposed by the National Manufacturers' Association. The Baltimore *Sun*, commenting upon the same phase of the situation, says:

"It would be most regrettable, indeed, if the United States

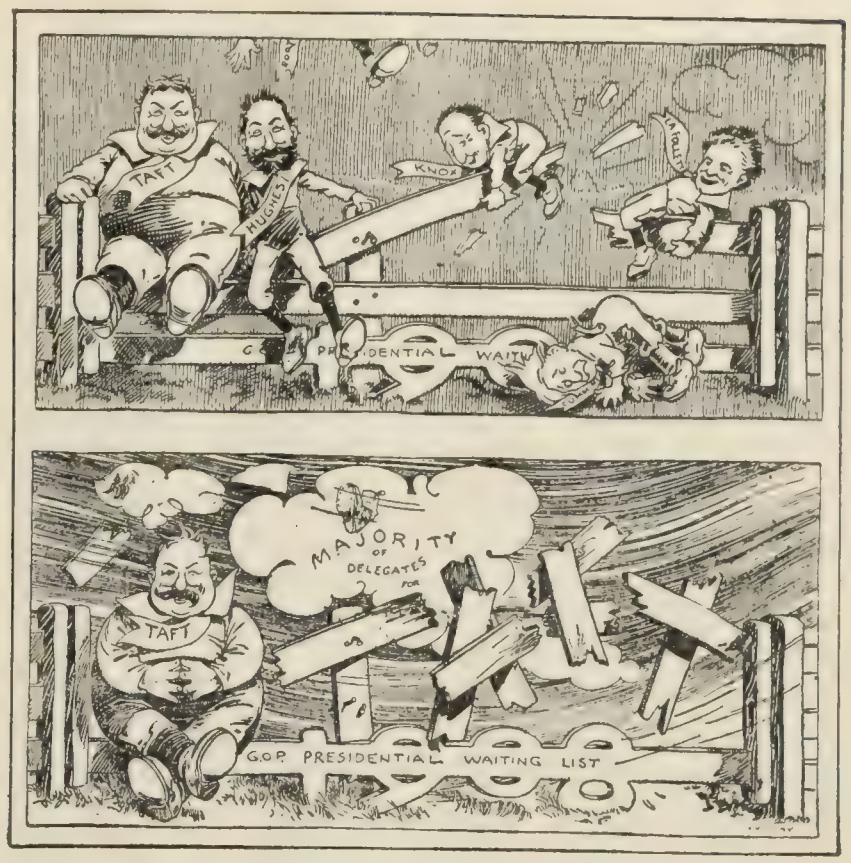
THE SACRIFICE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

GIVING UP THE SHIP.
—From the Pittsburg *Sun*.

LATEST CHAPTER IN THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.



"WHAT'S THE USE OF WALKING!"
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*



"Six little candidates having lots of fun,
Along came a cyclone and then there was one."
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

ON THE ROAD TO CHICAGO.

should ever be divided into two hostile camps, capital and labor confronting each other in the spirit of antagonism and the great mass of the people ground between the upper and nether millstones. We can not think that either labor or capital desires such a condition, or that either would be willing to gain an advantage over the other by special legislation. President Roosevelt has proclaimed himself repeatedly the champion of equal rights and full protection by the law and the Government for every man who has not put himself outside the pale of the law. In this controversy between organized labor and the National Manufacturers' Association it is to be assumed, in the light of his frequent declarations, that he desires to uphold the rights, under the law, of both parties to the controversy. Certainly, he should be guided not by political exigencies, but by the broad national spirit. . . . . .

"It is contended by both labor and capital that the vital interests of each are involved. The National Manufacturers' Association maintains that the preservation of business may depend largely upon the protection which the courts can afford in a crisis through the exercise of their present power of injunction. It is also contended that the injunction is the only adequate means of protecting unorganized labor from trades-unions. Organized labor asserts that the unrestricted use of the injunction has done it great injury. It is to be hoped that this controversy may be settled on practical lines, with justice to all parties, and with due consideration for the rights and interests of the American people. The attitude assumed by the American Association of Manufacturers indicates a determination to keep the issue before the people and to defend the interests of employers. It will be a great achievement for American common sense if this problem shall be solved without passion or prejudice, in the spirit of equity and fair dealing."

WHY OUR FARMERS GO TO CANADA

"THE United States farmer has made up his mind as to the wheat-growing possibilities of Canada," announces *The Canadian Courier* (Toronto), "and nothing can stop his moving now, so long as he is able to sell his old farm at $100 to $200 an acre and buy good land in the Last Great West at $15 to $25 an acre." The "marvel" of the continued migration of our Western farmers into Canada is thus explained. According to *The Courier* the average yield per acre in the province of Saskatchewan amounts to almost 20 bushels. When this is compared with the average for the whole of the United States, of 15.5 bushels per acre, it throws further light on the northward migration of our wheat-farmers. The following figures, says *The Courier*, explain why the decreased yield of Canadian wheat last year did not check this northward movement:

	Average Yield in 1907.
Saskatchewan	15.17 bushels
Kansas	5.8 "
Minnesota	13.0 "
North Dakota	10.0 "
South Dakota	11.2 "
Nebraska	12.0 "
Iowa	12.8 "

"A new country has arisen," says Herbert Vanderhoof, who writes on the Canadian wheat country in *The Metropolitan Magazine* (May), "a new member, bearing lavish gifts, a land that is worth more than the unmined gold-fields of the Yukon." In discussing further the development of Northwestern Canada, Mr. Vanderhoof says:

"The population within these bounds asked nothing better than to remain unknown and undisturbed, and as late as fifty years ago this state of affairs was little changed. . . . . .

"Finally came the confederation of Canada, and the railroad to connect the provinces of the East with far-away British Columbia. The men who built the Canadian Pacific Railroad were thought by the people in general to be fools, for the people in general did not know that the prairies stretching for nine hundred miles along the route were not semiarid and, at the best, fit only for grazing cattle, as popularly believed, but were of a most surprizing fertility and capable of supporting a population as large or larger than that of the States to the south. They did not know that thirty and forty and even fifty bushels of wheat had been harvested from a single acre. But such were the facts, and the true state of things had only to be advertised to the world and a great migration began.

"As far as the fertility of the soil was concerned, it was simply a question of informing ignorance, but in regard to the climate the most positive and persistent and erroneous ideas prevailed. Because Canada was north of the United States it was cold. That was the fundamental reasoning with the majority of Americans until reports began to come back of a wonderful wind that came from the west and found its way through the passes in the mountains and put the cold to flight, and of days eighteen hours long and every hour full of the most glorious sunshine, and of an air so packed with ozone and so free from damp that one had to look at the thermometer to realize that it was winter."

The total wheat crop for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta in 1907, the writer continues, was 75,000,000 bushels, netting the Canadian farmers a round sum of $50,000,000, to which was added $48,000,000 revenue from barley, oats, and other grain.

MORE TRACTION TROUBLES IN CLEVELAND

BARELY a month ago, with victory perched upon the banners of Mayor Tom L. Johnson and his three-cent-fare program, the city of Cleveland emerged from its seven years of traction warfare and celebrated the event with a day of rejoicing and free rides. The cheap and efficient service promised by the new Municipal Traction Company, under an arrangement which virtually amounts to municipal ownership, was to be an object-lesson to other cities, and for this reason the experiment was a matter of interest to the whole country. For the moment, however, victory seems to spell for the reformers nothing but embarrassment—in the form first of mass-meetings protesting against the cutting down of transfer privileges, then of a riotous strike of employees. At the time of writing, the strikers are considering the question of arbitration, but the incident has already demonstrated, as the Minneapolis *Journal* remarks, "that a public-service corporation which is controlled by the public is not, by reason of that fact, immune from strikes." As the New York *World* points out, the situation is unique, since "out from among the same people who joyfully celebrated their three-cent triumph have come rioters eager to assist in the destruction of what is in effect their own property."

So far the Cleveland papers have had little to say editorially on the wider aspects of the case, being chiefly concerned with the immediate problem of checking violence and rioting. The demand of the strikers for higher wages—a matter of one cent an hour—is based on a promise made by the old company, and conditional upon its franchise being renewed. As the New York *World* remarks:

"The situation is critical. If it should produce the failure of the new system the people would lose their cheap fare advantage, for under the terms of settlement the traction lines would then revert to the old management and the six-tickets-for-a-quarter schedule would be fastened upon Cleveland for fifty years."

Says the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

"The suspicion of inspiration to discredit Johnson and his near-municipal experiment is given considerable strength when the genesis of the present strike is studied. It appears that just before the old corporation agreed with the Johnson régime for the lease under which the three-cent-fare management was started it made a promise to its employees that if it got its new franchise they should have an advance of 2 cents per hour. The franchise thus specified as a contingency is the one which it is to have if the Municipal management fails to pay the rental of 6 per cent. on the stock valuation, and the old corporation recovers the lines.

"If Mayor Johnson and his associates knew of this agreement they evidently understood it, as most people would, to mean that the raise in wages should be made if the old company gets back its line and the new franchise becomes effective. But the employees seem to claim that the promise of the old company to them is binding on the new management. The way in which the strike broke out is suggestive of efforts to incite that view in the minds of the strikers. At any rate, since the loss of the strike will greatly add to the difficulty of the new management in paying the rental, public opinion is left to choose between the theory of an incited strike or the strikers going to work to force a failure of the new plan for the sake of gaining an additional cent an hour over the cent already conceded by the new management.

"The case certainly suggests an artful tho by no means creditable play on the part of the old management to wreck the experiment at the start by establishing this inducement for a strike. The aspect does not tend to enlarge faith in human nature, or to encourage implicit reliance in the disinterestedness of reports as to the unpopularity of the new plan."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"THE crazy chauffeur must go," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*. He does.—*Rochester Post-Express*

WE do not see how Mrs. Gunness of Laporte found time to do the family sewing.—*The Chicago News.*

HE may not be an artist, but Rockefeller has certainly done the people in oil.—*The Salt Lake Tribune.*

EXTREMES meet. A house in St. Augustine built in 1655 has been turned into a garage.—*Boston Transcript.*

A CRANK was arrested while attempting to make a speech to Congress from the gallery of the House. Congress will not tolerate competition.—*Chicago News.*

A phonograph that enables singers to hear themselves as others hear them is conferring one favor on humanity that should not be overlooked.—*Washington Post.*

LESLIE M. SHAW appears to be one of those favorite sons whose mother has left him on a doorstep.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A MEMBER of the Vanderbilt family has married an American. It must mortify her people dreadfully.—*The Cleveland Leader*

A CAREFUL perusal of the Georgia and Tennessee newspapers indicates that only scoundrels are running for office in those States.—*Houston Post.*

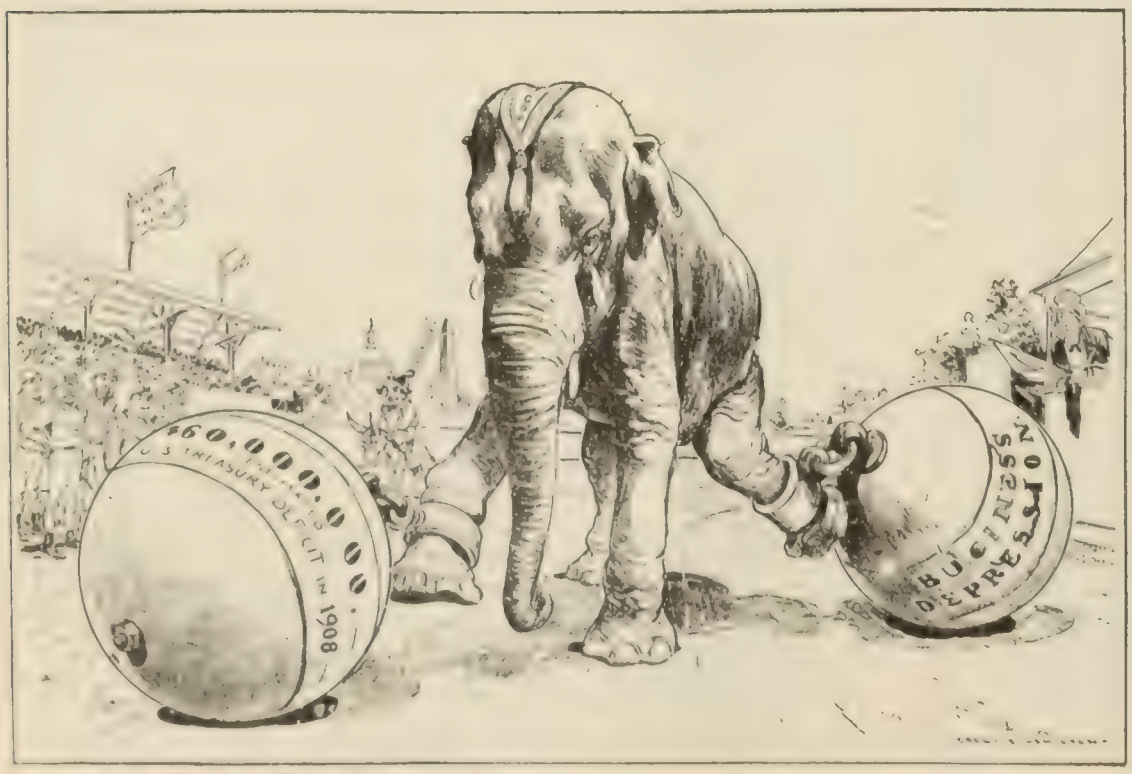
AT last a nugget of gold has been discovered in a vermiform appendix. This must be what the ardent surgeons have been so long looking for.—*Boston Herald.*

TWELVE hundred doctors are to meet in Chicago next month, probably to investigate the report that this is the healthiest large city in the country, and to take suitable action.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PLATFORM of the Night Riders: "Let us alone."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Omaha *Bee* says a society for the suppression of unnecessary noises is being organized in Denver. It will certainly have its hands full next July.—*Washington Post.*

A FOUR-LINE "Topic in Brief" quoted in one of our recent issues from the New York *World* has stirred the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to send a protest to that paper. *The World* remarked: "Los Angeles has been separating some of our bluejackets from their money at the rate of $12 a day for a room, fifty cents for a bottle of beer, and ten cents for a piece of pie. Now we begin to understand why Californians are so enthusiastically in favor of a bigger navy." Upon reading this the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring the statement "false in every particular," and asking *The World* to contradict it. The resolutions declare that: "On the contrary, Los Angeles gave the visitors a princely welcome, including a free barbecue and free entertainments for a week to the enlisted men of the fleet, during which time 'sailor money was not good' on any electric-car line, besides many public and private functions for the officers." We used to be told in Sunday-school that the angels were too good to be appreciated by the wicked world, but never expected to see it work out in just this way.



TAKE OFF THE HANDICAP IF YOU WANT THE G. O. P. TO WIN.
—Hamilton in *Judge.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

FRANCE'S REAL HOLD ON GERMANY

THERE have been many signs in the German press of an opinion gaining ground that France is doing a great deal more than her duty in Morocco as defined by the Algeciras Conference. Yet no protest comes from Germany. Prince von Buelow is amiable and the Emperor William silent, and people are beginning to ask the meaning of it all. Is the lion really going to lie down with the lamb, and is a German *entente* actually about to be instituted? Germany pretends to want such an *entente*, but after all France is safe without it, says Robert de Caix in *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris). He describes the situation from a French standpoint, with truly French vivacity and, shall we add?—bitterness. Germany, we are told, is too amiable to be sincere and would like France to have a free hand in Africa only at the cost of dropping her *entente* with England and forming one with Germany. He states his views as follows:

WILLIAM—"What! I hinder you sending troops to Morocco? Nonsense! The only thing I bargain for, my dear Marianne, is that you send there all the troops on your eastern frontier."
—*Rire* (Paris).

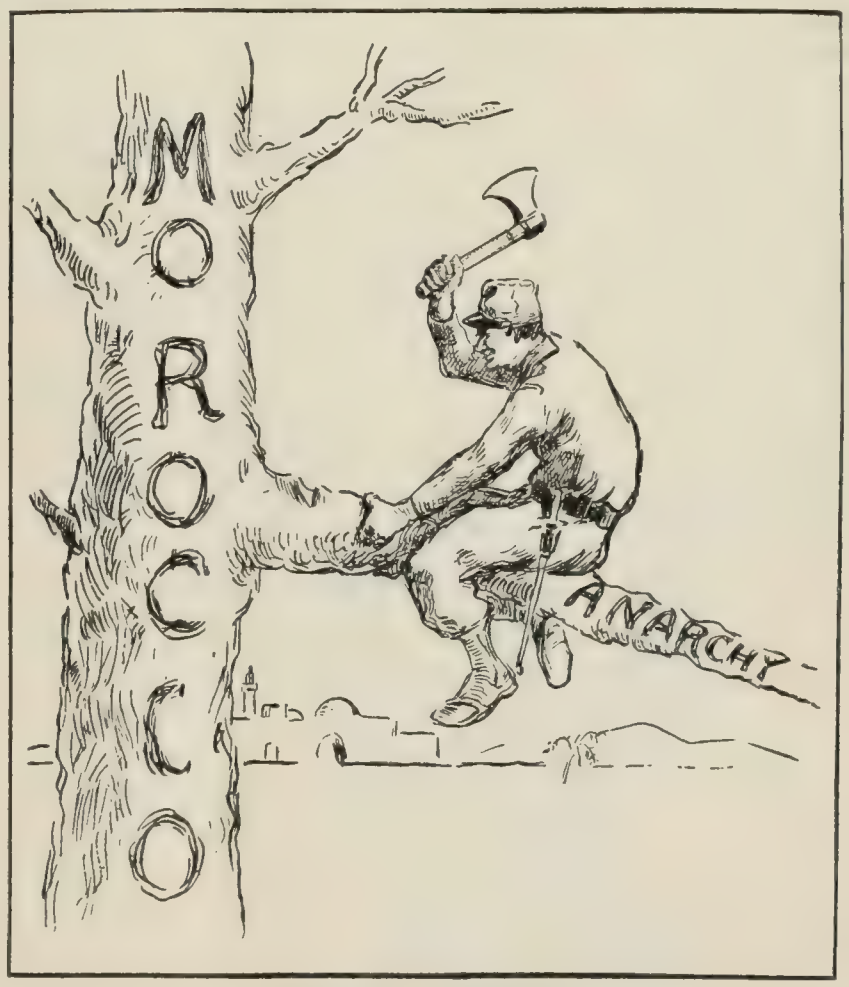
"We are convinced that the Government at Berlin has not yet given up the idea which prompted all the brutalities of 1905. This was the idea of making us pay for Morocco by the loss of our political independence. The Germans tacitly agreed to give us a free hand in Northwestern Africa on condition that we changed the Franco-English *entente* for a Franco-German *entente*. Time and again have enthusiasts been led by German demonstrations of good-will to believe that this new arrangement was on the eve of being consummated, but as soon as we took one step forward to meet the apparently outstretched hand of friendship, it was drawn back with the intention of leading us to cross that line which we could not pass without ceasing to be a power of full independence. This is the reason why we should be very reserved in the presence of German amiabilities."

He goes on to say that France is in the condition of the crow which the fox was wheedling into an exhibition of her vocal talent in order that the cheese might fall from her bill into the maw of her enemy. But without sacrificing her cheese, as represented by Morocco, France is quite secure from German interference. In short, Germany can not exist without France. France is the great banking-house of Europe and her help is needed by Germany. This constitutes the real hold which the French Republic has upon the German Empire. As Mr. Caix remarks:

"In Germany, now more than ever, there prevails a wish to give us an impression of the Government's good-will toward France. The object of this wish is not far to seek. The favor of the French money-market is eminently desirable to a country whose industrial development has far outrun the amount of capital actually available. The need which Germans feel of our money easily explains their meekness and politeness toward us. The benefit to be reaped by them from an increase in their capital would be enormous, and they do all in their power to reconcile the efforts of those of us who lean toward a *rapprochement*. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten by French money-lenders that wealth is a national power. This power is unquestionably ours, and hence Frederick the Great used to say that if he were King of France he would take care that not a single shot was fired in Europe without his consent. The bankers who surround the vastly more important throne of his descendants are perhaps saying among themselves that a European financial organism can not be maintained, at least under certain circumstances, without the aid and favor of French money."

But French money must not go to the service of one who is not an ally or a real friend of France, declares Mr. Caix, and he appeals to the bankers of Paris to remember that they must not allow their business instincts to quench their patriotism. He thus closes his essay:

"Shall this money be placed at the service of a country which thinks of us with sword in hand; a country which perhaps would spend our funds in fighting with us on the plains of Morocco? It would be the bitterest folly for Frenchmen to allow this, at least until we have been diplomatically assured by formal agreement that our efforts in Morocco shall not be made more difficult or even rendered barren by a recrudescence of German malignity. It is on this account that we can not feel safe when we allow to pass unchallenged the cry 'business is business' and not politics. Public opinion must sustain or even arouse the energy of the Government in fighting against the complaisance of financiers when disposed to sacrifice their country to their business interests. . . . The most successful way of promoting an agreement which shall bring to an end the differences so groundless and gratuitous which crop up between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco, is to show the Germans, with a courtesy firm but inflexible, that they have all the reason in the world to wish for a peaceful agreement with France, for without it they can never get what they want and what France has the power to refuse them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.
A perilous position.
—*Amsterdammer.*

THE NIHILIST CONSPIRACY IN BENGAL

THE thunder-cloud of revolutionary violence which has so long hovered over Russia has crossed the Himalayas and threatens bloodshed and destruction over a wide spread area. In the foreign-correspondence columns of the London *Times* we read of several recent acts of outrage. The first was the attempt to blow up by a bomb the train in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay was traveling. On the second occasion Mr. Tardeville, maire of the French settlement of Chandernagar, barely escaped a bomb while sitting at dinner. The third attack was aimed at Mr. Kingston, the District Judge at Muzaffarpur. The Judge escaped, but Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, who were with him, were killed. The narrow escape of Mr. Allen, the Magistrate of Dacca, from the shots of certain unknown assailants a few months ago, is another outrage that is put in the same list. Nor is this the whole story of Hindu Nihilism. There are at present "Anarchist dens" in Calcutta, declares the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, and the three recent bomb outrages in Bengal have resulted in the raiding of these dens. According to this correspondent thirty men were captured. He continues:

"Several prisoners made startling admissions. One man confest to having made the bomb for the train outrage, another to having flung the bomb at M. Tardeville, the Mayor of Chandernagar, because the latter had prevented the society from holding meetings; another, Upendra Banerjee, said that he and others had traveled all over India in connection with the movement.

"Upendra Banerjee said that a great revolutionary campaign was being prepared, directed against the Government, and, had not the police raid occurred and the arrests been made, a series of outrages which had been planned would have been carried out within a short time."

The police also raided two other houses in which they found large quantities of explosives, including stores of dynamite, picric acid, fulminators and detonators fitted to incomplete bombs. In the office of the Anarchist organ *Navasakti* (Calcutta) was a library of books giving up-to-date methods of manufacturing explosives. There was a collection of lurid Anarchist literature and pamphlets preaching sedition. A writer in *The Daily Mail* (London) asks, "Whence comes this wave of pessimism, manifesting itself in Nihilism, that is moving among the peoples of the East?" It finds parallel in Russia, where society has been transformed, and raw boys, just from college, form a class distinct from nobles, clergy, trades people, or peasants, call themselves "Intellectuals," and dream of revolution. They have no hope of employment and think that parliamentarism is violence, and bomb-throwing patriotism. Asia follows their example. Thus he remarks:

"In Persia and India a similar transformation has come over the unsettled examination passing youth in the 'anjumens,' or political clubs of Teheran, and the Babu debating-clubs of Calcutta. All their manifestations have gone to show that for them the value of parliamentarism is as a weapon of violence. Compromise, which is for us the essence of all legislation, is a thing to be abhorred because it is not rhetorical. . . . In that state of mind begin the abandonment of social politics and the drawing apart and downward to Terrorism. It is the taking of antisocial vows. The chemistry of explosives, the mechanism of bombs and their concealment, and the subdivision of groups so as to be least conspicuous become overmastering interests, to the exclusion of all questions of politics."

The Manchester *Guardian* shows some sign of "skepticism pending the publication of more details" of these occurrences, but adds:

"The better minds of India have shown themselves singularly receptive of Western ideals, but the state of India unfortunately gives no guaranty against its infection by the political diseases of the West."

The affair deepens the darkness of the Indian horizon, observes the London *Daily News*, which continues as follows:

"That an Anarchist conspiracy, after the South-European model, should be added to all the grievous complications already existing in the Indian problem, this is, indeed, a horrible and would yesterday have seemed an inconceivable thing. It can only be hoped that the dimensions of this outbreak of criminal insanity may prove exaggerated, and that every man who has harbored a design revolting in the last degree to every sane mind, and yet prejudicial to nothing so much as the cause of rational and orderly reform, may be quickly laid by the heels."

The matter is almost poohpoohed, however, by *The Westminster Gazette*, which remarks:

"The bomb outrage in India itself is a deplorable symptom, but not, we hope, of a very deep-seated mischief. In regard to anarchism, at all events, the Administration has ample power, and appears to be using it effectively. Mr. Morley will know how to act resolutely without yielding in a panic to advisers who urge emergency measures which would not touch the case."

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA

THE New China is honeycombed with secret societies; and those who dare not speak of reform openly, or oppose directly the bad government of the mandarins, do so in the lodge or gathering-place of their clubs, and devise measures behind locked doors which may lead to social and political progress. Some of them are merely benefit clubs, making provision for the support of the poor members or the decent burial of the deceased, declares Mr. Jean Rodes in the *Temps* (Paris). Others wish to cultivate European or Japanese customs. Thus various clubs and their aims are described in the following terms:

"The 'Society for Communizing Property' aims at the modernization of China. Its rules include abstinence from opium. Its by-laws forbid the mutilation of women's feet and the adoration of spirits, etc. Its headquarters are at Canton, and in the same city is a society which calls itself the 'Friends of the Nation,' whose members pledge themselves to buy no imported foreign goods. In Yunnan is a society called 'Total Death,' which, in face of the Government's weakness, has as its object the expulsion of the French from the territories they have usurped, and the repurchase of the railway and its extension. In Chansi is a secret confederation which opposes the exploitation of Chinese mines by the English. In Sze-chuen the secret societies occupy themselves every time they meet with discussing the progress of China and making plans to raise the funds wherewith to recover the railroads now in foreign hands."

Of revolutionary clubs Mr. Rodes speaks with some contempt. They dream, like the Russians, but do not act.

"The 'Triads' and the 'Two Brothers' have members scattered throughout Southern and Central China. The two associations have amalgamated under one leader, Sun Yat Sen, with a view to bringing about the triumph of the *Kéming*, or revolutionary party, but this party is feeble, because of its absolute want of coherence and initiative. This inertia largely results from the interior mechanism of these institutions. In the lodges, which, with the passion for multiplying names so universal in China, have each a special name, the chief alone is in perfect communication with the directors and knows what their object is. The mass of the initiated remain in total ignorance of this object. Many of them actually are unaware that they are branches of such and such a greater organization. They move as if blindfolded. And this is natural. It is impossible to make people sacrifice their lives except by rousing their passions or hypnotizing them by an idea over which their minds have long brooded."

The societies in Northern China are of a different kind. They take strange names and practise strange or horrible rites like the ancient Galli or priests of Cybele in Northwest Asia Minor. Mr. Rodes thus describes the "Big Knives," the "Little Knives," the "Old Lanterns," the "Old Brethren," the "Water Lilies":

"The members of these clubs all have the same rules. They neither drink fermented liquors nor smoke. They are half-vegetarians, but they practise every exercise that will increase their vigor. They employ rites of incantation, and believe that certain

substances will render them invulnerable. This group of clubs originated at Chantoung, where the population are particularly warlike and members are scattered over an area that reaches to the Yang-tse River. . . . They are held to be of dissolute manners, and at their annual meeting abandon themselves to all sorts of excesses. They comprize the notables, merchants, and farmers of the region. It was out of their reunion in 1900 that the Boxers were organized."

In answer to the question whether these societies of New China will ever break out into overt action this writer remarks:

"Their want of training, of leadership, may perhaps some day be supplied in a crisis of affairs particularly favorable to their objects, such as the death of the Empress, or a general insurrection provoked by universal destitution. It is, however, to be feared that this eventuality will not result in benefiting the ignorant mobs which it calls to action, but only the old Boxer element."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOPE IN THE RUSSIAN CHAOS

RUSSIA at present is in an actual condition of chaos. But chaos has always preceded cosmos. The dissolution of an organism into its elements precedes a resurrection. This idea is dwelt upon at length by Mr. Wildover Johnson in *The Albany Review* (London). Waste, he says, criminal waste in all departments of life, is the phenomenon most conspicuous in our epoch, "in its extremest and most abominable form" as illustrated by Russia, which is dissolving, disintegrating, and throwing away everything that makes a nation great and happy. To quote his vivid description of Russian recklessness:

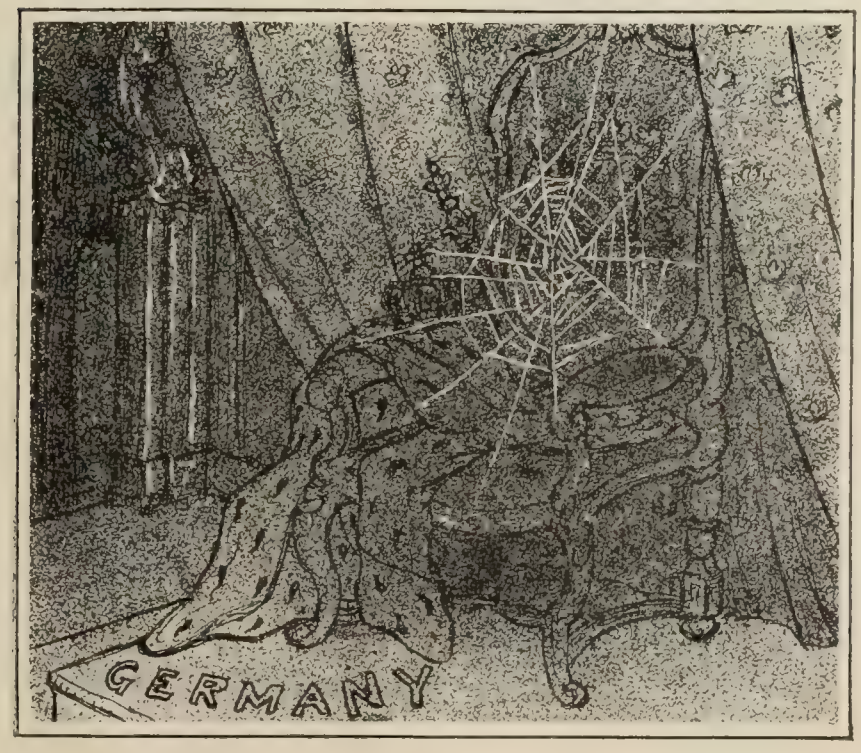
"The endless procession of overcrowded trains bearing away to the great rubbish-heap of Siberia the best blood, brain, and spirit of the nation; the great foundling-hospital of Moscow, which is said to deposit annually thousands of victims in the river that runs beneath its walls; the countless numbers of famishing or homeless peasants; the burning villages and the burning châteaux; the periodical outbursts of blood-lust and religious fanaticism, egged on by political intrigue, directed against the unfortunate children of Israel, the despised; the very advocates of law and brotherhood arming themselves with the most deadly instruments of destruction and seeking to establish their new social order by blowing their opponents to pieces—what are all these but indications of colossal waste, waste of life, of wealth, of intellect, of every material out of which alone the future can be built?"

Yet the Russian Government, which is solely responsible for this condition of affairs, is stronger than ever. "The double-headed eagle has emerged from the great storm-cloud of 1905 with wings stronger and beaks sharper than ever." The Douma is a failure. "Stolypine, the 'astute pacificator,' has managed to coop the lion within the cage of autocracy, and, if it still occasionally growls, out comes the whip, followed by submission and 'pardon.'" The Douma has never interested the people. Its inauguration has actually, by the irony of events, strengthened the hands of the autocracy. Of this body Mr. Johnson observes:

"It was a toy which the Russian Government found it convenient to flourish before the eyes of the European onlookers to keep them happy while it went on with its work of stamping out all real signs of constitutional growth. As a matter of fact no political institutions, however well advertised, can be of the slightest use to Russia while the theory of autocracy still remains supreme. The Douma has been of double service to the Government. It has enabled them to float loans, while it has brought to the fore the most enlightened and determined spirits in the country, who can now be conveniently despatched to Siberia. But it has not brought the country one step nearer to the solution of its problems."

That solution, declares this writer, will never be reached "until autocracy with all it symbolizes has been destroyed root and branch." Against autocracy, as represented by the "Little Father," even the peasants have turned. Since the dissolution of the first Douma they have "lost their last vestige of faith in the Czar, and openly curse him in the roundest terms." "In many places they are almost masters of the situation" and dictate terms to their landlords. "In the Volga district peasants are dictating not merely to the landlords, but also to the officials." To add to this terrible condition of confusion and lawlessness the country is harried by bands of outlaws, of whom this writer says:

"Their ranks are filled from many sources. First, there are the deserters from the army, the numbers of which may be gaged by the fact that a few months ago four hundred of them met together at Baku and began laying down the law to the neighborhood by issuing proclamations. Then there are the ever-increasing number of the unemployed, created by the dislocation of industries and the burning villages, and these take to robbery to earn their daily



HIS SERENE HIGHNESS MAY STRIKE IF THE REICHSTAG DOES NOT RAISE HIS PAY.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

PAN-GERMANISM.
GERMANY—"Get along, you Polish whelp! I'll make you a good Prussian with a club." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

UNSYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

bread. Hundreds of peasants also, who have been persecuted by the police and driven from their homes for suspected revolutionary opinions, go to swell the ranks of this desperate and antibureaucratic element."

Yet in all these circumstances, which he dwells upon with almost apocalyptic fervor, while "the peasants are clamoring to the revolutionaries for arms" and "scarcely a day passes but some manor is burnt to the ground," and many an outlaw band "occupies itself in expelling obnoxious officials and landlords," yet "the present state of Russia is such that one must welcome this chaos as the first step toward a new cosmos."

He concludes with an expression of faith in the future, of hope, vague indeed, for Russia's emancipation, with the following words:

"Let us turn and consider the situation, not from the point of view of present misery, but from that of hope for the future. Let us lift our eyes from the squalor, degradation, and suffering at our feet, and search the horizon for some faint glow, however insignificant, of the dawn. . . . . .

"It is still night with us, a night of horrors, of evil dreams and evil purposes, a night in which men grope for each other's throats and grapple and stab in the dark. Nor can any one tell how many hours have yet to run before the dawn. It will and must come—that is sufficient for the struggler for freedom; he is content to go on fighting in the certainty that his children or his children's children will see the day at last."

FAILURE OF DIVORCE LEGISLATION IN FRANCE

A FEW weeks ago a law was passed in France by which the legal separation of two married people could be changed into absolute divorce after a period of three years, at the request of either of the parties. The divorce and separation law of France, as it previously stood, was passed in 1884. The results of it, says Joseph Bigenwald, writing in the *Correspondant* (Paris), have proved disastrous and by no means justify the present augmentation of facilities in the way of marriage dissolution. Those who advocated the divorce law of 1884 made promises which have never been fulfilled. Contrary to their predictions, the proportion of illegitimate births has increased, while the sum total of all births has decreased, and at the same time the number of divorces has not decreased, but has shown a formidable increase. To quote the words of Mr. Bigenwald:

"Every twelvemonth for the last twenty years we see the number of ruptured marriages increase. In 1885 there were 2,950 divorces; in 1890 were registered 5,447; in 1895, 6,751; in 1900, 7,157. During the last years of the nineteenth century the advance slackened, but since the opening of the twentieth century the monster returns to the assault of our homes more violently than ever. He demolished 8,919 of them in 1903; 9,860 in 1904; 10 019 in 1905; and, according to the last returns published, 10,573 in 1906. At the same time the number of legal separations increased year by year, while it was boasted by the defenders of the law of 1884 that it would reduce them to a minimum. . . . There were formerly but 5,600 married couples annually separated, 'thrown each year into the circulation.' There are now more than 21,000 who after having destroyed their own homes, threaten the tranquillity of the homes of others."

This, says the writer, may of course be partly attributed to the separation of Church and State by which "the legislature has exerted itself to diminish the influence of the Catholic religion, which tended to check divorce." He states other results of the law:

"The population, instead of increasing, has remained stationary, with a more and more marked tendency to diminish. . . . In 1883 the number of births was 937,944. In 1906 it had fallen to 806,847. It would doubtless be unfair to make divorce solely responsible for this dwindling birth-rate. But in this matter it has not fulfilled the promises made for it and has so far proved a failure."

It has proved a failure in not yielding to the principal parties concerned the advantages they had expected from it. Moreover, "the press compassionate the condition of the children implicated in these marital catastrophes." Mr. Bigenwald dwells at some length on this point, which he thinks is the most important feature in the failure of divorce as a heal-all in unhappy marriages. To quote his words:

"There are two classes of unfortunates who claim our especial pity. A sort of fatality crushes down the one class from the very cradle, the other class, from childhood more or less advanced. They seem to be marked by a second taint of original sin. These are the children born out of wedlock and the children of divorced couples. Does any one think it odious to place together these two classes of children? Will the most eager advocate of divorce accuse us of insulting those who sever their marriage ties when we rank their children with those children who have no father?"

He goes on to strike "the balance-sheet of divorce." It results in failure, as he shows in the following summary:

"The law of divorce, according to its advocates, by making divorce an object of salutary dread to the married couple, should have diminished the number of separations. It has quadrupled the number, and we have not reached the final increase yet.

"It should have repeopled France—but France is becoming more and more depopulated.

"It should have made the country more moral; but crimes against morals are many times more frequent than before.

"It should have delivered ill-assorted couples from the horrors of an intolerable hell; but if one party seems to enjoy it from a delirious delight of short duration, the other party too often sinks into a fatal despair.

"It was predicted that divorce would secure to the children concerned a better condition than that given by the mere judicial separation of their parents, and now the publicists are uttering a cry of profound compassion over the black plight in which such children find themselves. And sadder than this is the fact that in countries where divorce is most common children 'without family' are the most numerous. The number of those whom their parents have never had the conscience to admit into the family and of those who have their place in a family, of which their parents have deprived them at a stroke through selfishness regardless of their future, increase side by side.

"Divorce, in a word, has failed in everything, except in the satisfaction which it yields to the savage individualism of those concerned."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

YOUR GOOD HEALTH!

The outcome of the American-Japanese duel.

—*Rire* (Paris).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RIVER-CONTROL BY RESERVOIRS

AN improved method of controlling the flow of large rivers by a reservoir system, so as to obviate danger from floods, while not attempting to impound all flood-water, has been suggested by Marshall O. Leighton, Chief Hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, and was presented in our leading article last week. This plan is regarded by *Engineering News* (New York, May 7), which prints Mr. Leighton's paper in full, as likely to result in the sane and practical solution of a problem that has long bothered those who have the regulation of rivers in charge. For more than half a century, the reviewer tells us, the proposed control of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by reservoirs on their headwaters has been a subject of discussion; but the general opinion of the engineering profession has been that the project was impracticable. We read:

"It is, of course, well known that on rivers of small size, such as the minor rivers of New England, extensively used for water-power, and some of the streams used for public water supply, it is possible to construct reservoirs enough to nearly equalize the flow at different seasons of the year.

"Since large rivers are made up of many small tributaries, it is, therefore, theoretically possible likewise to regulate the flow in any river by building reservoirs on all the tributaries. But there often lies a wide gulf between what is possible and what is financially practicable. The huge volume of water which flows down to the sea when the Ohio or the Mississippi is in flood is too vast to be confined in any artificial reservoirs—at least, that is the way the problem has imprest itself on most conservative engineers. It has been generally accepted, we believe, by the engineering profession, that for the control of our great rivers, the levee system, and not the reservoir system, is the proper engineering solution.

"Now comes forward Mr. Leighton with a demand that this old and long accepted tenet of the profession be reexamined. He does not make the claim that the data he has brought together *prove* the reservoir system to be practicable for control of the Ohio River. What he does claim is that the data which he has collected are sufficient to entitle the reservoir system to a fair and thorough examination. We can no longer lightly dismiss the reservoir plan of control as a mere popular fallacy. A thorough survey must be made to settle the question whether or not the reservoir system is practicable."

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

MARSHALL O. LEIGHTON,

Who outlines a plan for controlling the disastrous floods of the Ohio River by a system of reservoirs.

Mr. Leighton, the writer goes on to tell us, does not propose to equalize the flow of the great rivers, rejecting this task as too stupendous for man to attempt. The stored water would submerge so much land as to make this scheme impracticable. He does, however, plan for reservoir capacity enough to *store the top wave of the flood, which does nearly all the damage.* To quote again:

"The Ohio and its main tributaries would still flow bank-full at times of freshet, and the maintenance of low levees to protect bottom lands and the lower parts of river cities would probably still be advisable. The few feet at the top of the flood wave represent no such great volume of water that its storage in artificial reservoirs would necessarily be impracticable.

"On the other hand, this top of the flood wave, released in the drought of summer, when the Ohio is shrunken to its smallest dimensions, would have a very notable effect in increasing the depth of the river and improving navigation.

"Still more important is the influence of such storage upon water-power. In all the discussion of river control by reservoirs, attention has hitherto been concentrated on flood-control and navigation improvement. But the vast potential demand for water-power for electric transmission has revolutionized the situation, in this as in other fields of engineering. The figures in Mr. Leighton's paper indicate that the great investment necessary to control the Ohio by reservoirs would create water-power of a value exceeding many times its cost. The reservoirs will pay, he maintains, to prevent flood destruction, they will pay well also to benefit navigation in low periods; but in the creation of water-power the reservoirs will pay a larger return than any other great engineering enterprise now before the nation.

"Doubtless the most surprizing thing in Mr. Leighton's paper is the low estimate of cost which he gives for the creation of this system comprizing a hundred different reservoirs. His estimate is in round numbers $125,000,000, and it is reached by taking the cost of ninety-seven large reservoirs for water supply and irrigation constructed in recent years, and ascertaining the cost per second foot of water stored in reservoirs of various size. With this unit, the cost of the reservoirs of the proposed system is then ascertained."

ARE THE SEXES MENTALLY ALIKE?

AN examination of the mental likenesses and differences between men and women by an English physician, Dr. Thomas Claye Shaw, has resulted in conclusions which will certainly render the author *persona grata* to the suffragettes. He believes, in fact, that the male and female minds are essentially similar and that there are no differences to speak of due to sex. Dr. Shaw's lecture on "The Special Psychology of Women," delivered at the Institute of Hygiene on March 10 last, is printed in *The Lancet* (London, May 2), with editorial comments expressing some degree of dissent from the author's views. To quote from Dr. Shaw's lecture:

"Some of the elements of mind are more or are less developed in women, but there is no special feminine element, no factor present in one sex which is without counterpart in the other. The sole difference is the separation of the sexes, and of some attributes specialized through this. . . . It is only poets and novelists who have made women mysterious by intensifying (caricaturing) the action of the mind-elements. . . . The form of brain action is identical both in men and women, sane and insane. The household—the family life—represents the unity of life, and the happy and well-ordered family represents the harmonized incorporation of the two minds and bodies. . . . As to occupations, it does not matter whether the two sexes are represented or not, because the employing of either is quite a voluntary matter, but for imperial purposes monosexual predominance seems requisite. This monoside may, of course, be the female. Hitherto the men have been the stronger and have held the position; let the women take it if they can. . . . . .

"As the sexes have developed in different ways, so have the accompanying mental and bodily divergencies become emphasized; from not fighting, the woman has become more timid and less assertive, but she has developed invective and persuasion, and now that she has strength of numbers she is developing force. The man is perhaps more compliant, he has up to now shown the chivalry of strength, he was always willing to avail himself of women's help, and in these later days he shows it by marrying for money.

"Why are women so up in arms against being married for their money? One generally finds that the men who marry women with money are of all husbands the most docile owing to the sense of dependence. Perhaps the fact that women have not always had money has tended to make them dependent, afraid to contradict, more obedient, less assertive; but now that the position is so often

reversed we see that the real mind in the sexes is the same, altered only by social necessity and environment."

The common idea that mind in either sex is complicated, profound, and different according as we see its manifestations in the man or the woman is a mistake, according to Dr. Shaw. As a rule, he says, what we call thinking is simple, scarcely more than a reflex. He quotes Wundt, the great German psychologist, as saying: "I am inclined to hold that people really think very little and very seldom." Many an action that looks like a manifestation of intelligence most surely originates in association. The lecturer goes on:

"One sex might carry on the work of the world just as well as the other. Left to itself without work or occupation, mind degenerates into subservience to the body; the man or the woman with nothing to do spends the time selfishly, cultivating the appetites, tending to introspection. Insomuch as there is any difference between the minds of the woman and the man it becomes an interesting puzzle to the one to guess what is going on in the other. When from force of training and similarity of environment it is seen that the minds are essentially similar, then interest disappears and life becomes monotonous.

"It is for women to say which they choose, whether they will still prefer to retain the position which long education and environment have given them, with the result that there is a difference which makes them the sought and desired companion of the man, or whether they will prefer the form of training and environment which, while it shows them capable of equaling the mental aptitudes of the man, reduces them to the mere question of being a physiological necessity. . . . There is something inscrutable in what seems to be the natural instinct of the man to assume that the woman is really the weaker vessel, that therefore she must be treated with consideration, with reverence, as a thing to be cherished, that there is a mystery about her which he can not penetrate, and it comes to him as a shock to find that in these modern days she insists on considering herself to be the same thing as himself. He has hitherto viewed her not merely as a companion or a nurse or a plaything, but as something different which he might worship and cherish without thought of rivalry, which he might yield to with grace with no loss of dignity on either side. Is it worth while to destroy his illusion? Is he now to find himself mistaken? Surely women will hesitate before they exchange the invincible armor of mystery and charm for the naked and tame theory of equality and similitude!"

The editors of *The Lancet*, while expressing agreement with much of what Dr. Shaw says, do not accept his dictum that the resemblances between the male mind and the female mind are inherent and absolute, while the differences are artificial or accidental. They say:

"We are not quite sure of the entire correctness of this view of the case, because it is obvious that maternity is an essentially feminine function; and we regard the most marked and characteristic differences between the sexes as being mainly attributable to its requirements. It may be said of the female animal generally that, when she has young, she does not care whose dinner she takes with which to feed them, and this statement, while it ceases to apply to the lower animals as soon as the young have become able to shift for themselves, is true or nearly so throughout the whole lives of women and materially modifies both their standards of right and wrong and their attitude toward the rest of mankind. As a sixpence can be so held as to shut out the view of the sun, so a child, even when grown to maturity, is often an effective screen against considerations which would otherwise be of overwhelming importance or intensity. The great lady who urges the appointment of Algy or Reggie to some important military command is not so destitute of imagination as to be unable to picture to herself the disasters which may be caused by his inefficiency; nor is she, as a rule, so stupid as to be under any delusion with regard to his fitness for the function which she exerts herself to secure for him; but he is *her* Algy or *her* Reggie, and she therefore desires that he should be placed in a distinguished position, while she trusts to luck and the chapter of accidents to preserve him from disastrous eclipse. His father, in a general way, would be likely to take an entirely different view of the position and its requirements."

THE "ELECTRIC GUN" AGAIN

THE reappearance of the plan to throw projectiles by electric power—this time in England—elicits a sarcastic word of comment from *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, May 2). Most of the scientific journals do not notice it at all. Says the paper just named:

"An old friend presents itself in the electric gun, which is attracting some attention in the English papers. This time the claim is no modest one. The gun is to hurl a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds to a distance of 300 miles. The inventor, or shall we say the reinventor, is Mr. W. S. Simpson, 'the well-known English metallurgist.' Mr. Simpson has great faith in this gun. He is quoted in a London paper as follows:

"'Electricity has not been used in this special direction yet; its possibilities are so great that it will be difficult to suggest when or where its application will reach perfection. There is, in fact, no limit to the powers of electricity. It is quite as easy for my weapon to project 50 shells of 500 pounds each per minute as to throw 50 of 50 pounds each, and to drop a shot at 100 miles distance as at 100 yards; distance is practically no object. Its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery, while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use.'

"Mr. Simpson is right in one thing: electricity has never been used as the propelling force in guns. He might have added that, altho the theory was broached twenty years ago or more and has cropped up at intervals since, it has never had any practical development, simply because it won't work. The 'electric gun' is only another of the widely heralded newspaper inventions that are merely 'iridescent dreams.'"

CHANGES OF LEVEL ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE

WE are familiar with the idea of great upheavals in past geologic ages, and we know that sudden alterations of level accompany earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but it is hard to realize that the earth's crust is still adjusting itself and that it is slowly rising and falling all over the globe. Recent measurements show this very clearly, and it is expected that systematic observations of changes of level will now be made regularly in all civilized countries every twenty-five or thirty years. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 28):

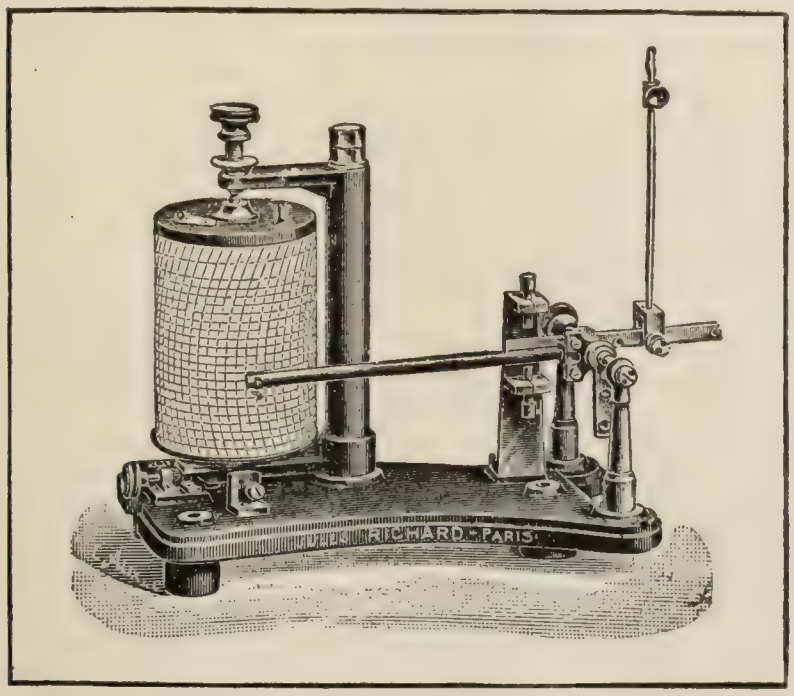
"The International Geological Congress held at Vienna in 1903 requested the International Association of Academies to decide that precise measurements of level should be taken in various countries. Repeated at long intervals, these should reveal the movements of the earth's surface that may still be taking place. The director-general of leveling in France, Charles Lallemand, has been entrusted with the publication of a preliminary report on the question. He shows, in the first place, that these movements are undeniable; besides apparent motions due to systematic errors in observation, measurements of high precision made in Switzerland, Germany, and Japan have shown that the surface has changed in elevation by amounts varying from 1 to 90 centimeters [½ inch to 3 feet].

"We know, on the other hand, that the sea-level is not absolutely fixt. At Brest the average level of the Atlantic fell, between 1851 and 1871, at the rate of 2 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ inch] a year; after 1871 the level ceased to fall, and then rose at the same rate. The movement would seem to be an undulatory one of very long period in the mass of the ocean. These geodesic observations are quite in accord with the geological observations of numerous authors and particularly with those of L. Cayeux.

"The interest of such investigations is undeniable, but because of the complexity and slight amount of earth-movements, there is a great risk that the measurements will be influenced by systematic errors. It seems difficult, save in special cases, to observe with certainty changes of less than 7 centimeters [3 inches]. It will be necessary for each country to repeat two or three times a century its measurement of levels along certain properly chosen lines of its fundamental system."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TELLTALE FOR BRIDGE WEAKNESSES

AN instrument for measuring deflection and strain on loaded bridges and other structures, which has recently been put on the market in this country, is described in *The Engineering Digest* (New York, May). The wide range of application of this instrument, together with the value of the records which may be obtained by its use, says the writer, makes it indispensable in the



RICHARD BRIDGE-STRAIN RECORDER.

testing of bridges and similar structures. The single fact that the deflection of a bridge is generally regarded as the factor which decides the length of its life shows the value of an instrument of this character. According to this paper it consists essentially of an amplifying lever movable around a horizontal axis and receiving, by means of a stirrup, a rod, and steel wire, the motion to be recorded. We read:

"The extremity of the long arm carries a special pen which traces the curve on a chart carried by a recording cylinder made to turn regularly by means of clockwork. The short arm of the lever is fitted with steel bearings having conical holes corresponding to the amplifying ratios, 20, 10, 2, and 2.5.

"The short arm of the lever is moved by means of a rod which is in operative connection with the roadway by means of a wire, specially stretched to avoid oscillations. For recording the deflection of a beam the instrument is preferably placed in the roadway. When a vertical deflection is to be recorded the lower end of the wire is anchored to the earth and to the upper end of the roadway itself; the recording being obtained by a relative movement, the wire playing the part of a fixt rod. For measuring a horizontal deflection a fixt point is established at the level of the roadway, the wire being attached to a spiral spring in connection with the upper level of the roadway, and two anchorages in the earth. The fixt point thus serves to operate the recording instrument. By means of other arrangements, direct records of deflections or displacements, measured not from the earth or the anchorage, but relative to the structure itself, can be obtained, as, for example, the deflection of the center of a beam referred to its supports."

FAITH AND THE FOURTH DIMENSION

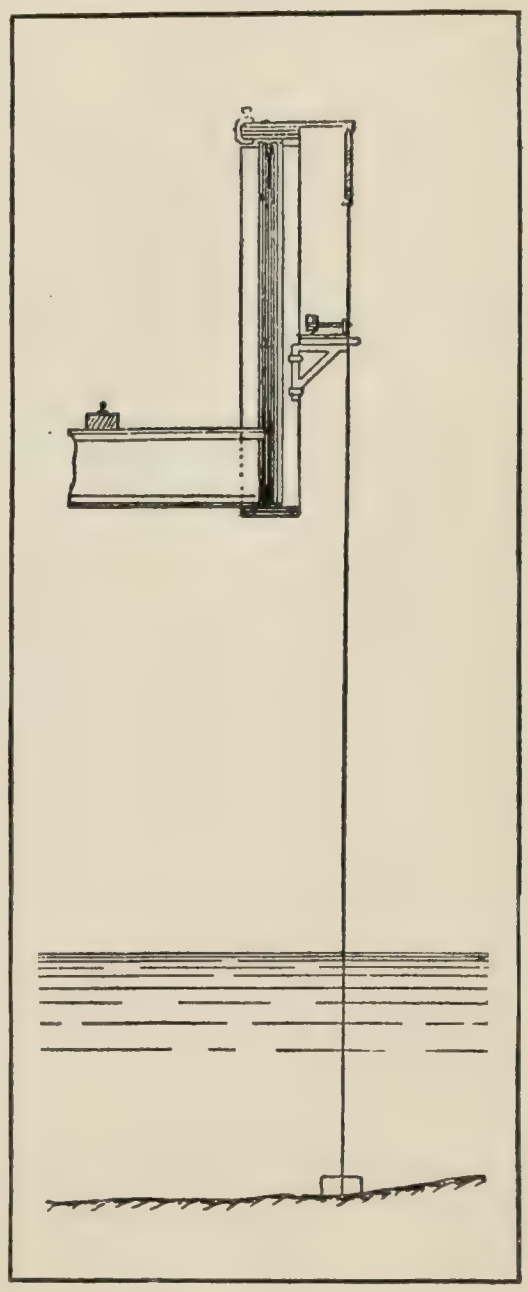
UNDER this heading an address delivered to students of Columbia University by Prof. Harold Jacoby, of the chair of astronomy in that institution, is printed in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., May). Professor Jacoby asserts that astronomers and mathematicians believe that the ordinary or Euclidean astronomy corresponds with the facts of nature, altho our power of measuring angles is not precise enough to enable us to prove it. Scientific men therefore as well as religious believers must, he says, rely on faith. Professor Jacoby begins by saying that on many young men the so-called "exact" sciences exercise a sort of fascination, because their truths seem to admit of complete logical proof. He goes on:

"But the whole range of science contains nothing more firmly founded on irrefragible reasoning than the simple propositions of elementary geometry. . . . In the year 1830 Nikolai Lobachevsky, son of a Russian peasant, put forth his epoch-marking proof that the well-known propositions of elementary geometry are not necessarily true, that Euclid's demonstrations are not in accord with the extreme requirements of rigid logic. For instance, you all remember the well-known theorem of elementary geometry concerning the sum of three angles of a triangle. Lobachevsky built up and published a complete system of geometry in which this proposition does not occur, and in which this proposition is not true.

"If we accept the principles of inductive science there is but one way to test the truth or falsity of this theorem of the angles. It is necessary to experiment, to make actual measurements upon an actual triangle. But real measurements can never be accurate absolutely. They all depend ultimately upon fallible human senses and more or less defective instruments made by fallible human hands. Slight errors of observation always occur; these render results uncertain; it is possible to prove by observation that the angle theorem is very nearly true, but not that it is *true*. It may even be that the divergence from truth might show itself in an increasing degree if it were possible to execute our measurments upon very large triangles. Even astronomy is limited to measurements made from the earth: possibly, if we could go forth into the profound depths of space; if we could bridge the distance by which we are sundered from the stars; if we might even pass beyond the confines of the visible sky and push our mighty triangle to the very fringe of the invisible universe—possibly then, and then only, could we make evident the truth.

"Now this idea of Lobachevsky involves a revision of our notions concerning space: his idea can hold only in a space different from that we have inherited from Euclid. Lobachevsky's is space of four dimensions. For my present purpose it is not necessary to explain in detail or to understand fully the mysterious fourth dimension. Regard it, if you will, as a mere figment of mathematical imagination; the fact remains that science to-day knows not, and can not ascertain without impossible experimentation, whether Euclidean geometry is a truth.

"But we all believe our geometry; none credit as real the half-ridiculous phenomena of an imaginary fourth dimension. Astronomers study the skies; physicists theorize in their laboratories; all believe in ordinary common-sense geometry. Therefore is it possible for science, like religion, to believe something not logically proven. Science to-day has attained only to the portal of knowledge; when her forces shall have stormed the citadel, when she shall stand upon the deepest foundation-stone of truth attainable by man, she will find, surely, that stone bedded upon some kind of faith, some belief outside the domain of rigid logic."



RECORDER IN POSITION.

ARCHITECTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF CONCRETE

CONCRETE as a structural material is very old, we are reminded by H. Toler Booraem in an article contributed to *The Architectural Record* (New York, April)—witness the extensive use of it made by the ancient Romans. Its modern employment in connection with iron rods or bars we owe to the French. Ten years ago, says Mr. Booraem, they were building structures of considerable size of concrete, in which were embedded iron rods or mesh so disposed in walls, girders, and other structural members as to supply the tensile strength that concrete lacks. He goes on:

"Since then this principle has been worked out with great precision of detail, both scientifically and commercially. Tho the science is still young, it is practical to apply it to the entire frame of a building—columns, piers, roof, girders, and beams, as well as walls.

"One thing is at once strikingly apparent, namely, the much greater slenderness of the construction as compared to masonry. Walls may be thinner and spans of girders longer than we are used to seeing. Steel-frame construction has, to be sure, accustomed us to much of this, particularly as to slender verticals. But this is quite a reversal of the usual conception of concrete, as massive and inert, which it is, to be sure, when used alone. So concrete must be considered from now on as a material with essentially new functions and possibilities of expression.

"First of its characteristics as an architectural material is its *plasticity*. Technical language adopts the term 'pouring into the forms,' which concisely implies the impressionable nature of the medium, while it describes the actual method of emplacement. Such material calls naturally for molded, flowing forms growing out of the body material, in contrast to the principle of detachment of forms and the putting together of them in small units, which ideas govern architectural construction and ornament in stone.

"Concrete structure is not merely plastic and lending itself to treatment in large masses; it is *monolithic*. This is the second characteristic of general import, carrying with it the distinction we have just noted. The indication of joints is of course illogical, because such would be merely a pretense of what does not actually exist.

"Furthermore, in dealing logically with concrete we must revise many of our most deeply seated notions regarding stability. Two motives are fundamentally concerned with all architecture: the one is the pier or column and lintel, the other the arch, with its inferences of thrusts and balanced equipoise. Concrete, to be sure, does not suppress these elements of construction, but functional relations of the component parts are altered by the fact that not only are the base, shaft, and cap fused in one, but the lintel or the arch itself becomes practically one uniform mass with the pier by virtue of the interwoven reenforcement. In consequence, the meaning of many of the members of the conventional order, which has maintained its integrity from the days of Athens to our own, disappears in monolithic construction. The capital may remain, at least in the abstract; some indication being announced of weight concentrated and supported. And the capital is always a spot proper to emphasize by the use of some ornament. Architrave and frieze have no separate identity, tho, if the expression of monolithic form is rightly interpreted. A projecting cornice, of course, has perfect reason; in the moldings that should compose it, however, modillions or brackets have no logical place. A concrete arch, not being composed of voussoirs and key-block, should not present a pretense of them by indicating imaginary joints. A chamfer molding is about the extent of articulation which should be allowed, tho the crown may be chosen with propriety as a place for enrichment, if this is wanted for its value in a scheme of ornament and if the convention of a wedged and functional key is avoided."

Our attention is called by the writer to the novel slenderness and great beauty of line in the arched forms to which reenforced concrete may be adapted, particularly in bridge-work. In general construction, he says, the tendency is to long spans and segmental or elliptical sections. In speaking of the arch, it must be remembered, of course, that the fundamental distinction between arch and beam or lintel really disappears in concrete construction. With reenforced concrete the only principle of importance that differentiates a curved form of span from a beam is that of the strain line for the particular loads, which, in turn, determines the curve of the arch. Such an arch is really a curved truss, and the arch, as understood in masonry, does not really exist in reenforced concrete. We read further:

"Arched or domed roofs and various forms of vaulting are practical possibilities of reenforced concrete, tho the occasions that permit of ceilings of such character and in durable materials are rare.

"It will be seen from these tendencies that logical form, as it may be exprest architecturally in concrete, makes for severity and simplicity. In all former styles the emphasis of joint lines has been a favorite mode of expression. In this new material plain surface must be mostly depended upon. Conventional form, as it has been handed down to us, is permeated with the feeling of the cutter's tools. One sees this in the straight lines and sharpness of moldings and in clear-cut carving. Concrete ornament should show evidences of modeling rather than sculpturesque quality. Line has diminished in importance, surface and color have gained. Mechanically as well as esthetically, the elaborate forms of stone architecture, heavily projected and accurately finished, are contrary to the nature of concrete and the methods used in its erection.

"Since so much that has seemed positively essential to design, at least for all large problems where formal elaboration is called for, is denied the concrete designer, he must evidently either veneer the structure with other materials in the same unrelated manner as is done with a steel frame, or must seek other sources of inspiration. A motive prolific in opportunities is offered in the use of faience and tile. Pattern is the natural form of enrichment for flat surface, and nothing is more consistently in harmony with the unmechanic and plastic, tho durable, surface of concrete than ceramic tile and faience. The tile may be modeled in low relief, or, again, may be mosaic inlays of colored marbles or terra-cottas in geometric patterns. The quality of the concrete surface permits an expression of the hand-made rather than of the mechanically finished."

FOG-PREVENTION—Suggestions of ways in which fogs may be prevented or dispersed are made by Sir Oliver Lodge in the engineering supplement to *The Times* (London). Fogs in cities are largely due, he says, to harmful gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon and sulfur dioxid; also to products of incomplete combustion. These may be largely done away with by improved fireplaces, intelligent stoking, special boiler appliances, etc. The author, however, suggests that coal consumption may ultimately have to be prohibited within large cities. He writes:

"The real and ultimate remedy is not to allow the importation of coal at all into a large town, but to have it converted into partially purified gas outside. It would thereby become possible to do away with the conveyance, by road or rail, of fuel in the solid form altogether; and to depend upon the flow of gas through pipes laid down for the purpose. The gas could be made at the coal-pits without any locomotion of coal. It can be made in such a way as to economize the valuable products of distillation, and to give a useful kind of coke; and then the non-illuminating heating gas thus provided, after such a minimum of purification as may be thought sufficient, can be forced along immense mains to the distant towns, just as water is now supplied."

Says *The Engineering Digest* (New York, March) in further comment on Sir Oliver's plan:

"The above suggestions deal with the matter of prevention of town fog. Country mists and sea fogs, he believes, may be due to the electrification of the atmosphere. Normally the air is negatively charged, but when the atmospheric potential becomes positive, the result may, according to the author, be a condensation of the moisture present. He suggests the discharge of high-tension electricity, of negative sign, into the air on a large scale. This may possibly have the effect of dissipating fog. In a small laboratory experiment it had the effect of condensing smoke into black

snow and mist into rain. What the effect of such discharge on a large scale would be can not be predicted, but it will surely be tried before long."

A NEW SOLUTION OF AN OLD PROBLEM

STEREOSCOPIC vision—the impression of relief in a picture, making objects "stand out" as they do in nature when viewed with both eyes—has been obtained in various ways, but in all of them the picture or pictures must be viewed through some kind of optical apparatus. It has remained for a French physicist to devise a kind of picture that will give this impression to the naked eye. His ingenious invention is described and explained in *La Nature* (Paris, March 21) by A. Detoeuf, who says:

"Photography gives an exact image of nature, but one entirely without relief. The photographic image is only the projection, on a plane, of the object represented, and the notion of distance, depth, and relief is given solely by the relative size of objects and the form and intensity of shadows. This is insufficient, for our eyes possess other and more powerful means of observing relief in natural objects.

"The best of these depends on binocular vision. The two eyes observe from two slightly different points of view, and thus perceive the same object in two slightly different aspects, certain parts hid from one eye being seen by the other, and inversely; the apparent contours are not perfectly identical, and this serves to give us the impression of relief.

"When the object is quite near, the difference of the two aspects is greater and the appearance of relief becomes more evident; at the same time the eyes are forced to converge toward the point observed, and the necessary muscular effort is another measure of the distance. Finally, each eye by itself . . . is susceptible of 'accommodation,' that is to say, of giving to its crystalline lens an arbitrary curvature so as to focus the object of vision directly on the retina, no matter what may be its distance. This new muscular effort also assists, in what may be called a subconscious way, in judgment of the distance of objects.

"Of these three criteria . . . the first is the most important, . . . and it has been utilized in the classic form of the stereoscope. . . .

"The stereoscope has two faults: it requires two photographs of necessarily small dimensions, which must be observed in relatively inverse positions from that in which they were taken; and the apparatus is somewhat complicated and bothersome."

For several years past more practical solutions have been sought. Estanave has devised a simple and convenient method, but it has not met with general approval. Both this and other methods, requiring the use of spectacles, of colored glass or prisms of special form, to view the picture have been described in these columns. Estanave's method requires the use of a specially ruled grating for the observation, the stereoscopic images having been combined on one plate by the use of a similar grating. No methods requiring special apparatus to view the picture are likely to compete with the old form of stereoscope. A new method which requires no special device at all has recently been invented by Lippmann, who is also known as the author of what is considered by many physicists the only system of true color photography, the others being simply methods of making colored pictures with the aid of photography. Lippmann's method is thus described by Mr. Detoeuf:

"The problem was this: To find an image such that each eye, observing it, will be forced to regard it in the aspect under which it would see the real object itself. The solution is as follows:

"Lippmann uses a plate formed of tiny globules of collodion or some other refracting substance, placed close together so as to cover the whole surface. . . . These globules are about $\frac{1}{5}$ millimeter [$\frac{1}{125}$ inch] in diameter; their anterior faces have the shape of a spherical knob or cap. The rays of light from any direction passing through this surface converge to a focus, and the divers foci lie on the surface of a small sphere. The posterior face of each globule is so shaped as to coincide with this focal sphere. Any point M, situated at a distance from the globule that is very great compared with its diameter [even 8 inches would be 1,000 times this diameter], sends to it rays that are practically parallel and converge at a point *m* of the focal sphere. Thus on this sphere are formed images of all the objects placed before the plate. If the back surface of each globule is covered with a sensitized film, a clearly defined photographic image will be produced upon each, as in a tiny camera. This image may be developed either as a positive or a negative.

"Suppose we fix the image and illuminate it strongly. As the point *m* is the image of M, if *m* were the object, M would be the image. Thus all rays from *m* will form a conical sheaf whose apex will be at M and whose base will be the rear face of the globule.

"The point *m* can therefore be seen only when the eye of the observer is on this sheaf, that is to say, on the straight line *m*M. The point M will form an image in each globule, but the eye at O will see only one of these images, that at *m*, situated on the straight line OM. Likewise it will see only the image *m'* of another point M', and so of any object it will see only a single

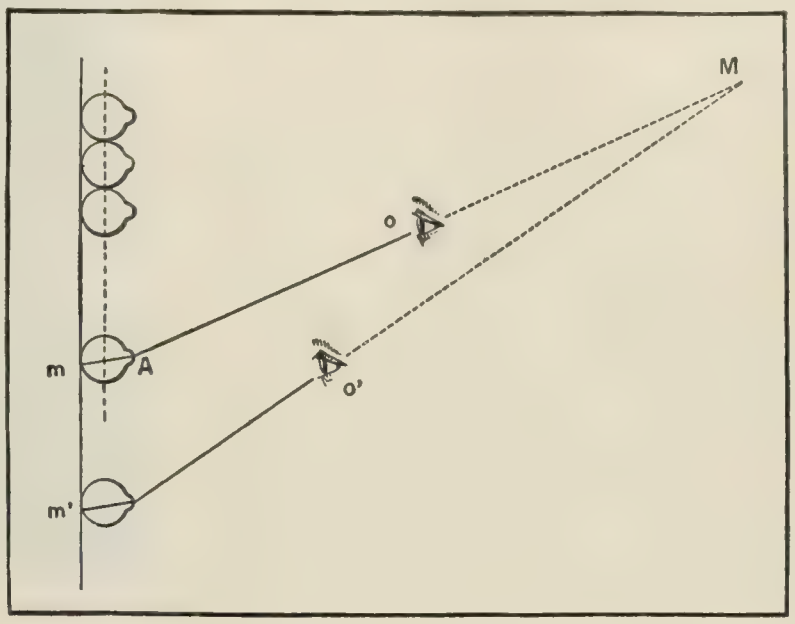


DIAGRAM OF LIPPMANN'S STEREOSCOPIC PLATE.

image rigorously symmetric with that which it would see by direct vision [but made up of tiny partial image in the separate globules]. If the eye changes its position the image will change, but will remain always identical with what would be seen in direct vision. . . . This requires, it should be noted, no apparatus at all. . . . The image is turned upside down, but this is easily remedied. Relief is preserved, for each eye perceives the image that it would see in nature. The sensation is the same as in direct vision."

The writer notes at this point that there is, however, an important difference between the image thus observed and that in natural vision. The image being not real but virtual, that is, formed by converging and not by diverging rays, the movements of the eye in focusing or "accommodation" are different from the natural ones. These might perhaps be specially acquired, but the inventor has made them unnecessary by placing a second prepared plate, with its tiny globules, in front of the first, which alters the paths of the rays in the required directions. The mechanical difficulties of the plan have, it would appear, been skilfully overcome. Says Mr. Detoeuf:

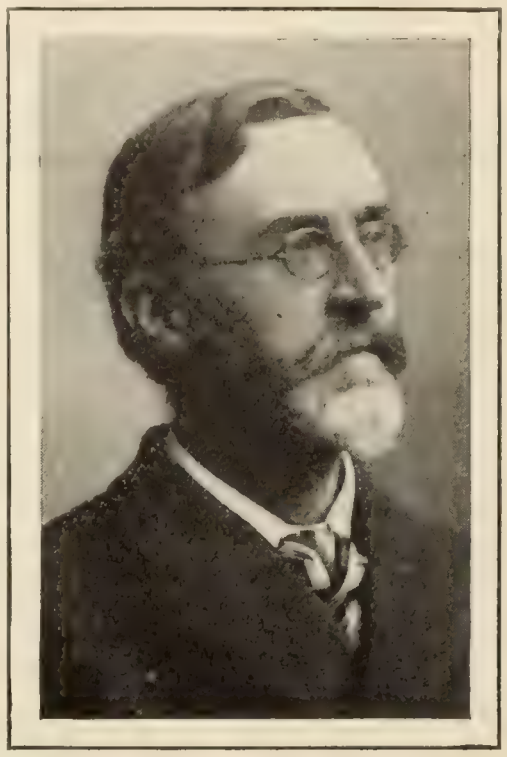
"It may be imagined that the realization of this plan is very difficult. We must have a layer of collodion or celluloid of very constant thickness, and perfectly regulated, molded on each face so as to form the little globules described above; the neighboring globules must be separated with an opaque substance, so that the most oblique rays may not pass from one globule into another and thereby cause trouble. Lippmann has effected this by using Chinese ink, since ordinary ink is dissolved by the collodion. Finally, the microscopic photographs obtained must have sufficient relative clearness; that is to say, the details must be distinct, and Lippmann's chief work has been directed to this point.

"The first trials were made with a very rudimentary molding of the front face of the plate, the rear face being left plane. The results were very satisfactory. In another experiment small globules of glass were strewn on an ordinary photographic plate and the success in this case was as great as could be expected."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

SOCIALISM NOT CHRISTIAN

THE prominence given to the discussion of Socialism in these days makes it desirable that people entertain clear ideas upon the fundamental principles involved. Particularly is this the case when Socialism is considered in its relation to Christianity. "It is possible to define Socialism in such a way that it is not only consistent, but identical, with the earthly mission of Christianity," points out the Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, of London. In that case we shall have a social organization in which "all men's good is each man's rule"—a condition better described, thinks this writer, as "Christian Socialism." Socialism as an economic theory and the Christian religion are thus seen to agree in certain aims, but in the method adopted to realize those aims, the writer goes on to say, "it can not be said that Christianity has even passed an opinion on the doctrine of State Socialism." Not only were Karl Marx and the early German Socialists "materialistic," taking no account of spiritual values, it is asserted, but it is true to-day that Socialism confines its view to this earthly life and to the material conditions of well-being." Dr. Horton, who is one of the leaders of English Congregationalism, gives his views in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), the organ of Dr. R. J. Campbell, the champion of Christian Socialism in England. We read:



ROBERT F. HORTON,

Who says that "if Christians were more socialist, Socialists would be more Christian."

"The term Socialism has . . . its scientific meaning. In that scientific sense it is a very definite economic theory with corresponding political proposals. It was made in the first instance by a very solid thinker in Germany—Karl Marx. The doctrine of Marx was that by the inevitable process of evolution the next step of human development will be that the material and means of production will be concentrated in the hands of the commonwealth for the good of all. The state will own the land and the capital, and it will therefore assume the control of the industries and as a necessary result will have the control of individual life, determining what men shall do and what their reward shall be. This definition of Socialism happened to be advocated by Karl Marx and a number of German Socialists who were in direct antagonism to religion, and particularly Christianity. That was really an accident. It might be, and in England at the present moment it actually is the case, that men believe in State Socialism and yet are Christians. Therefore it is important to point out that State Socialism has just as much and just as little to do with Christianity as any other great political or economic conception, such as liberalism or conservatism, free trade or tariff reform. State Socialism is a practical proposal based on a theory of economic development for realizing a social constitution which many Christians desire, and if Christians believe that this is the way of realizing the Kingdom of God they should feel that the Socialist method is approved by their Master. But observe this: No one is entitled to say that Christianity enjoins that method. And still less is any one entitled to say that those who do not believe in that method are to be unchristianized. To identify State Socialism with Christianity is not only a confusion of ideas, but it must have a disastrous effect. We are no more justified in identifying Christianity with the principles of Socialism than with the principles of the French Revolution."

As to the method by which Socialism proposes to realize its end, continues Dr. Horton, "I am not aware of any part of the sayings of Jesus that would justify us in saying that Christianity adopts that method." Further:

"It is evident that Christianity is looking at a different problem and working on different lines. To Socialists the material possessions are all-important; in Christianity they are secondary. In Socialism the great thing is to work for the redistribution of wealth. Christianity's reply is, Beware of covetousness. It is not therefore possible to maintain that Christianity adopts the economic method of State Socialism.

"However attractive Socialism may be as an ideal, it has not yet been shown to be possible. And even if by a stretch of imagination we grant that it is possible, there are grave doubts in the minds of many as to whether it would be desirable. The more you know of the people who call out for Socialism the more you find that they have not a glimmering impression as to what it means. It would make it certain that all should get their food, that all should be fairly clothed and housed, and that all should have the necessary conveniences of life; but it would eliminate personal freedom and check some of the noblest tendencies in our human nature. The individual would have to consent to be merely a part of a great machine. He would have to surrender the liberty for which men have struggled for centuries. We have to ask whether a state would be preferable where you got plenty to eat, sufficient clothes, and where you lived comfortably—at the price of liberty. The more I think of it the more thankful I am that, in the ordinary course of things, before State Socialism is established in England I shall have escaped its tyranny, and shall be in the land of light and liberty forever.

"Christians should be as passionately eager to save the people as the Socialist orator and worker. Christians should feel the shame and misery more keenly and sensitively than any other men on earth, because of what Jesus did and does. They should look on the vast mass of the people, those that are dispossest and disinherited, those that are prevented from any honorable progress in life—Christians should look on these as their peculiar care, as their brothers and sisters for whom their Lord died. We should not leave it to Socialists to love these men more dearly than we do.

"Socialism and Christianity ought to be better acquainted and agreed; there is no great difference between the principles at the root of both. Both long for a better order and better life of man. They might be better agreed if they saw that a reformed society can not be achieved unless by reformed men, and reformed men can not be truly reformed unless they work for a reformed society. If Christians were more socialist, Socialists would be more Christian."

TOLSTOY ON DEATH—Count Tolstoy, the Russian author, celebrates his eightieth birthday this summer, but expresses his preference for death. The Paris *Daily Mail* prints his reply to a friend who congratulated him recently on the approach of his birthday, which ran as follows: "It is another happiness that I await—Death." In a letter which is published in the Paris *Matin* he amplifies this saying and adds that all earthly life is a dream and that death is the true awakening. This letter runs as follows:

"All our life, from birth to death—is it not, with all its dreams, itself a dream? Does not our belief in its reality spring solely and entirely from our ignorance of any other life more real? Our earthly life is one of the dreams of another and more real life, and that other life is a dream of yet another life, and so on *ad infinitum*, even to the last life, the life of God.

"Death in youth is as when a man is awakened before he has slept full measure. Death in old age is as when a man wakes of his own accord after good sleep. Suicide is as a nightmare which

a man banishes by remembering that he is asleep; he makes an effort, and he wakes.

"Deep sleep, without dreams, is comparable to semibestiality. It is the sleeper conscious of what goes on around him, and ready to awake at any moment, who has knowledge, tho but vague, of the life whence he came and whither he shall return.

"Even in this present dream-life we feel that which the new life will perhaps make real to us. The earthly form in which the awakening of our knowledge of the true life finds us appears as a limitation to the free development of our spirit. The true life begins when that limitation is removed. This idea embodies all the knowledge of the truth which gives to man the consciousness of eternal life.

"I believe with all my soul in what I say. I feel. I know with certainty that in dying I shall be happy, that I shall enter a world more real."

LOSSES FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

LAST week we published a statement from a Roman-Catholic source concerning nineteen Protestant-Episcopal deserters to the faith of Rome; this week we observe in a Protestant-Episcopal organ some statements concerning the men who come back from Rome. "If there be a highway to Rome," says Richmond H. Gesner, who is quoted by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) from *The Gospel Messenger*, "there is certainly a good, broad trail back again, and the Romans know it." Writing for those of his own "lachrymose brethren" who are "flooding the church papers with letters on why men go to Rome," he begs them "to wipe their eyes long enough to read some facts," which he proceeds to give in the following:

"I regret that I have not preserved, each year, the number of those who have left Rome for a purer and more primitive faith. In 1890 *The English Church Review* gave the names of twenty-one priests who had formerly been priests of the Church of Rome. In 1895–96 the Church of England received eight priests from our Latin sister. In 1895 the Church in the United States received thirty-eight ministers of other communions, of which number several were Roman priests, and in 1897 we received twenty-one ministers, of whom two were from the Pope's obedience. I doubt if there has been a year since in which we have not gained an even larger number from our foreign sister. Within the past year Bishop Potter has received four or five Roman clergymen. I had occasion recently to bring this latter fact to the attention of one of my Roman brethren in this city, and he was not a little astonished to have the official statement of these 'versions put under his eyes. It is a fact that the Roman clergy themselves do not realize how many they are losing. The secular papers often do not mention the fact, or, if they do, tuck it away in an obscure corner. Such facts do not feed the vanity of Roman readers. Some years ago Father Elliott, of the Paulist Order, being asked if it were true that the Anglican Church was feeder to the Church of Rome, replied, 'From my observation it is not true that the Anglican Church furnishes the largest number of converts.' If Father Elliott knew the immediate denominational ancestry of the converts he would have been even more emphatic.

"I wish our church year-books would add a new feature to their bulky pages. Let them give each year the number of proselytes to Rome, and converted to the Church, with the name of the ecclesiastical body from which the former came. The comparison will prove interesting, and I venture the prediction that the perverts to Rome will not outweigh the accessions to us. In time it may be possible to discover the ecclesiastical antecedents of the men who leave us. That, too, would prove a delightful and illuminating study. But the lapse of Romans is not confined to their clergy. There is not a parish in the land which does not count, among its laity, those who once were Roman Catholics."

This writer proceeds to make quotations from a Protestant-Episcopal paper called *The Pulpit of the Cross* showing what he calls "leaks in the Roman cistern." He says:

"On June 29, 1897, *The Pulpit of the Cross* made the following statement: 'The Bishop of Indiana has kept an account of the religious training and education of those recently confirmed in his diocese, and, out of a total of 471, those educated within the American Church were 242, a little more than one-half.' Then follows a list of those received from various denominations. The Roman Church furnishes twenty-one of these converts. Upon this fact the editor comments thus: 'We believe this average is pretty generally maintained throughout the various dioceses of the United States, and it would indicate that about fifty per cent. of those confirmed by our bishops are converts to the American Church from the Roman communion and sectarian bodies. If our Latin sister, instead of heralding from the housetops the names and number of those who pass from Anglicanism to the obedience of the Pope, would take note of the tens of thousands of her own children who go astray, a goodly portion of whom find rest at last for their souls in the Anglican household, it would be more in keeping with the old proverb, "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."' I can furnish other testimony both from *The Pulpit of the Cross* and from Roman-Catholic sources to show the leakage in Rome's supposedly 'tight' little house of faith."

COLLEGE RELIGIOUS LIFE

"WE have gone faster in freedom" in our modern life "than we have been able to secure moral adjustment," thinks Prof. C. B. Clark, of the chair of philosophy and education in Alfred University. We shall therefore be "obliged to solve the problem of finding at least a partial substitute for the restraints of home life." The place to locate this substitute he designates as the college, where some of the most virulent symptoms of the condition noted are to be observed. The universal freedom, if not the license, of modern college life, he observes, "will in the course of evolution give us a higher type of self-control on the part of those who exercise voluntary self-discipline, yet we are purchasing the results at a fearful cost of ruin." Moral and religious delinquency characterizes the life of the modern university so proverbially, he asserts, that reaction from the old religious standards has gone too far. He recalls the time when the primary office of a college was first the "conversion" of every student. Following that came education. But with few exceptions, "confined, perhaps, to narrow and singular denominations," this state of affairs has passed away. His analysis of present conditions, given in *Unity* (Chicago, May 14), is stated in these words:

"We read that one university president said that he would not dare to call his three thousand students together for compulsory religious exercises of the most general character, since he feared the effect of such a move upon the legislature and his appropriations. Judging from the practises generally followed in State institutions and the larger private universities, evidently this university president is not the only one who entertains such fears. The position which has generally obtained seems to be that of non-interference with a student's religious and moral welfare, unless his conduct becomes actually scandalous. That higher education seems to be in danger of swinging to an extreme of religious indifference is still further evidenced by the fact of the creation of the Religious Education Society, which, if we understand its purpose, is to create in our educational life a more positive expression of religious and moral appreciation. There is a more or less general feeling, too, among a large proportion of our population, that our colleges and universities are hotbeds of infidelity. There is considerable feeling that the average college professor teaches a more or less disguised form of infidelity, insinuating with his regular instruction more or less irreligion and spiritual poison. It is needless to say, here, that the suspicion that the religion of an educated man is bound to be of a questionable character is absolutely unwarranted and unfair. No more genuine or sincere Christians can be found anywhere than among our college professors and instructors These men are, to be sure, sometimes not altogether orthodox, but that is no reproach to their religion. As a class, our university and college professors are thoughtful, reflective men, and it is their very sincerity in religious expression that gives rise to the suspicion that they are irreligious."

Such conditions must be met by efforts toward "the cultivation

and expression of the religious nature in and through college life and activity." As foremost among these agencies we read: "Moral and religious culture must be unmistakably in evidence in the lives of the men and women who compose the faculty." A further means is to be found in the character of the teaching offered. Thus:

"Moral and religious teaching is not incompatible with the highest educational culture. Certain students are glad to avail themselves of elective courses in Biblical literature and history. Others are averse to courses of this kind. But aversion to religion may often be unconsciously conquered by giving students the right point of view. For example, in the study of the world's great literature it would seem that the majority of college students could be brought to an appreciation of the best portions of the Bible for their literary value, if for no other. Certainly it possesses rare gems of loftiest sentiment, and, while it would doubtless detract from the ultimate value of the Bible to treat it as literature merely, no college teacher should be so superstitious as to regard the Bible as too sacred to be investigated as literature. Another subject which is calculated to give the student a rational, unprejudiced attitude toward all reality is the study of history. An appreciation of the evolution of mankind can hardly be separated from the Bible and the Church as forces in civilization. If done in the right manner, no harm can come from instructing ourselves and others in the false steps taken in religious progress, for, as educators, it is not ours to multiply devotees to any sect, but to create a faithful devotion to truth and reality; and morality and religion are *real*. Science, too, has its contribution to religion. The old view regarded them as enemies, and the only hope of avoiding battle was to build up a 'middle wall of partition,' ruling that they lay in absolute distinct fields of operation. Deeper reflection has shown us they are but different aspects of the same ultimate and that there not only is no quarrel, but there can be none when their relations are seen in their true perspective. It was something of a gain when we had ruled that science and religion were not necessarily antagonistic, but we now go farther and affirm that their goal is the same, tho contemplated from different viewpoints.

"Other subjects as well add their contribution to the moral and religious concept. True philosophy—also inseparable from ethics—can not antagonize either morals or religion, since its search is but to discover man's place within the Absolute. And so we might proceed throughout the entire curriculum. It is not necessary to add that nothing seems more out of place than to drag religion into irrelevant places. Such a procedure is everywhere and always to be avoided, for it is certainly not in good taste, is unpedagogical, unscientific, and is not far from irreligion. Dogmatism is, of course, equally to be avoided."

Attractive chapel exercises and the meetings of Christian organizations are mentioned, but considerable stress is laid upon "a strong but wholesome and steady college discipline." We read:

"A lesson which even many seniors have failed to appreciate is that dissipation in any form lessens the student's chances of success. For this fact who is mostly at fault, seniors or faculty? While it would be obviously unjust to blame the faculty in every instance, yet I fear that as often as not the faculty more than the student is at fault for the manifest lack of moral responsibility in the student body. A wholesome respect for the Day of Judgment would be inculcated if students were more often brought face to face with consequences of a disciplinary kind. Development of any sort should lead straight to the day of doom. Intellectual vagrancy ought to be dealt with as a college crime. Is there no connection between the high-handed irresponsibility of finance, industry, and social disregard for law and the irresponsibility which masters the average college student? The habit of circumventing justice is often learned in college. Unprincipled scheming begun in college and not met on the part of the faculty and authorities with a positive judgment makes that college or university a participant in social and industrial crime when that student becomes a 'plunger' and 'grafter.' One of the surest remedies for professional wrong will be a college evangelism of clean, manly living among students, ideals of character which will scorn the most trivial wrong-doing. In short, to aid in the moral regeneration of human society, it seems to me that the college and university can not afford to do less than put itself uncompromisingly on the side of all that is good and purge its membership of all demoralizing and degenerating influences."

Closing with an appeal to all colleges and universities to stand for and teach true ideals of life, he says:

"Hard as it is to believe that it represents the truth, it is more painful to read in the last issue of a popular magazine this terrible arraignment of the results of higher education.

"'As to miscellaneous gifts to education, liberal as they may seem to be, we may well wonder if we should not be at least as well off without them. If they are to prolong the present kinds of education that have given us highly intelligent communities like Philadelphia, fully aware of public dishonesty and utterly indifferent to it, wherein are we the gainers? How do we benefit by teaching young men to sneer at reform, scoff at democracy, and view gain as the chief end of man? The average of intelligence in the United States is already the highest in the world. Is it possible for any one to say that the average standard of civic integrity has kept an even pace? And if not, how shall we praise the prolonging of a system that has suppresst righteousness instead of exalting it?'

"This is painful and we wish that it could be pronounced wholly untrue. But as it is, it remains for all colleges and universities, through teaching and living such high moral and religious ideals, that the young men and women who enjoy the benefit of courses in higher education shall become a moral leaven in the body politic, social, industrial, and national."

UNMASKING SPIRITISTS

THE Society for Psychical Research has placed the community under obligations by some recent investigations which prove, thinks the New York *Tribune*, that it is not a society of gullibles. The incidents and the comment thereon furnished by *The Tribune* are as follows:

"According to report, one of Dr. James Hyslop's assistants has succeeded in exposing the brazen gang of frauds who hold spiritualistic séances at Lily Dale, a camp near Buffalo. The investigator, a professional magician named Carrington, spent a fortnight in this dale of dupes under an assumed name and also under a thick disguise of simple credulity. He found a host of famous clairvoyants and trance mediums getting rich quickly by playing stale old tricks of legerdemain before large audiences of respectable citizens who paid from $1 to $5 for the privilege of being gloriously humbugged. At a slate-writing séance Mr. Carrington saw a famous Washington medium 'calmly unfold the messages, read them, and write the replies on a slate concealed in his lap.' Other distinguished fakers were caught using their own hands and feet in manipulating 'magic trumpets,' 'spirit zithers,' 'phosphorescent writing,' and similar marvels. Not the faintest trace of any genuine clairvoyance or other psychical mystery could be detected in the entire community. To be made a complete success, Mr. Carrington's revelations need only be turned over to the police in the form of affidavits and used as a means of landing the swindlers in jail.

"Few people will be surprized at this exposure, which has had scores of equally distinguished predecessors. But there is in the incident some special cause for gratification, at least potentially. Mr. Carrington's adventure seems to indicate what numerous wary citizens have doubted—namely, the firm resolution of the Society for Psychical Research not to believe mysteries unless compelled to by the facts. This resolution alone, if courageously adhered to in spite of a natural eagerness to reach positive results, justifies the existence of the organization. Whether or not there be spooks and telepathists, there is always the great task of systematically stamping out knaves who thrive off the griefs and yearnings of mankind. For many reasons, not merely financial, the eyes of the credulous ought to be opened to the true nature of professional seers and mystery-pedlers. The faithful discharge of this public duty will eventually bring to light whatever unusual mental powers there may possibly be. One of the surest, tho slowest, ways of discovering what is true is to eliminate what is false. But even if the outcome should be the discrediting of all spiritualistic phenomena, the society would still have rendered a valuable service in overthrowing the latter-day magicians and witches whose hocus-pocus keeps alive worn-out superstitions and wrings hard-earned dollars from simpletons."

LETTERS AND ART

CAN GRADUATE-SCHOOLS MAKE AUTHORS?

WHETHER the schools are to blame for the matter or not, it has long been the practise of literary men to seek their training for the life of letters in the world, and not in institutions of learning. A college professor seems to think the kind of literary training offered by graduate-schools deters the very best men from entering at all. Those who are second best, he asserts, leave at the end of a year, and the mediocre ones "survive and become doctors of philosophy, who go forth and reproduce their kind." "There is no branch of higher education which has set to work more deliberately to cut off its own nose than English," says Prof. Stuart P. Sherman, of Urbana College. No department of the graduate-school has greater opportunities, he thinks, or makes less use of them. English literature, he further asserts, in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* (May 16), "is the student's main road to culture—the culture that Arnold meant: a knowledge of the best that has been thought and said in the world." Further:

"The manifest opportunity of advanced English teachers and students is to add, not to the sum of human knowledge, but to the sum of human knowers—to the sum of those acquainted with the immortal works of men's minds in all ages of the world. We all lament the venal and weak-kneed journalism for which we are so celebrated. Do our English teachers make any concerted attempt to catch the embryo journalist, and stiffen his knees, and supply him with ideas too costly for even the multimillionaire proprietor to purchase? Some of us are sorry that our literary critics have no standards; that our versifiers are so vapid, so destitute both of thought and of feeling; that our novelists are so sensational and so fond of launching theories that were exploded a hundred years ago. Do our English teachers make any concerted attempt to impregnate contemporary literature with the ideas of which they are, or ought to be, the custodians? Colleges all over the country are asking the graduate-schools for teachers of English literature, for men capable of interesting graduates and undergraduates in the great ideas of Englishmen of the last four centuries. Do not graduate-schools send them anything but pseudoscientific specialists? There is a remarkable case of demand failing to create supply."

An outsider, this professor continues, would naturally suppose the graduate-school to be especially alluring to young men with a desire for a knowledge of literature, men with a keen sense of literary excellence and gifted with original literary power. What happens? We read:

"Such men appear every now and then in the small colleges of the East and the universities of the West. They conceive the notion that in the graduate-school of some large Eastern university they shall come in contact with professors who are men of letters, with young men who are advanced and eager students of letters. They hope to enlarge their acquaintance with great men and great ideas, to expend great energy for great returns, to advance steadily to higher levels with a more liberal air and broader prospects. They are much surprized. They are bidden to provide themselves with an adding-machine to count the occurrence of 'fish' and 'flesh' in the poetry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; they are asked to hearken to the vowels and consonants singing together through the Dark Ages; they are invited to embrace the inspiring relics of the Gothic gospels; they are inducted into the physiology of the vocal organs; they are set astride an enchanted broomstick and sent chasing Cuchulinn through the Celtic moonshine. Seriously, there is nothing more pathetic in the world than the sight of the ardent and aspiring souls from Utah, Oregon, Texas, and the isles of the sea, who come up to the graduate-school, and, in the faith and heart-ravishing impudence of little children asking for bread, receive a gold brick. So much for their hope of enlarging their acquaintance with great men and great ideas.

"Their hope of training for creative literary work fares even worse. Their original literary power is the very thing that the graduate-school should nourish. This, however, is the thing that the graduate-school ignores, mocks, seeks to discourage. The puissant Darwinians, who have taken charge of the 'higher' study of literature, are suspicious of felicity in expression. They shun popularity as they do the devil. They wish the theses of their pupils to be what is technically called 'scholarly,' by which they mean true to the bare literal fact, objectively presented, unrelieved by humor or feeling, embanked and barricaded with notes. Every shaving of the workshop must be presented with the peg that the workshop produced; every mouse must be accompanied by the mountain that brought it forth. The student of real literary taste and power turns away rebuffed. He may go into journalism, become a critic of the play-house or publishing-house, write for the magazines, or drift into the novel. Journalism and literature are the weaker because he has not had the training of a sound graduate-school; the graduate-school is the weaker because it has turned away a man of life and promise, a man who knew what he wanted, but could not get it."

STUART P. SHERMAN,

Who declares that "the student of real literary taste and power turns away rebuffed" by the teaching offered him in the graduate-school.

The Evening Post, commenting upon this letter, observes that whether any school can directly prepare for authorship as for law, medicine, the ministry, or engineering is an open question. It goes on:

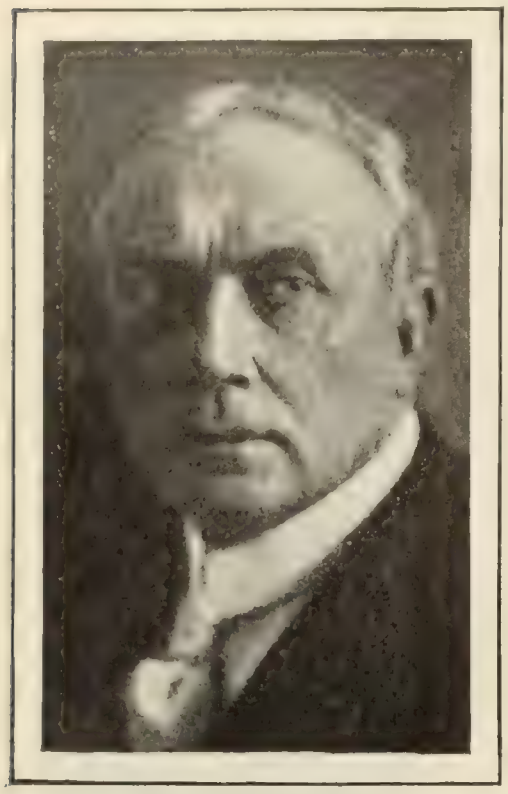
"The experiment has never been fairly tried, tho various persons have urged it, notably Walter H. Page, editor of *World's Work*. We now have our graduate-schools for nearly every calling; indeed, Harvard opens next autumn a graduate-school of commerce. But a school of authorship would need a different organization from any of them. It would lay its emphasis on reading extensively; specialization would be subordinate and incidental—perhaps entirely discouraged. Here the grave danger would be that the students might become mere *dilettanti*. They might half know many things and be thoroughly grounded in nothing. Their minds might, as Newman puts it, be distracted and enfeebled 'by an unmeaning profusion of subjects.' They might find, too late, that smattering in a dozen branches of study means shallowness, not enlargement. To guard against this failure, some hard discipline in reflection and assimilation must be devised—such as writing long and elaborate essays, which should be severely criticized as to both form and substance. But, again, reflection implies more or less leisure and what outwardly appears like idling. As Stevenson puts it in his 'Apology for Idlers':

"'Books are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty bloodless substitute for life. It seems a pity to sit, like the *Lady of Shalott*, peering into a mirror, with your back turned on all the bustle and glamour of reality. And if a man reads very hard, as the old anecdote reminds us, he will have little time for thought.'

"To coordinate the reading and the thinking, to allow for periods of fruitful idling, to provide some glimpse of life, say, by such means as foreign travel or newspaper-reporting in vacation time, and to publish student writings and test them by professional standards—all this would be the formidable task of a school of authorship."

AN EXPERIMENT IN LITERARY DRAMA

CHICAGO has tried a dramatic experiment such as has long been thought to spell unsuccess, and has come through with positive results. It has had a self-supporting season of literary drama, and looks forward to a resumption of the enterprise next autumn. The inspiration of this undertaking is Mr. Donald Robertson, an American actor, who, as we learn from *The Dial* (Chicago), organized a company and conducted "a series of dramatic performances representative of the best classical and contemporary dramatic authorship." His work is declared as "by far the most interesting done by anybody during the past year" in the Chicago theatrical world, and its significance is claimed to be of more than local application, "for it has transformed into a partly accomplished fact what was before only the dream of a few idealists, namely, the creation of a theater for the production of the best examples of the literary drama." *The Dial* goes on to comment upon this particular form of theatrical procedure whose "exile from the theater, where it has a prescriptive, if not a divine, right to reign supreme, has long been a crying scandal." Thus:



DONALD ROBERTSON,

An American actor who has carried out successfully a season of literary drama in Chicago.

"The literary drama . . . is an expression which we are not afraid to use, despite the flippancy of newspaperdom and the scorn of commercialized theatricalism; we use it simply as a convenient phrase for describing all the works in dramatic form which it is possible to fit to stage conditions, and which are at the same time good literature, worth printing in books and reading in the library. It is obvious that the phrase includes all of the world's dramatic classics and a considerable portion of the contemporary product as well. If it includes practically none of the pieces which audiences eagerly flock to our theaters to see, so much the worse for our theaters. That the phrase is comprehensive enough to include also many works written for the reader alone is not to the point. Again we say, so much the worse for our theaters, but this time in the sense that their unfriendly attitude toward plays which are also works of literary art has been the direct cause of the divorce which has long existed between literature and the stage. Most English writers of the past fifty years who have cared to work in the dramatic form have been absolved from the technical obligations which that form imposes by the knowledge that literary work, however good it might be as such, was certain to find scant favor in the eyes of the managerial tribe. Why go to the trouble of adapting scenes and situations to the needs of the spectator, when no spectator was likely to be provided? The managers, sacrificing everything else to sensational effect and shallow entertainment, have had their logical reward. Rejecting the drama of ideas and insight and poetical diction, they have fed, and forced the public to feed also, upon the husks offered them by second-rate playrights. Unwilling to accept the terms essential to any enduring compact between the man of letters and the stage, they have degraded the theater from its nobler function, and reduced it to show and artifice and superficiality."

The Dial recounts the courage of Mr. Robertson in the face of "the meager support given his enterprise by a heedless public" and "the ignorance and worse which has characterized the accounts of his work in the daily press." The newspaper writers, it is charged, "dealt with this remarkable work in a spirit of indifference at the best, and, at the worst, of malice mingled with mendacity." Of the man at the helm *The Dial* declares:

"Mr. Robertson, fortunately, offers a rare combination of the idealist with the man of practical resourcefulness. It is this union of qualities which has carried him through his first season in the face of the discouragements offered by slender support, recreant reviewing, malicious misrepresentation, the difficulty of finding suitable quarters, and the defection of some of his most trusted associates. Opposed to these obstacles he has had to offer only his own enthusiasm and tenacity of purpose, his own versatile abilities as an actor together with his power to train his company to artistic unity of effect, and his readiness to seize upon every available point of vantage. With anything less than this equipment, he would long ago have come to grief. Having it, he has completed one season without material failure and with a highly creditable record of artistic success, and now, with brightening prospects, he is planning next year's work. That the sapling which has thus weathered its first storms may grow into a sturdy tree must be the wish of every one who has the real interests of our stage at heart."

During the season of a little more than eight months Mr. Robertson's company gave seventeen plays, with two or three exceptions works of established character. They were presented in nearly two hundred afternoon and evening performances, mostly in Chicago and its suburbs, altho about twenty-five of the performances have been given in towns of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The list comprised "a series of masterpieces such as has never before been brought to the playgoers' attention, either in England or America, in any single season under a single management." Thus:

"Four of them have been one-act pieces, given either in groups or as curtain-raisers. These four are Lamb's 'The Intruding Widow,' Browning's 'In a Balcony,' M. Maeterlinck's 'L'Intruse,' and Mr. Cale Young Rice's 'A Night in Avignon.' The thirteen longer works are the following: Molière's 'L'Avare,' M. Pailleron's 'La Souris' ('The Triumph of Youth'), Goldoni's 'Un Curioso Accidente,' Giacosa's 'Come le Foglie,' Calderon's 'Nadie Fie Su Secreto' ('Keep Your Own Secret,' in FitzGerald's translation), Señor Echegaray's 'O Locura o Santidad,' Gogol's 'Revizor,' Herr Hauptmann's 'Friedenfest,' Ibsen's 'Rosmersholm,' Herr Björnson's 'Sigurd Slembe,' Part II., and 'En Hanske' ('A Gauntlet'), Browning's 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' and a new play entitled 'The Law,' by Mrs. Solomon Sturges, an American writer."

Photographed by W. H. Crocker.

NEAR NEWPORT.

From a painting attributed to Homer D. Martin.

This and "The Mill" were withdrawn from the collection presented to the nation by William T. Evans, and are now the subject of a civil suit against an art-dealer.

BOGUS-PICTURE MAKING

THE trade in bogus pictures seems likely to receive a serious check from the suit of William T. Evans against William Clausen. This case, destined for celebrity, involves the question of the genuineness of two paintings attributed to the American artist Homer D. Martin and bought by Mr. Evans, an art collector, of Mr. Clausen, a picture-dealer of New York. The pictures, entitled "Old Mill Near St. Cloud" and "Near Newport," were among the collection of American paintings given to the nation by Mr. Evans, and have until recently held conspicuous places at the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington. Suspicions of their spurious character led to their withdrawal, and now a civil suit is pending against the picture-dealer, who is charged with having caused the fabrication of these works and attached to them the name of the famous painter, now dead. The report of the affidavit made by Mr. Evans and published in the New York *Sun* (May 16) is as follows:

Property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

SAND-DUNES—LAKE ONTARIO.

From a painting by Homer D. Martin.

An authentic painting which will serve to show the cleverness of the imitator in the alleged spurious canvases.

"In January, 1903, Mr. Evans states, Clausen offered for sale a picture entitled 'Near Newport,' which was signed 'Homer D. Martin,' a signature with which the collector was familiar. It was represented by Clausen that the picture was an original of Homer D. Martin's, and Mr. Evans believed the statement. For 'Near Newport' he paid $2,850 in cash on February 7, 1903. On December 8 of the same year he bought the painting 'Old Mill Near St. Cloud' upon similar assurances from the dealer that it was a *bona-fide* Martin, paying Clausen $2,500, the payments running from December 8, 1903, until February 20 of the following year.

"Mr. Evans alleges that Clausen knew that each picture was not an original Homer D. Martin, but an imitation, and that the dealer's course was 'falsely and fraudulently and with wicked attempt to cheat and defraud me of money.' Mr. Evans, an old hand at appraising the merit of paintings, never doubted the authenticity of the pictures until a few months ago, when ugly rumors started up to the effect that fake American masterpieces were being turned upon the market by a singularly talented artist and an ingenious art-dealer. Then he instituted an investigation, he alleges.

"He found, so the affidavit states, that the back of 'Near Newport' and of the 'Old Mill Near St. Cloud' were stained and daubed with paint, which is not usually the habit of artists. In Mr. Evans's opinion the daubing was done to give the canvas the appearance of age, or to efface stencil-marks on the back of the canvases which, if left visible, would have given the names of the manufacturers of the canvases and assisted in tracing their origin.

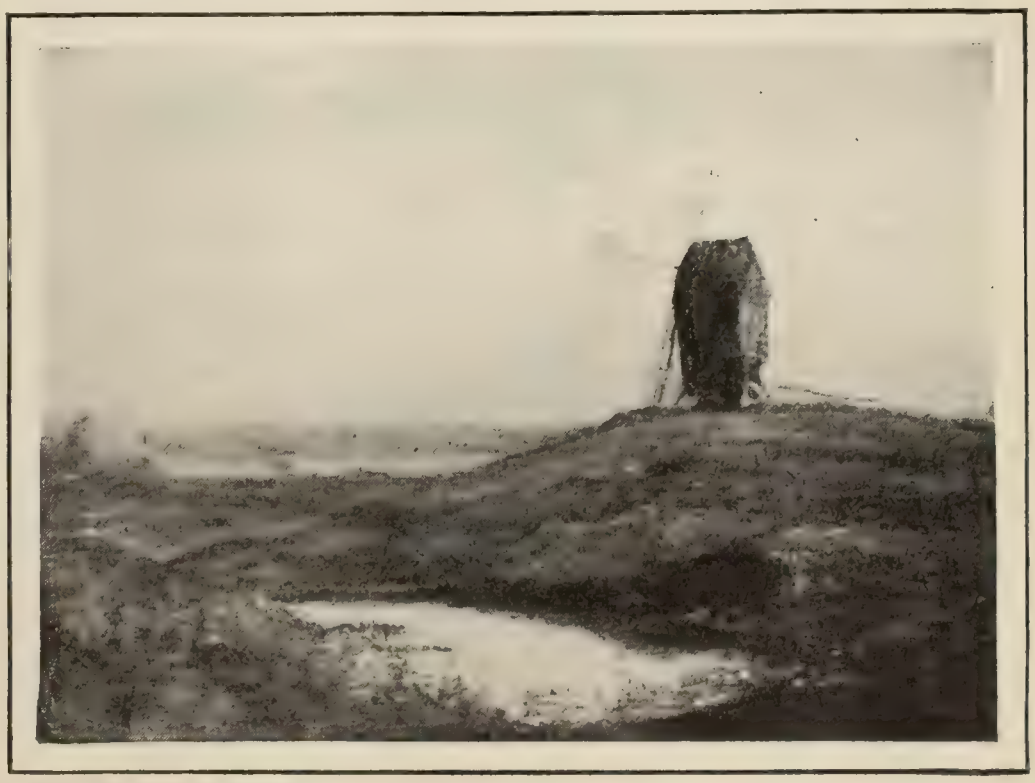
"When it came to scrutinizing the wooden frames or stretchers, upon which the canvases were mounted before being painted upon, Mr. Evans discovered, he sets forth, that the woodwork, wherever it was exposed, had been stained with some substance to make the wood look older. In addition, paper had been pasted upon the backs of each frame, which rendered it less likely, he concluded, that anybody would discover the treatment to which the stretchers and backs had been subjected. The artist's imitation of Homer D. Martin's style and mannerisms had been skilful enough to deceive anybody."

Mr. Clausen denies the fraud, and, as reported by the New York *Tribune*, asserts that he "will have no trouble in straightening this matter out." The daubs on the backs of the two canvases and the staining of the frames he thus explains: "When my customers want a painting retouched, I usually have some artist do it for them. Generally a customer wants the appearance of age retained."

The outcome of the suit is a matter of question. Day by day criminations and recriminations are heard in the public prints. It is even alleged that more than a score of bogus pictures exist bearing the names of American artists, and the settlement of this case may involve a great many others. While the trade in bogus pictures has been carried on before, the example of fighting it will, it is thought, be very salutary. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, of the Metropolitan Museum, is quoted by the New York *Times* (May 21) as saying:

"The [business of] making of spurious pictures is not a new one. It has been going on for hundreds of years, especially in Italy, where it is almost a trade. So long as art objects have value they will be imitated. This museum, as all other museums, has a curator, whose business it is to look after matters of this sort. At present Mr. Bryson Burroughs is the curator.

"We do not have sporadic investigations. We are investigating all the time, and so far as we know at this time no picture is labeled incorrectly in the Metropolitan. As soon as any picture is challenged, its history is thoroughly gone into by the curator. We have just accepted a gift of some spurious Tanagra figurines. These are to be placed near some real figurines, and it is thought that they may have an educative effect in teaching people the difference between the two. This same principle might be carried into effect in regard to pictures."



Photographed by W. H. Crocker.

OLD MILL NEAR ST. CLOUD.

From a painting attributed to Homer D. Martin.

If this is not a genuine Homer Martin, the style and mannerisms of Martin are skilfully enough imitated, it is alleged, to deceive any one.

SHAW THE MAGNANIMOUS

ENGLISH illusions concerning Mr. G. Bernard Shaw are well-nigh destroyed. So says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) in commenting upon what they call "the very purest form of magnanimity" exhibited in Mr. Shaw's return of the Collier prize. This prize, it will be remembered, was offered by Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son as a "bonus" of $1,000 awarded every three months to the author of the best story accepted by them during that period. Mr. Shaw received the award, but would have none of the prize. "We begin to think Mr Shaw is a Dickens character born out of due time, and by some mistake outside the pages of a book," says *The Evening Standard.* "After this who can think Mr. Shaw vain or egotistic? He is evidently the most altruistic, the most impersonal, the most judicially critical of men." In *Collier's Weekly* (New York, April 25) is published Mr. Shaw's letter concerning the prize he received for his story "Aerial Football—The New Game," printed in *Collier's* for November 23, 1907. It runs thus:

From "Collier's Weekly"

SUGGESTED USE FOR SHAW'S REJECTED PRIZE.

"Sir—What do you mean by this unspeakable outrage? You send me a check for a thousand dollars, and inform me that it is a bonus offered by Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son for the best story received during the quarter in which my contribution appeared. May I ask what Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son expected my story to be?

"If it were not the best they could get for the price they were prepared to pay, they had no right to insert it at all. If it was the best, what right have they to stamp their other contributors publicly as inferior when they have taken steps to secure the result beforehand by paying a special price to a special writer?

"And what right have they to assume that I want to be paid twice over for my work; or that I am in the habit of accepting bonuses and competing for prizes?

"Waiving all these questions for a moment, I have another one to put to you. How do Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son know that my story was the best they received during the quarter? Are they posterity? Are they the Verdict of History? Have they even the very doubtful qualification of being professional critics?

"I had better break this letter off lest I should be betrayed into expressing myself as strongly as I feel.

"I return the check. If you should see fit to use it for the purpose of erecting a tombstone to Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son I shall be happy to contribute the epitaph, in which I shall do my best to do justice to their monstrous presumption.

"G. BERNARD SHAW."

Collier's retorts in this wise:

"Happy Mr. Shaw, at one stroke thus to disburthen your mind of its Olympian scorn and your purse of our unwelcome thousand. To what noble uses shall that now historic check be put? Shall it go toward the erection of a Shaw-Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford? Or for the foundation of the Shaw Chair of Advertising at Oxford? Or shall we lay it by against the day when our impatient readers clamor for *more* Shaw and we are compelled (with a reluctance only known to publishers) *again* to pay 'a special price to a special writer'? However, you must be right about 'Aerial Football—The New Game.' The awarding of that offensive thousand to your story was a mistake. It will not occur again. The responsible 'readers' for that quarter were out of town, and the verdict lay with the Sporting Editor, who happens to be a devotee of Football, a Vegetarian, a Socialist, a Misanthrope, a Misogynist, in short, a true disciple of the incomparable G. B. S. You will be glad to know that the young man has been discharged, and that a portion of that contemned 'bonus' will be devoted to the support of his family and his own education in a correspondence school of advertising."

EMIGRATION OF DIME NOVELS

AMERICAN consumption of dime novels has been killed by the circulating library, but the little five- and ten-cent thrillers, if not quite dead to the world, are singing their swan-songs in foreign lands. Russia and Spain are showing something of an interest in this distinctly American product. *The Pathfinder* (Washington) gives this account of their emigration:

"While the dime-novel habit is dying out in America, in Russia and Spain the youth of the land are grabbing eagerly for the yellow translations of old American favorites. Some of the newspapers are even running them in serial form. A Russian bookseller stumbled upon a pile of old dime novels in New York and concluded to try them at home. He translated and published them and coined money. A traveler in Russia recently wrote: 'I saw an essay written on the subject by some professor who argued that the reading of the novels had an educational value, as they served to familiarize thousands of Russians with life and social and geographical conditions in the United States, thereby providing them with useful knowledge which otherwise they might not possess. They sell for 10 copecks, or about 5 cents, apiece.'"

Their career in Spain, however, is thought likely to be only a temporary one, as may be learned from the report of Consul-General Benjamin H. Ridgely, of Barcelona, printed in *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, No. 3,149). *The Catholic Fortnightly Review*, adopting his report, states the matter as follows:

'Another strictly American industry has been successfully introduced into Spain, namely, the old-fashioned dime-novel industry. At all the newspaper kiosks French translations of the most popular of these novels have been selling rapidly for a year or more. The books retail at from 4.1 cents to about 6 American cents a copy. American publishers have recently asked this consulate to report as to whether or not this unexpected demand for dime-novel literature is sufficiently stable to warrant the invasion of the field on a big scale with Spanish editions of everything in the dime-novel series. The Consul-General says that after carefully investigating the matter he is compelled to report that there is not much outlook for this literature in Spain. As a matter of fact, it has already begun to pall upon the juvenile Spanish appreciation, and during the last three months sales have steadily diminished. Moreover, with the exception of Barcelona and Madrid, the reading public is not large. In connection with this matter Mr. Ridgeley says that the best profits of Spanish publishers of cheap literature are earned in South and Central America, and it is likely that they have already supplied those markets with the class of literature named."

Of the decline of the dime-novel business in this country a publisher is quoted in *The Pathfinder* as saying:

"Free circulating libraries have given dime novels a solar-plexus blow. In the days of five-dollar membership to public libraries the small boy, not being a plutocrat, was unable to draw out books and had to content himself with five cents' worth of 'Tenderfoot Pete's Last Leap' taken surreptitiously in small doses in the first vacant lot beyond range of the parental eye. But now all this has changed. Libraries are free. The small reader saves his five cents for candy, and, instead of patronizing the corner news-stand, goes to the nearest library for his reading-matter. Naturally he comes in touch with a better class of literature, which can not fail to improve his taste. The next generation of youngsters will probably know dime novels only by name, and the 'last of the dime-novel-writers,' whoever he may be, will mark the extinction of a peculiar literary trade which at one time gave lucrative employment to nearly half the writers of the country."

JOHN W. CASTLES,
President of Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
President National Park Bank, New York.

JAMES SPEYER,
Of Speyer & Co., New York.

SPENCER TRASK,
Of Spencer Trask & Co., New York.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE MAY RISE IN THE STOCK-MARKET

A PHENOMENAL rise in values on the stock-exchanges was a feature in financial affairs during the last days of April and in May down to the 19th, when a reaction set in. The prices seemed not only to have obliterated the ravages of the panic, but in leading shares went higher than they were before the depression began last summer. This rise was the more remarkable, inasmuch as it took place in the midst of declining railway dividends and a serious diminution in net earnings. *The Journal of Commerce*, in commenting on these facts, compiled a table of active railroad and industrial stocks, showing what they were on May 16th, as compared with the last week of August in 1907, or two months before the panic:

Railroad Stock.	Last week Aug., 1907.	High May 16.	Change.
Atchison	83½	84	+ ½
Great Northern pfd	118½	132⅞	+14⅜
Illinois Central	132	141	+ 9
New York Central	100¾	106⅝	+ 5⅞
Northern Pacific	116¼	138⅛	+21⅞
Pennsylvania	115⅝	122	+ 6⅜
Reading	88⅛	118¼	+30⅛
St. Paul	119	136⅛	+17⅛
Southern Pacific	81¾	87½	+ 5¾
Union Pacific	123	147¼	+24¼
Industrials.			
Amalgamated Copper	67⅞	68⅜	+ ½
Sugar	111⅞	131⅝	+20
General Electric	122½	139¾	+17¼
People's Gas	85½	92⅜	+ 6⅞
U. S. Steel	30⅜	38⅞	+ 8½
U. S. Steel preferred	92¾	102¾	+10
Smelters	93	77⅝	−15⅜

Meanwhile the New York *Herald* compiled a table showing the dividend yield for May railroad and industrial stocks at the prices which prevailed on May 20. It compared this yield with the yield for the same stocks at the high prices that prevailed in 1906 (see table opposite).

The Journal of Commerce declared that these high prices for this year had been secured, not by actual business conditions, but by manipulation carried on by professional operators and certain financial institutions interested in floating new securities. While the rise was going on, outside interest in stocks had not materially changed.

Meanwhile, as to trade itself, reports have not indicated any marked improvement, either in wholesale or retail lines, altho "a better feeling" was discoverable in mercantile circles. *Bradstreet's* (May 16) inclined to take this better feeling as "a partial reflection of the better feeling in financial lines, and the growing belief that the stock-market is discounting future trade improvement." Such actual improvement as it saw was "a disposition to go forward cautiously, but with more confidence than was earlier exhibited."

Moody's Magazine (June) calls attention to the old saying that "Wall Street discounts future conditions," the truth of which had been demonstrated concisely during this rise in the market. But the rise had occurred simultaneously with "railroad earnings still falling; with forbidding trade reports from many centers; with the number of idle railroad-cars at a total even exceeding that of January; with bank clearings and other returns from financial circles still of a discouraging nature; and the political outlook still full of doubt and misgiving."

Discussing reasons for the rise, the same periodical mentions "the extraordinary ease of the money market," but adds that the fundamental fact back of everything else is that "commercially and industrially the corner has probably been turned, or, if not actually turned, we are very near the beginning." *The Journal of Commerce* (May 18) takes a similar view:

"Business has probably reached its nadir. Practically the last ton of stored iron, the last pound of copper reserves, the last yard of cotton goods accumulated during the early stages of the reaction have now gone into consumption, and users are compelled to order from first hands. This they are doing timidly, buying strictly for actual, urgent requirements, making no provision for that improvement in sentiment and in demand that must gradually reappear under the stimulus of cheap money, the growing prospect of another seven-billion-dollar harvest, a calmer public attitude toward capital, and a less disturbing political outlook.

"Of serious overproduction there has been none. To-day the output of manufactures is unquestionably below normal consumption; that is to say, foundries and factories are not producing enough to replace the nation's ordinary wear and tear.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Name.	Yearly Dividend, Per Cent.	Price, 1906.	Net Income, 1906.	Last Price.	Present Net Income.
*Atchison	5	110½	5.42	84½	5.92
Baltimore & Ohio	6	125⅝	4.79	93¾	6.39
Central of New Jersey	8	239⅞	3.33	185	4.32
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	65⅝	1.52	44¼	2.26
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	7	199⅝	3.51	138⅛	5.07
Chicago & Northwestern	7	240	2.82	157	4.46
Delaware & Hudson	9	234¾	3.83	165½	5.43
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	5	91½	5.46	70	7.15
Great Northern pfd	7	348	2.06	133¾	5.24
Illinois Central	7	184½	3.79	141	4.97
Louisville & Nashville	6	156½	3.82	111⅞	5.37
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	4	76	5.26	62	6.45
*New York Central	5	156¼	3.84	106½	4.69
New York, New Haven & Hartford	8	204¾	3.23	139¼	5.74
New York, Ontario & Western	2	57¼	3.49	41¼	4.79
Northern Pacific	7	232½	3.02	138⅜	5.05
†Pennsylvania Railroad	6	147½	4.74	122⅞	4.88
P., C., C. & St. Louis	4	87	4.59	71½	5.60
Reading	4	164	2.44	118½	3.37
Southern Pacific	6	97½	6.16	88¼	6.77
Union Pacific	10	195⅜	5.12	150	6.67
INDUSTRIALS.					
American Car and Foundry pfd	7	105	6.66	97¼	7.20
American Locomotive pfd	7	120¼	5.82	103½	6.76
American Smelting and Refining pfd	7	130	5.38	101	6.92
American Sugar	7	157	4.46	131½	5.32
American Telegraph and Telephone	8	144⅝	5.53	117¾	6.79
American Tobacco pfd	6	109	5.50	92⅜	6.50
Central Leather pfd	7	107½	6.51	94¾	7.39
General Electric	8	184	4.34	140	5.71
*International Paper pfd	4	90	6.66	59⅞	6.68
National Lead pfd	7	106¼	6.58	100¾	6.94
United States Steel	2	50¼	3.98	39⅛	5.12
United States Steel pref	7	113¼	6.17	103¼	6.78

* Paid 6 per cent. in 1906. †Paid 7 per cent. in 1906.

The restraint upon purchasing brought about by the crisis in credit and the consequent alarm is still operative, but credit is again freely offered to solvents, merchandise (in most lines) can be contracted for at more attractive prices, and the cost of carrying it is small, so that when merchants and manufacturers decide that the time has arrived to place substantial orders the resumption of activity may be very marked. Already recovery is evident in certain directions. . . . . .

"There are a few complications to be smoothed out before healthy business conditions can be reestablished, but happily common sense is reasserting itself. So long as all's well with the farmer, trade must become better sooner or later—probably sooner rather than later."

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

The course of the stock-market during April and May indicated that little anxiety was felt over the approaching Presidential contest. A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, discussing the influences which Presidential elections have had on business in former years, says he has been running over the history of the market of 1904, and finds it "impossible to detect any influence whatever, visibly exerted by the approaching campaign, until the Democratic nominations were actually made at the opening of July." Even after that, "the election was a negligible influence on the Stock Exchange, and probably equally so in general trade." August, September, and October were, in fact, "months of rapid recovery in nearly all fields of enterprise." He continues:

"For this, the generally accepted explanation was—before and after the election—that the result of November's vote was assured in advance, and that Mr. Roosevelt's election, by a handsome majority, was certain."

So also in 1900 there was an "absence of financial excitement up to the eve of the nominations. Until June, 1900, when McKinley and Bryan were put in the field for the second time, scarcely a reference to the coming campaign can be found in the records of the year," which was "all the more striking, from the fact that financial markets were unsettled and deprest during all the five months before the nominations." But from the very day of the nominating conventions, "finance and industry picked up confidence, moving steadily along toward the explosion of speculative enthusiasm which occurred in the ensuing April." In 1896, however, the course of events was quite different.

"Nobody whose memory runs back twelve years will have forgotten the nervous fright, the suspended industry, and the spasm of financial liquidation which continued throughout the four months of that year's electoral campaign. Nevertheless, the tradition that nobody troubles his mind about the electoral campaign until the campaign is fairly under way was observed that year, as it was in 1900 and 1904, and as it is being observed in 1908.

"The most that can be confidently inferred is that markets are not apt to worry themselves about Presidential platforms and candidates until the platforms have been adopted and the candidates named. What happens after those steps have been taken appears to depend on circumstances not wholly connected with the nature of the contest—chiefly, no doubt, on the judgment of the financial community as to which candidate will succeed. Wall Street, for instance, was in doubt about Bryan's chance in 1896, and in no doubt at all in 1900. But a good deal more depends on the actual status of the markets themselves and the country's general industry."

From certain points of view which he specifies, the writer infers that the present year "should have very much less to fear from the electoral campaign than if the panic of last October had not put our financial house in order." As to platforms and the respective chances of the rival candidates, he adds that, while "it is possible to find grounds for expecting an alarming outcome, political experts at any rate will confess that the visible backing for the party of reaction is not present now in anything like the degree in which it was present at this date in 1896."

BETTER NET RAILROAD EARNINGS

In the matter of railroad earnings, the most striking item of news for the month relates to the progress made in reducing operating expenses, which in the period of prosperity had reached abnormally high levels. This progress, which has been significant, has probably been an important factor in the recent rise in prices on the stock-exchange. A writer in the New York *Times* has collected figures of gross and net for several of the prominent roads. The figures are for January, February, and March of this year. It seems fair to assume that the effects of the retrenchment now put into force will be found to have continued to be quite as conspicuous when the returns for April shall have been completed:

	March.	February.	January.
Baltimore & Ohio—			
Gross	5,310,640	4,682,348	5,177,120
Net	1,150,251	573,340	1,012,575
Chesapeake & Ohio—			
Gross	1,946,931	1,575,574	1,884,762
Net	672,776	446,415	508,506
Chicago & Northwestern—			
Gross	4,935,619	4,078,222	4,393,853
Net	1,978,994	1,071,172	1,451,874
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—			
Gross	4,904,292	4,266,011	4,647,237
Net	1,192,798	671,267	1,095,802
Delaware & Hudson—			
Gross	1,512,865	1,342,417	1,472,395
Net	516,782	449,283	481,230
Erie—			
Gross	3,768,160	3,223,264	3,561,328
Net	707,361	195,616	209,563
Great Northern—			
Gross	3,218,293	2,811,711	3,073,786
Net	985,380	656,278	545,689
Illinois Central—			
Gross	4,425,455	4,096,613	4,202,745
Net	1,134,117	809,071	969,458
New York Central—			
Gross	7,116,622	6,045,538	6,636,494
Net	1,482,662	845,771	1,065,425
Norfolk & Western—			
Gross	2,059,373	1,818,320	1,912,017
Net	805,473	625,302	634,284
Pennsylvania—			
Gross	10,997,169	9,814,960	10,563,312
Net	2,609,309	1,649,709	2,275,599
Southern Railway—			
Gross	4,321,511	3,786,152	3,947,695
Net	1,050,032	505,026	428,646
Southern Pacific—			
Gross	9,450,949	8,474,744	9,320,488
Net	2,835,192	1,841,832	2,000,482
Union Pacific—			
Gross	5,345,264	4,640,115	5,189,921
Net	2,195,466	1,728,529	1,795,060
Wabash—			
Gross	1,976,130	1,791,437	2,015,593
Net	339,997	248,965	441,490

The compiler of this table remarks that, while the question as to how far this improvement in net earnings is the result of excessive economy in the matter of repairs "is a question which only the management of the individual roads could answer," it is still true that "many of the railroads during the last couple of years spent so much on the betterment of their lines that no serious loss is likely to result from a temporary enforcement of the strictest economy in maintenance expenses." Discussing the table itself he says:

"It will be noted that with the exception of the Wabash every road in this list showed larger gross earnings in March than in January, and without exception the March net earnings were better than those of February and, again, with the exception of the Wabash, better than those of January. It is very clear that the railroads were much more successful in March than in either of the two earlier months in adjusting their expenses to their reduced gross receipts. Some of the weaker roads show notable illustration of this. Thus the net earnings of the Erie, whose net fell in January to $209,563 and in February to $195,616, jumped up in March to $707,361; and the Southern Railway's net earnings were more than doubled in March, amounting in that month to $1,050,032, compared with only $505,026 in February and $428,646 in January. Other roads whose net earnings were less drastically reduced in the first two months of the year also show very marked improvement."

The Financial Chronicle (May 9), discussing this improvement in net earnings which is still accompanied by "decided loss in gross and increase in idle cars," points out how in divers ways the improvement has been effected:

"First is the circumstance that freight can always be handled more economically when the supply is not excessive and shippers are more urgent. Moreover, labor is then more willing to work, more anxious to keep the job it has; then too the poorer hands—that is, the shirks—have been laid off, and altogether the average efficiency of the working force left is increased. This higher morale counts for more than one not familiar in handling labor usually gives credit for."

1893 AND 1907—THE DIFFERENCES

H. C. Watson, the editor of *Dun's Review*, made an address before a manufacturing association in New York a few weeks ago in which he dealt with certain fundamental differences between the panic of 1907 and that of 1893. In the year 1893, he says, the prices of commodities "fell to the lowest point on record, while the army of unemployed at one time was estimated at 3,000,000." Since then the population of the country has risen above 87,000,000 against the 65,000,000 which the country had in 1893; but for this year the largest number of the unemployed is placed at only about 1,000,000, whereas were the disaster as widespread as in 1893 to 1897, a "ratio in proportion would make this year's number of idle wage-earners 4,000,000." From these facts he thinks "it is fair to start with the assumption that the panic of 1907 was less severe and far-reaching than its predecessor."

In some respects, however, the year

(*Continued on page 804*)

MUNICIPAL BONDS

THE name "Municipal Bonds" is given, in its general sense, to the sealed obligations of a Municipal Corporation or a Public Quasi-Corporation. A Municipal Corporation is one of the individuals in a place or district at their own motion but with the consent of the State Government. To this Municipal Corporation are granted certain powers of self-government, including in most cases the right to borrow money and to sue and be sued. The Public Quasi-Corporation is created by the State for the convenience of government, and not at the request of the inhabitants thereof, so that in effect the Public Quasi-Corporation is a part of the State Government created for the purpose of doing certain things in the most expeditious and easiest manner.

The chartered city, with its rights of self-government, etc., is a Municipal Corporation. The County, Township, or School District, created by the State, is a Public Quasi-Corporation. The constitutions of the various States define clearly the rights of the two classes of corporations, and general recognition is given to the right to issue interest-bearing obligations and to pledge the taxes and revenues to secure the same. These obligations constitute the Municipal Bond, as it is known popularly, without regard to which class issues it.

The Obligations or Bonds of the Divisions of the Commonwealth represent the joint obligations of the taxpayers of the community. With a few exceptions, the original debt can only be created by a vote of the people, and in many States it is necessary that two-thirds of the vote shall favor the issuing of bonds. At the same time that the bonds are issued, a tax levy is voted to pay the interest as it accrues and the principal at maturity. The debt therefore, can only be created for such purposes as appeal to the majority of the voters as advantageous either to the health, wealth, or betterment of the community.

In order to realize how secure these obligations are, the reader needs only to ask himself whether the debts of his own community are paid. Such obligations precede in lien every real-estate mortgage in the community, since when real estate is sold in foreclosure the past due taxes are deducted from the purchase price. They precede every cent of earnings on bank stock, since no dividend can be declared until the annual taxes are paid. In fact, they are next to the tangible wealth, in whatever form it exists. In addition, the debt is a community one, depending on the wealth and morals of all, and is not subject to the vagaries, business reverses, or earning power of individuals or corporations.

Municipal Bonds in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are in the form of coupon bonds, the most convenient form of investment. They are usually issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000; but many desirable communities issue small bonds of less amounts. In France, which is the wealthiest nation per capita, Municipal-Bond buying is universal, and the usual denomination is 500 francs or $100. The only responsibility is that of properly caring for the bond itself, the only labor the pleasant one of cutting off and collecting the coupons twice each year. Income goes on continuously during the life of the bond, quite regardless of business conditions.

Municipal Bonds represent the best and safest class of investments, and consequently the interest rates are not high, ranging from 3½ to 5½ per cent., according to the size, reputation, and location of the community. In many States the legislatures have passed laws exempting such bonds from taxation, and this movement is one which is spreading rapidly, until it would appear that all Municipal Bonds will soon be exempt from taxation in the States of their origin.

Less care is necessary in buying municipal bonds than in the other securities, since bonds of this class are uniformly good. It is, however, wise to deal only with houses of the first order, which have been successful and which make actual purchase of the bonds themselves and do not act as brokers only.

In Municipal-Bond buying, experience and care are valuable aids, and the investor may best avail himself of this knowledge by buying through experienced and conservative investment bankers.

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BONDS issued for Hospital and Charitable Institutions—for the care of the poor and afflicted.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 802)

1907 "kept up the American tradition of always supplying superlatives." The Knickerbocker Trust Company "was a much larger institution than any similar financial concern that closed during previous disasters; the amount of clearing-house certificates issued and the length of their lives surpassed all preceding high-water marks; and the number of commercial failures that followed, and the amount of defaulted liabilities, far exceeded similar figures in the months immediately succeeding similar disasters in 1857, 1873, or 1893." These facts, however, do not tell the whole story:

"There is reason for this in the much larger number of firms now in business and the greater amount of capital involved. It is an era of big things, and when the machinery goes wrong the mortality is expected to be commensurately increased. But that is not the fact. Thus, in the first quarter of 1908 the amount of liabilities to each firm in business was only $53.38 against $101.87 in the first three months after the panic of 1893, and the defaulted indebtedness to each $1,000 of solvent payments through the clearing-houses was only $2.52, against $8.22 in the earlier year. This is a decidedly lower death-rate for the latest disaster. These comparisons suggest that either the reaction through which we are passing is less violent than preceding depressions, or the nation was in better position to withstand the strain."

Discussing other phases of the panic and its causes, notably the overextension of credit, Mr. Watson proceeds to find much for encouragement in the present outlook. Those excesses "merely absorbed the supply of liquid capital for a time." Economy, born of necessity, will soon make it "possible to resume vigorous progress in the right direction; there is no evidence of organic disease; the spirit is not gone, and the patient wants to get well. All over the country there are countless plans for new undertakings as soon as the time is ripe; much work depending on further reductions in wages or cost of material. But the revival is in sight, and a brisk movement only awaits the propitious moment." Discussing the more immediate outlook for the present year, he continues:

"About four months of 1908 have passed, and distinct gains can be discerned, but the volume of business is still from 15 to 25 per cent. below last year's. In this comparison it is well to remember that activity was far beyond all precedent in the first half of 1907, and that it is not necessary to go very far back in order to find conditions making a much closer comparison.

"During the second four months of 1908 there are three factors that call for consideration. Political nominating conventions and the crops, supply elements of great uncertainty, and the usual midsummer dulness of business may be more pronounced than usual, altho conservative purchases by dealers have kept stocks low, and replenishment may become necessary at unseasonably early dates.

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"Following out this line of thought we can not fail to be imprest by the fact that no extended period can intervene, before all previous records of commercial activity in the United States will be far eclipsed, and I will tell you that the signal for 'full speed ahead' will be given in 1908 if you tell me that the crops and the elections are coming out all right."

RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIPS THEN AND NOW

Stuart Daggett, of Harvard University, has just published a notable volume in the Harvard Economic Series, on the subject of railroad reorganizations. It deals not with the general subject, but with actual cases that followed the panic of 1893, when, during a period of six years, "an imposing group of American railroads passed into receivers' hands." The aggregate capitalization of such failures in 1893 alone was almost $2,000,000,000, and to this sum large additions were made in the following years. The reorganization of these properties had been mostly completed by the year 1899, since which date "the improvement in railroad earnings has been marvelous," gross earnings having been increased from $1,300,000,000 in 1899 to $2,300,000,000 in 1906; while the total net income, after the deduction of operating expenses, increased from $605,000,000 in 1899 to $1,046,000,000 in 1906.

Discussing the receiverships of the present year, Mr. Daggett says that the

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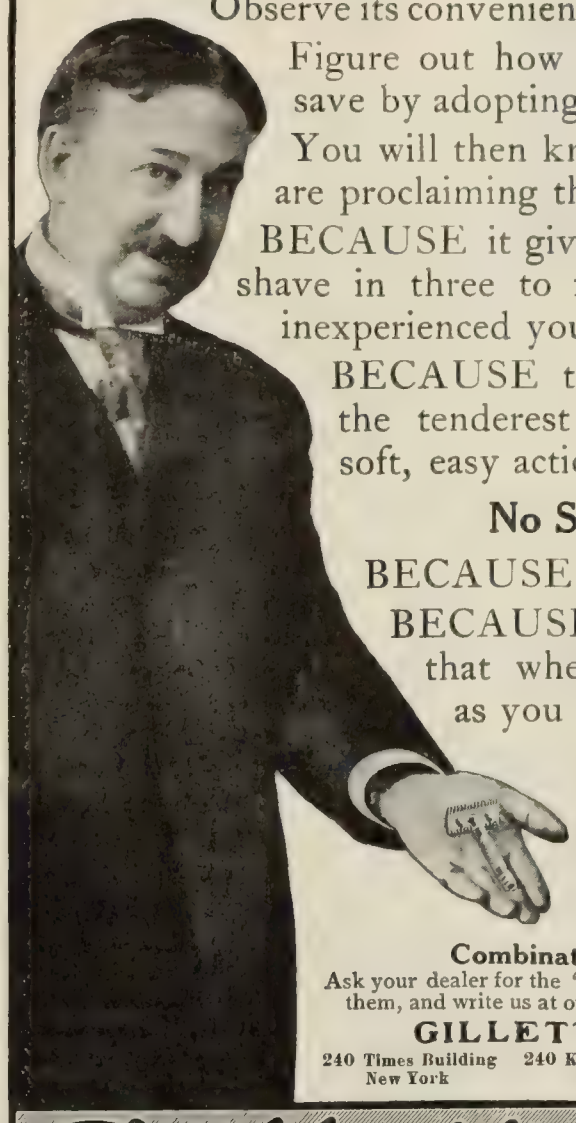

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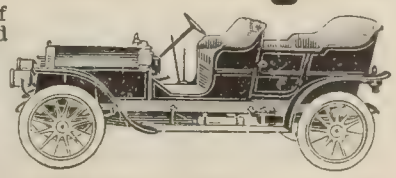

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capitalization of the railroads that defaulted during the first ten weeks of 1908 was $415,000,000 and the total liabilities $462,000,000. He does not believe that any railroad collapse will be so widespread now as it was after 1893, the roads in general being in better financial and physical condition.

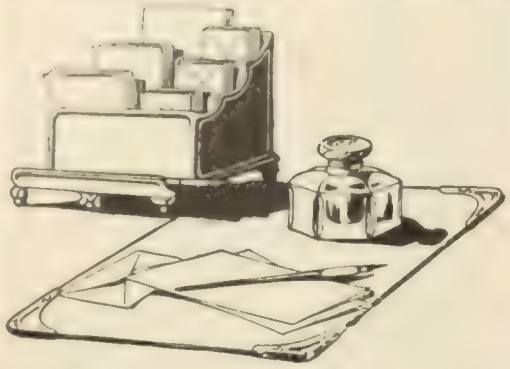
His chapter on the Erie points out that the gross earnings of the road have increased from $31,497,000 to $53,914,000, and that its net earnings, which for years "hovered near or below the level of fixt charges," have now "soared way above," and yet, while its earnings have greatly increased, "it has not yet a sufficient margin of surplus earnings to meet a decline in prosperity without serious misgivings." While dividends until this year have been paid on the two classes of preferred stock, the common "can not expect a dividend in any period which can be foreseen."

Of the Reading Mr. Daggett remarks that, while its finances "are not as secure as could be desired, they are yet in better shape than they have been for thirty years." While fixt charges, taxes, and operating expenses called for 86 per cent. of the gross income in 1907, "a decline of nearly $12,000,000 in net earnings must precede a default on any bonds outstanding." Of the Southern Railway Mr. Daggett writes:

"The results of the expenditures for improvements have been remarkable. In 1895 the Southern Railway had in use 623 locomotives; in 1907 the number was 1,536. In the former year there were 487 passenger-cars and 18,924 freight-cars; in the latter there were respectively 995 and 56,225. Only 370 miles of track in 1895 were over 65 pounds in weight per yard; more than 3,100 surpassed that limit in 1907. It is nevertheless in its inability to handle the business offered it that the Southern has provoked sharpest criticism. Over 3,600 miles of its system still have rails weighing 62 pounds or less to the yard, that is, rails incapable of meeting modern operating conditions. Only 206 miles of double and 1,981 of side track exist. Equipment appears to be still inadequate. Signals are imperfect, and speed and promptness seemingly impossible to attain."

He concludes that the earning power of the Southern system has not yet been made secure, and cites various influences which have kept down the possibilities of the net surplus. But he believes that, as the country develops and improvements are made, "a dividend upon the common stock will be paid." The near future, however, "is more likely to witness the cessation of dividends upon the preferred."

As to the Atchison system he notes a phenomenal change in its fortunes since the receivership that followed the panic of 1893. The present state of its finances provides "ample facilities for the future without endangering the solvency of the



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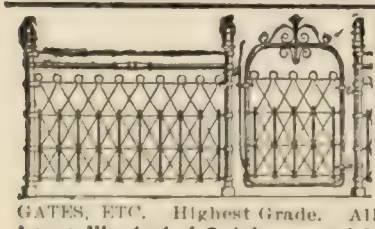

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road." As to the change which has come over the earnings and physical state of the property he says:

"Briefly stated, the Atchison's mileage has increased from 6,479 miles in 1897 to 9,273 in 1907. Its gross earnings have grown from $30,621,230 to $93,683,407; its net earnings from $7,754,041 to $32,153,692; and its surplus above all charges from $1,452,446 to $21,168,724. This marvelous showing has been accompanied by heavy expenditures for improvements, so that the physical condition of the system is much better than before. Operating expenses, fixt charges, and taxes took less than 77 per cent. of gross income in 1907, and a decline of over $21,000,000 can be suffered in net before interest on even the adjustment bonds becomes imperiled. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Harriman saw fit to invest $10,395,000 of Union-Pacific money in Atchison preferred stock in 1906, nor that dividends of 5 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common stock are being paid. The Atchison owns 1,791 locomotives instead of 953 as in 1897; 1,135 passenger-cars instead of 622; 49,770 freight-cars instead of 26,776."

The author's chapter on the Union Pacific contains this equally impressive statement that, "in order to imperil bond interest, net earnings will have to decline by 81 per cent., and even were this to happen it is probable that some margin could be retained by decrease in the generous sums now being spent for the maintenance and equipment of the road." He says further:

"This increased business and less rapidly increasing cost have meant, finally, an increase in profits, and explain how it has been possible in seven years to take $15,000,000 from income for improvements besides liberally maintaining the property. The Union Pacific is prosperous as it never has been before. In 1907 its total fixt charges, in round numbers, were $8,600,000, and its net income was $45,000,000. Of this income $23,500,000 were paid out in dividends, $1,960,000 appropriated for betterments, additions, and new equipment, and $10,700,000 carried to surplus."

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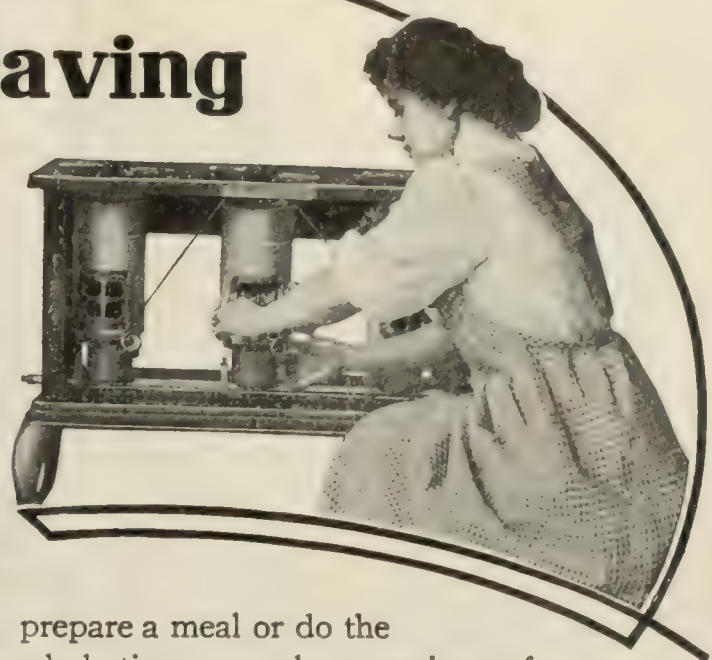

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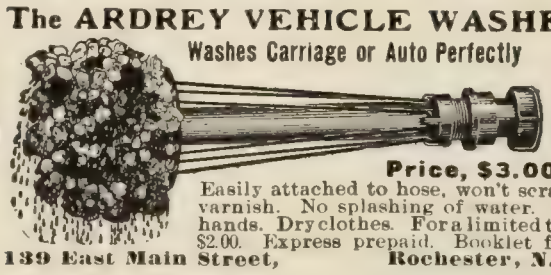

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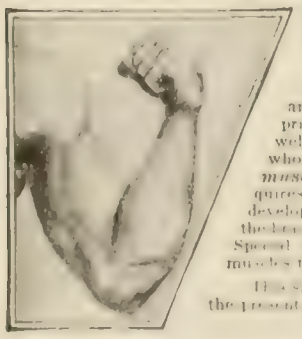

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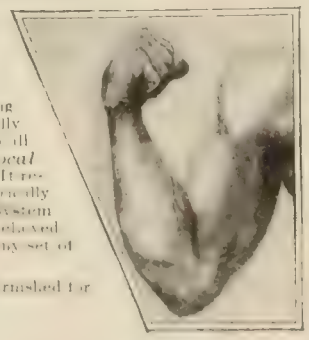

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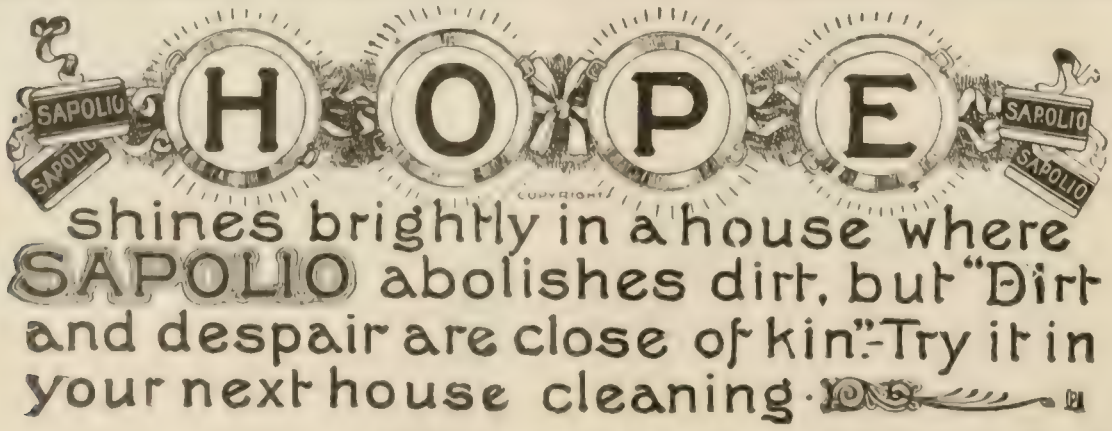

CURRENT POETRY

Ave and Vale.

By William Stanley Braithwaite.

Oh far away across the beach
The mist is in the sunset,
And dreams lie low
  In the silence of the foam;
Beyond the dim horizon
Where the creeping darkness pauses
I hear the gray winds calling
  And they lead desire home.

O Ave to the evening star,
* And Vale to the setting sun;*
And deep, deep sea across the bar
* Where the gray winds call and run.*

Oh far across the hope of speech
A doubt is on desire,
And Love lies low
  In the pauses of my heart;
My speech and silence hovers
On the verge of fantom futures,
While I watch the morrows dawning
  And the yesterdays depart.

O Ave to the evening star,
* And Vale to the setting sun;*
And a deep, deep sea across the bar
* Where the gray winds call and run.*
—From the Boston Evening Transcript.

The London Thames.

By Archibald Sullivan.

Many a king hath passed me by
  Many a queen crossed over me;
Many a ship hath sought my hand
  To lead it out to the open sea.

Many a day hath scanned my eyes,
  Many a light hath decked my breast;
Many a soul hath sought and found
  The voiceless peace of my perfect rest.

Many a king I have loved and lost,
  Many a queen will come no more;
Many a ship hath ne'er returned
  For the welcome kiss of my friendly shore.

Many a day hath said farewell,
  Many a light hath flushed and died;
Only my dead are true to me
  And the cold embrace of my restless tide.
—*From the Smart Set* (June).

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Had Her Own. "Can you be trusted with a secret?" he asked.

The woman drew herself up proudly.

"You have known me for ten years, haven't you?" she replied.

"Yes."

"Do you know how old I am?" *Washington Herald.*

He Knew. "Do you know the value of an oath?" asked the judge of an old darky who was to be the next witness.

"Yes, sah, I does. One ob dese yeah lawyers done gib me foah dollars for to swear to sutin. Dat's de value of an oath. Foah dollars, sah." And then there was consternation in the court-room.—*St. Joseph News.*

His Future Occupation.—"What business is papa in, mama?"

"Why, he is a tea sampler; he samples the different kinds of teas."

"Mama."

"Yes, my boy."

"Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?"

"No. What, my boy?"

"A pie sampler!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

He Knew.—"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman. "No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

His Charity.—CLOSEFIST—"No, sir; I respond only to the appeals of the deserving poor."

OPENHAND—"Who are the deserving poor?"

CLOSEFIST—"Those who never ask for assistance."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Retort Courteous.—THE VERACIOUS VERGER—"In the far corner lies William the Conqueror; behind the organ, where you can't see 'em, are the tooms o' Guy Fox, Robin 'Ood, and Cardinal Wolsey. Now does that guide-book, as I sees you 'ave in your 'and, tell you who is lyin' 'ere, sir?"

THE SKEPTICAL TOURIST—"No, but I can guess."—*Home Herald.*

A Bootless Argument.—In a Glasgow car was an aged Irishman who held a pipe in his mouth. The conductor told him he could not smoke, but he paid no heed. Presently the guard came into the car, and said with a show of irritation, "Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke in this car?" "Well, Oi'm not smoking." "You've got a pipe in your mouth." "So Oi have me feet in me boots," replied Pat, "but Oi'm not walking."—*Scottish Nights.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 15.—Three French officers and ten men are killed and sixty-five wounded in an action lasting all day between Arabs and a force under General Vigy, in Algeria.

May 16.—The Republic of Panama invites the United States to appoint a commission which, acting with Panaman officials, will assure a fair election of a President for that nation.

It is reported from Caracas that there have been no new cases of bubonic plague in La Guayra for four days and that the port will probably be reopened in a few days.

May 20.—Premier Asquith informs a deputation from the House of Commons that he will not oppose an amendment to the Reform Bill in favor of woman suffrage.

May 21.—An express train from Antwerp for Brussels crashes into a standing passenger train at Contich, Belgium; about sixty are killed and one hundred injured.

Domestic.

May 15.—Admiral Charles S. Sperry takes command of the Atlantic fleet at San Francisco.

Delegates from fifty commercial and shipper's associations of the East and Middle West in conference at Chicago hear arguments both for and against a proposed increase in freight rates.

May 16.—Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, is named as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention.

The calling of a street-car strike in Cleveland, O., is followed by numerous disorders.

May 18.—The naval steam launch *Breaker* rams the torpedo-boat *Stiletto* near Newport, R. I.; the latter craft is beached to prevent sinking.

May 19.—As a result of the street-railway strike in Cleveland, O., one child is killed by an unexperienced motorman, two cars are burned, and several shots are fired into riotous crowds.

The annual Lake-Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration opens at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

May 21.—Five persons are killed by tornadoes in Kansas and Iowa.

Secretary Taft addresses the Tennessee Bar Association at Nashville, on the Philippine church problem.

WASHINGTON.

May 15.—The Aldrich Currency Bill is substituted for the Vreeland measure and is passed by the Senate.

May 16.—A bill to create an Appalachian forest reserve is passed by the Senate.

May 18.—The General Deficiency Bill, the last of the great appropriation measures, is passed by the House.

May 21.—Bills providing for a National Forest Commission and a Bureau of Mines and Mining in the Interior Department are passed by the House.

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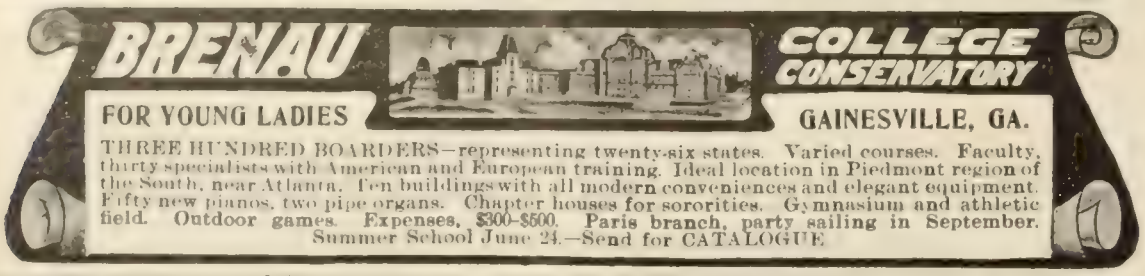

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"A. Mc. N.," Hamilton, Bda.—"What is the correct use of the disjunctive in the following sentence: 'I agree *neither* to assign this lease in [? whole] (*n*)*or* in part, *nor* to sublet (*n*)*or* underlet the same; *neither* to make any alterations in (*n*)*or* to said building, *nor* to disfigure it [? in] any manner (*n*)*or* to any extent.' Where can I find a work which will give me a full and reliable treatment of the use of the disjunctive?"

This is a subject on which such authorities as Priestley, Churchill, and Burn disagree. Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," pp. 663 *et seq.*) says in part: "It was observed by Priestley and after him by Lindley Murray . . . : 'Sometimes the particles *or* and *nor* may, either of them, be used with nearly equal propriety; [*as*], "The king, whose character was not sufficiently vigorous *nor* decisive, assented to the measure."—*Hume. Or* would perhaps have been better, but *nor* seems to repeat the negation in the former part of the sentence, and therefore gives more emphasis to the expression.'—*Priestley's Grammar*, p. 138. In the tenth edition of John Burn's "Practical Grammar" are the following suggestions: 'Let the conjunction *or* be used simply to connect the members of a sentence or to mark distribution, opposition, or choice, without any preceding negative particle; and *nor* to make the subsequent part of a negative sentence, with some negative particle in the preceding part of it. Examples of *or:* "Recreation of one kind *or* other is absolutely necessary to relieve the body *or* mind from too constant attention to labor *or* study." . . . Examples of *nor:* "Let no man be too confident, *nor* too diffident of his own abilities."

Churchill asserts that *nor* should never be used after *not*, *no*, or *never*, but Burn says *or* should not be used in its place. Both claims are wrong, as they carry their points too far. As Goold Brown says: "It may not be right to suppose both particles to be often equally good. Some sentences, too, require *or*, and others *nor*, even when a negative occurs in a preceding clause; as, 'There was *none* of you that convinced Job, *or* that answered his words.' —*Job* xxxii. 12. 'How much less to him that accepteth *not* the persons of princes *nor* regardeth the rich more than the poor?"—*Job* xxxiv. 19. 'Men's behavior should be like their apparel, *not* too straight *or* point-de-vise, but free for exercise.'—*Lord Bacon*.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1201) says of *nor:* "*Nor* is used . . . most commonly as a correlative of a preceding negative, usually *neither* or *not*. . . ." Dr. Fernald in his "Connectives of English Speech" (p. 269) says: "*Neither—nor.*—The negative of *either—or*, used in the same way and subject to the same conditions. Any number of alternatives with *nor* may follow *neither*. . . . *Or* may be used instead of *nor*, but with difference of emphasis. *Or* groups the alternatives as members of a single class, spreading the meaning of the introductory negative over all together; *nor* takes each item separately, assigning to it its own individual negative. . . . *Nor* emphasizes and individualizes the items which *or* groups in one total with slighter discrimination of parts. *Nor* is therefore the more emphatic particle in such correlation." From this it will be seen that the proper word to be used in the sentence cited is a matter of meaning and emphasis, but *neither* always requires *nor* after it when used as a correlative conjunction. Consult Dr. Fernald's "Connectives of English Speech" and Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars."

"A. W. C.," Baltic, Conn.—"What is the name of the red flipper that hangs over a turkey gobbler's bill?"

The bill of the male turkey is surmounted with a conical fleshy excrescence which is sometimes erected and sometimes elongated and pendulous. This excrescence is called a *caruncle*.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

AN UNPOPULAR CONGRESS

"IN a marked degree the President, rather than Congress, possesses the confidence of the people," said recently an editorial observer who claimed to see on every side evidences of the decay of legislative power. He will doubtless find further ground for his opinions in the tone of the press comment to which the first session of the Sixtieth Congress makes its exit. Among the papers which have so far come to hand there are several that find fault to every one that bestows praise.

The chief complaints are that, in spite of the phenomenal Treasury deficit, the appropriation bills have been allowed to reach enormous proportions—a total of more than $1,000,000,000—and that little constructive legislation has been put through. Mr. Bryan points to the "do-nothing" record of a Congress in which the Republicans outnumber the Democrats by almost two to one as a proof that the people should put the Democratic party in power; and he sympathetically compares Mr. Roosevelt to a man whose hands are tied behind his back by highwaymen, and who is therefore able to continue the fight only with his voice. The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), however, sees no reason to suppose that a Democratic President would not find himself in the same predicament, and asserts that the real lesson of the "do-nothing" Congress is that it forces home to all parties the need of electing "do-something" Congressmen.

One Democratic paper, the Charleston (S. C.) *Post*, severely criticizes both parties for permitting the session to degenerate into "the cheapest sort of political jockeying," thereby "making exhibitions of themselves that are far from pleasing." The Republicans, says this critic, have side-tracked pretty nearly every proposition of importance that has been submitted to them, while the Democrats have been content to waste the country's time and money in a barren filibuster.

The legislative record of the session, including joint resolutions, is represented, as the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) notes, by less than one hundred and fifty measures—"a record easily equaled by the Rhode Island General Assembly." The same paper predicts that certain bills which did not pass "will create more interest in the coming campaign than anything in the results of the session as displayed in the statute-books." The story of the session "is a story, not of things done, but of things dodged," says the St. Joseph *News Press* (Ind.), which offers the following rough analysis of the situation:

"Most of the Republican Senators have been so busy helping Foraker in his efforts to make the Brownsville incident a national issue, to beat Taft and discredit Roosevelt, and the Democratic Senators have been so busy trying to discredit the Republican Administration by attacking the President for alleged invasions of the legislative branch and defiance of violation of statutory law by executive order, that there hasn't been time for the real business."

President Roosevelt himself is "disgusted" by the record made by the Republican leaders in both branches, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which further states that he has refrained from sending a stinging message of censure to Congress only because of the harm it might do Mr. Taft at the Chicago convention. What little Congress *has* accomplished, says the Washington *Times* (Ind.), is due to the President, who by his insistent messages, by conferences with individual members, by appeals to partizanship, to patriotism, to self-interest, "breathed the breath of life back into a session so dead that embalming seemed a more promising operation than an attempt at resuscitation." In spite of these efforts, however, Congress failed to carry out even the minimum demanded in the President's legislative program.

Among the legislation of general interest which was enacted was an emergency currency act (which is treated in another article), the appropriation acts, a new employers' liability law in place of the one declared unconstitutional, laws restricting child labor and prohibiting race-track gambling in the District of Columbia, an act ordering an investigation preparatory to revising the tariff next year, and acts increasing the pay of the Army and Navy, increasing veterans' widows' pensions, and authorizing two new battle-ships. Laws were also passed reorganizing the consular service and the Army Medical Department, and increasing the efficiency of the life-saving service.

On the other hand, among the bills defeated or carried over are those providing for an ocean mail subsidy, for the regulation of the use of injunctions, for campaign-fund publicity, for the amendment of the Antitrust Law, and for the institution of postal savings banks. No addition was made to the laws for the regulation of railroads and corporations.

Chief among the newspaper champions which have entered the lists in defense of Congress's fair fame are the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). A Washington dispatch published in *The Tribune* maintains that "a surprizing amount of work has been accomplished, especially in the Senate, where, in addition to legislative enactments, thirty-one treaties have been ratified, besides six or seven which have been considered but not approved." Add to this the work of checking and passing the appropriation bills, says *The Tribune*, and it is clear that this session has a record of achievement "far in excess of the popular impression, and distinctly creditable to the Republican majorities in the two Houses." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) claims that Congress has done better than it usually does in the session

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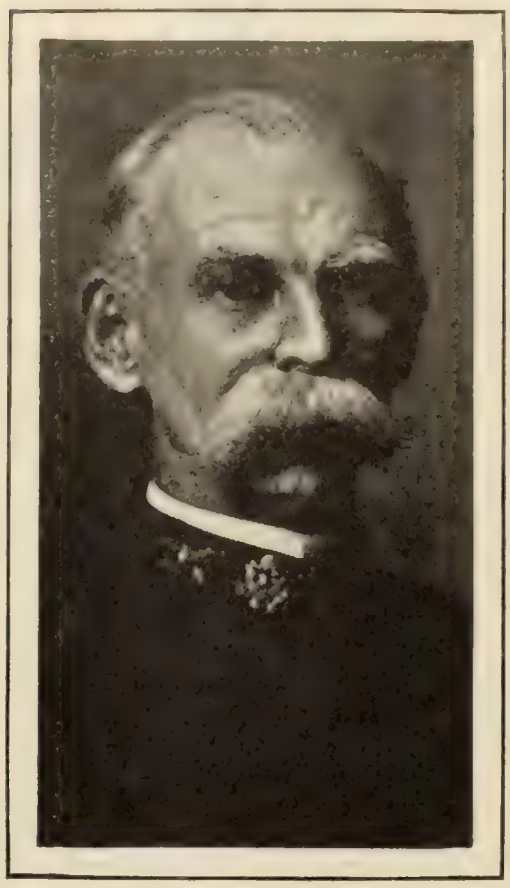
immediately before a Presidential campaign, and insists that this good work is largely responsible for "the strength in the stock market in the past two or three weeks, and for the increasing activity in business." The Chicago convention, adds this paper, will find the outlook for the party "reasonably bright." The session has other champions also, even outside the party ranks. Thus the New York *Commercial* (Fin.) accords it "everlasting credit" because it "refused flatly and bluntly and once for all" to be "clubbed into action in the interest of organized labor." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) reminds us that "Congress often serves the country quite as well by preventing the passage of unwise laws as by the passage of wise ones," and goes on to say:

"Strictly speaking, no Congress is a 'do-nothing' Congress. Few realize the amount of work and the research involved in the preparation and consideration of the appropriation bills. It is even possible to say with truth that Congress, instead of being made a target for criticism for spending $1,000,000,000, is entitled to no little credit for not spending $2,000,000,000. Appropriations are asked in sums ranging from a few dollars up to the hundreds of millions. A truly enormous amount is refused at every session. Eager clamor and often severe pressure have to be fought, and Congress 'does things' when these calls for an aggregate of hundreds of millions of dollars are turned down, either in committee or on the floor. There would be interest and instruction also in a mere statement of the total of all the demands, legitimate and otherwise, made on the public purse every year. If all requests and desires were granted we should have fifty battle-ships, a standing Army of 150,000 or 200,000 men, an enormously increased pension list, an infinity of public buildings, a billion-dollar waterway system, and the dickens knows what else.

"After all, the Congress is a fairly intelligent, fairly patriotic, and fairly industrious body, despite its failure to do all that is demanded by an Executive now said to be 'disgusted.'"



COL. WILLIAM F. STEWART,

The marooned artillery officer, who was denied a court of inquiry by the session of Congress which has just adjourned. His case was considered in our issue for May 23.

Evidently anticipating the charge of extravagance, the Republican leaders made more than one attempt before adjournment to shift to other shoulders the responsibility for the billion-dollar appropriations. Thus Congressman Tawney, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, undertook to show that the Democratic filibuster in the House cost the country $50,000,000. He reasoned that, owing to the unusual parliamentary conditions caused by the filibuster, it has been possible to slip through many a costly job. Representative Burton called the country's attention to the fact that the House appropriation bills were greatly swelled by the Senate amendments. Militarism, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), is chiefly responsible for the great increase in the ordinary expenses of the Federal Government; while some papers hold the President responsible because, with all his preaching, he has failed to preach economy. Says the New York *World* (Dem.), referring to Mr. Burton's statement:

"It is true that the Senate in virtually every bill has increased the sum appropriated by the House. It added $14,000,000 to the Army Appropriation Bill, $18,000,000 to the Naval Bill, $13,000,000 to the Pension Bill, $4,000,000 to the Fortification Bill, $7,000,000 to the Post-office Bill, $9,000,000 to the Public Buildings Bill, $12,000,000 to the Sundry Civil Bill, $2,000,000 each to the District of Columbia, the Indian, and the Deficiency Appropriation bills and $500,000 each for the Legislative and Agricultural bills. In all, the Senate increased the House appropriations over $75,000,000."

We are a gloriously optimistic people, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), but "there are a few Americans left who hold the old-fashioned view that expenditure should not increase as revenue declines." To quote further:

"The truth is that the American people are not only extravagant and wasteful beyond all precedents, but are incorrigibly devoted to the belief that their production of wealth can never have bounds. The current agitation of the question of the conservation of the

FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Billion-and-then-some-dollar Congress completing its work.

—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her pet dog a bite,
But she'd put nothing there, so the cupboard was bare,
And now the poor pup's a fright!

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

AS THE CARTOONISTS SEE IT.

nation's natural resources has opened a good many eyes to the appallingly uneconomical way the country has had in exploiting its natural wealth; and one needs merely to point out that a people guilty of such practises, and filled also with no end of confidence in their own future and inordinately proud of the exhaustless credit of their Government in the field of finance, would have a government as extravagant as the people themselves."

HOW THE CURRENCY ACT IS REGARDED

THE "Emergency" Currency Act is referred to by some unfeeling critics as being framed to fit a political emergency rather than a financial one. During the long wrangle in Congress over the Aldrich Bill and the Vreeland Bill, and the compromise Aldrich-Vreeland Bill, which was finally enacted, the newspaper editorials and Washington correspondence were filled with reports of protests from bankers and commercial bodies and reports of the unwillingness of Congressmen to accept the measures proposed. Speaker Cannon let it be known, however, that Congress would "not dare" adjourn without any currency legislation to its credit, and the result is the Aldrich-Vreeland Act—a temporary measure which combines many features of both bills, provides for half a billion of emergency currency in the event of a crisis, and expires by limitation in six years. It also provides for a monetary commission composed of nine Congressmen and nine Senators who are to investigate the whole subject of banking and currency laws with a view, presumably, to more thoroughgoing and comprehensive legislation later As the leading Republican organ, the New York *Tribune*, admits, "the currency bill just passed is no solution of the country's problem and does not pretend to be"—that is to say, it only claims to be an insurance against panic conditions, and leaves to subsequent consideration the larger question of making the currency supply elastic at all times and seasons. "The new law is like a fire-escape upon a building," says the New York *Herald;* "it may not be necessary to resort to it, but the knowledge that it is there in case of need gives a feeling of security to the inmates of the structure upon which it is erected." The same paper goes on to predict that this law "will prove an important factor in stimulating the return of the country to the high-water mark of industrial and commercial prosperity."

While most of its friends among the press admit that the currency law is imperfect and even "illogical"—as a law born of so many compromises might be expected to be—they claim that it marks a decided advance inasmuch as it recognizes commercial paper as a basis for bank currency, whereas heretofore our system of bank currency has been based entirely upon government bonds.

A good deal of newspaper criticism is directed against the fact that the monetary commission is composed entirely of members of Congress. It seems that a mixt commission including outside experts would have been more popular. But as *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "any commission is better than none."

The condemnation heaped upon the measure as a whole by a number of important and weighty papers seems to lose some of its force in view of the fact that the law is avowedly a makeshift one, filling a gap until something better is devised. The New York *Times* (Dem.) remarks satirically that having contrived two bad bills which failed separately, "Congress finally agreed upon a single bill combining the objectionable features of both." The result, says that paper, is "worthless" except for campaign purposes. "A vicious measure," exclaims the New York *World* (Dem.); and *The Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which has led the agitation for a comprehensive reformation of our currency laws, asserts that "it would be hard to find in all history a more degrading and humiliating exhibition of unscrupulous abuse of the power of legislation by a national body." The New York *Globe* (Rep.), however, charges that the critics of the measure are stronger in their epithets than in their arguments; and it goes on to suggest that "instead of concentrating attention on its failure to measure up to perfection it is worth while to note its positive merits, even tho they be considered small." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) gives the following sympathetic outline of the new law:

"The Aldrich Bill originally provided for the issue of any emergency currency secured by State, city, and railroad bonds. This was likely to be most used by city banks, with a large surplus invested in such securities. The Vreeland Bill, providing for an emergency currency based on commercial paper and issued by clearing-houses organized for the purposes, suited best the needs of Western and country banks and Eastern banks with no large investments in bonds.

"The new measure provides for both. Emergency currency can be issued to 90 per cent. of the market value of State, county, and municipal bonds on the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, 'National Currency Associations'—a better term than 'clearing-house associations'—of ten banks or more, can issue emergency currency on 'other bonds' and commercial paper in the amount of 75 per cent. of their market value.

"This currency is in both cases well secured, as well or better than national bank-notes. The redemption fund required, 10 per cent., is twice as large as for them. The tax with which this emergency currency begins, 5 per cent. a year for two months and then increasing to 10 per cent., might be lower, but is low enough to encourage issue. The various limitations imposed on banks will prevent them from issuing this emergency currency instead of national bank-notes. . . . . .

"Should there be, as there is now a fair prospect, a sudden demand for 'money to move the crops' next September, raising the rate for loans enough above 5 per cent. to give a profit on the tax of 5 per cent. on the new emergency currency, the banks of the country need not turn to the Treasury. Their State, county, and city bonds will be good for 90 per cent. in the new emergency currency. Commercial paper and other bonds approved by their currency association, which will usually have the same banks as the clearing-house, will be good for 75 per cent. of the new currency.

"No currency famine can occur under these conditions, and the rate for 'money' or call loans will have an automatic regulation."

REVIVING THE PATIENT.
– Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

Let us now proceed upon a campaign for ideal currency reform, suggests *The Wall Street Journal* after noting the good points of the temporary measure. This suggestion is echoed by *The Journal of Commerce*, which, however, sees no good in the present makeshift. Pointing out the danger of bias in the findings of the National Monetary Commission—the members of which are selected by the presiding officers of the two Houses—*The Journal of Commerce* adds: "What the friends of real reform in the bank currency of the country have to do is to prevent any such commission from having its own way."

ANXIETY FOR CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY

THE solicitude of Messrs. Bryan and Taft for the success of the bill to compel publicity for campaign contributions prompts several editors to rise and remark that the desired publicity can very easily be secured by these gentlemen themselves, if they are the candidates, without any act of Congress, by a word to their campaign managers. And the editors of the New York *Post*, *World*, and *Sun* suggest that if they feel that way about it, they might make a good beginning by telling how much their campaigns for the nominations have cost—something that the people would like to know.

It all began with a telegram from Mr. Bryan to Mr. Taft on Tuesday of last week, suggesting that "as leading candidates in our respective parties, we join in asking Congress to pass a bill requiring publication of campaign contributions prior to election." In reply Mr. Taft sent Mr. Bryan a copy of a letter he had written on April 30 to Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in which he declares himself "strongly in favor of the passage of the bill" in question, and stating his belief "that it would greatly tend to the absence of corruption in politics if the expenditures for nomination and election of all candidates, and all contributions received, and expenditures made by political committees could be made public both in respect to State and national politics." Whereat Mr. Bryan declares himself "very much gratified."

Congress failed to pass the bill, however, and the matter is left as before. It is now up to the candidates themselves. As the Hartford *Times* puts it:

"If Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft are sincere in their talk, they will, before being nominated for the Presidency this year, announce that they will require the publication by their respective campaign committees of all subscriptions received. Both of them know that no law on the subject is necessary, and that, if nominated, they have only to give the command in order to secure the complete publicity which they profess to desire. If they fail to do this after having declared so loudly for the 'reform,' they will be objects of derision which may prove unpleasant to them."

The Richmond *News Leader*, similarly, calls upon these two leaders to direct their campaign treasurers to keep books showing "all receipts and disbursements," "the correctness of these to be sworn to and the books opened for public inspection immediately after the campaign." It adds:

"Of course books can be juggled and falsified, but, as thousands of experiences have proved, such work is more ticklish and dangerous than the average sane man cares to undertake. Some of the shrewdest and most expert mathematicians and accountants the world has known have attempted to keep false books or double books and in almost every instance detection has come. It would be a bold man who would try to make his books lie, knowing that they would be exposed to the keen inspection of hundreds of thousands of practical business men.

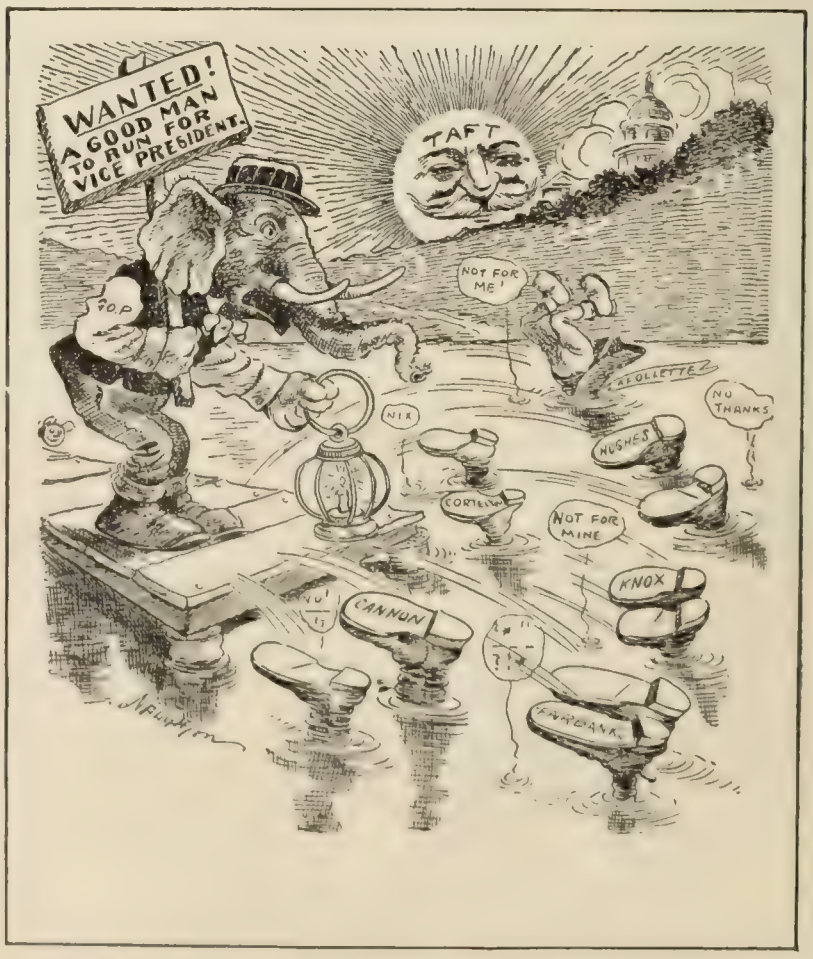
"We believe that bookkeeping would be a far stronger guaranty of honesty than any law requiring publicity of contributions. On the books, contributions and disbursements would have to balance and the bank-books would show the surplus or deficit.

"Let Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft meet the issue squarely. They can repair the neglect of Congress. They are honest men. They are in position to give splendid examples of honesty and to assure the country of an honest campaign and of the freedom of both parties from the influence of the money powers."

The News Leader believes that political contributions, far from being wrong, are as innocent as the contributions dropt in the collection-plate on the Sabbath. To quote:

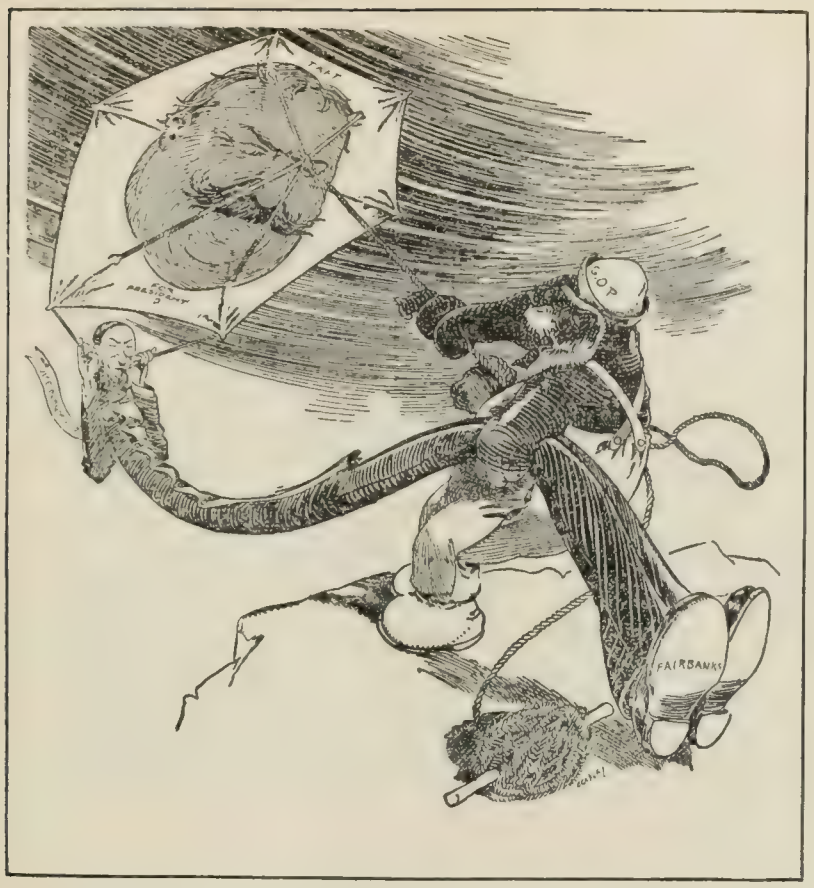
"In our view incalculable good would result if the masses of the people were so trained that the voter's contributions to the funds of his party would become just as much a part of his regular habit and duty as his vote. A citizen's interest in public affairs is increased and sharpened when he invests some of his own money no matter how small the amount, to promote the interest of his candidate or the principles he favors. The fact that the contributing member is the working member is understood in all the churches. The same rule and facts of human nature that make this true in religious matters would hold good in politics. Bookkeeping would end the huge gifts of corporations and trusts, of concerns interested in legislation or seeking improper favors from the Government, and would force the parties to depend on the masses of the people for money with which to meet campaign expenses."

STRAY DOG.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

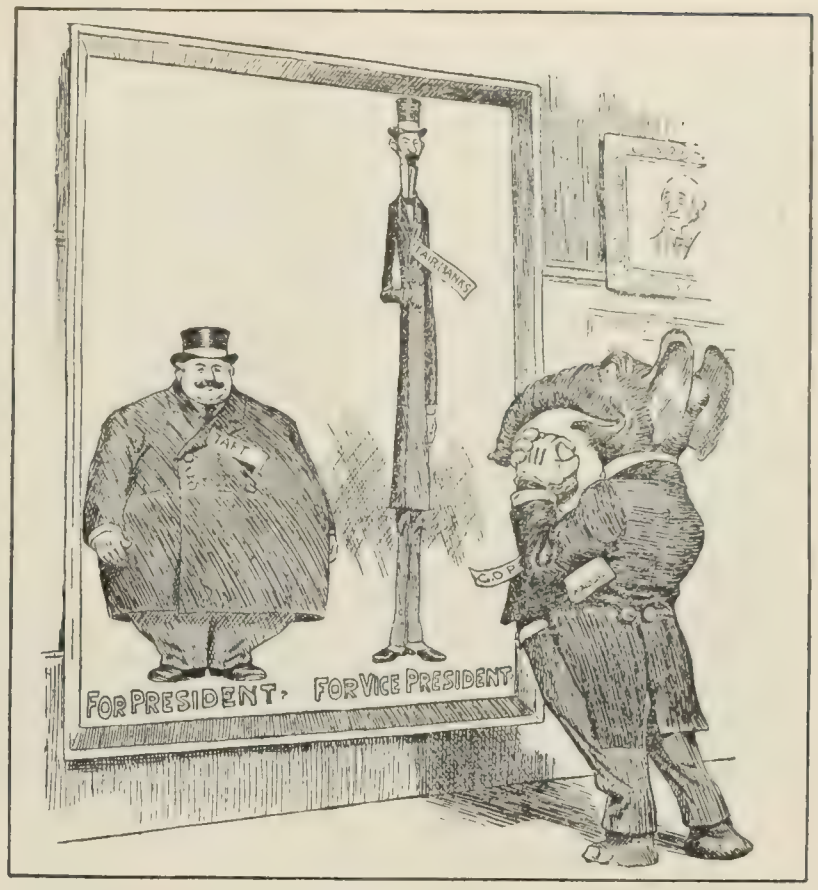


THE G. O. P. DIOGENES LOOKING FOR A VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.
—Naughton in the Philadelphia *Record*.

SHUNNING VICE



MIGHT PROVE A WELL-BALANCED TICKET.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



AN ARTISTIC CRITICISM.
"Such breadth! Such depth!!"
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

SPECTACULAR POSSIBILITIES.

A NEGRO PAPER'S PROTEST

THE ninety-and-nine righteous persons over whom there is less joy in heaven than over the one repentant sinner, or the unerrant elder son for whom no fatted calf was killed, might be imagined reading with sympathy and understanding the protest recently voiced by *The National Baptist Union*, an Afro-American paper of Nashville, Tenn., against a recent writer's high praise of the Indian because he has turned out to be a good day-laborer. There is a tendency, says the negro writer, to forget completely the American Indian's past activities with scalping-knife and tomahawk, and to extol him for the fact that he is at last submitting to discipline and routine, and proving his economic value in the fields and with the road gangs. But while the Indian thus basks in the public's approval, not a line is penned, complains *The Union*, in praise of the toiling and patriotic negro who has contributed his share of labor toward the development of the country from the beginning. The immediate occasion of this protest is an article by Mr. Forbes-Lindsay in *The Craftsman*, from which excerpts were printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 9 under the heading "The Indian Sharing the White Man's Burden."

Over against Mr. Forbes-Lindsay's account of the unexpected industrial virtues which have developed in the latter-day Indian the negro paper sets a feelingly drawn picture of the Indian of an earlier day, whose relations with the white man were more spectacular, if less profitable. We transfer this picture to our pages, with the moral attached:

"His wild and barbaric glee was never more intense than when he had murdered the frontiersman and every member of his family. This he continued to do until his race was nearly annihilated and his 'happy hunting-grounds,' which he refused to till, were appropriated by the white man, who, despite the fact that Indian Territory was given to him and his heirs and assigns forever, gobbled it up, too.

"And now that the once bepainted and befeathered braves, the wild and merciless Arabs of the Western plains and mountain fastnesses, have been practically destroyed and utterly disinherited, there are those who are ready to say that the remnants of those former tribes are wonders in the way of absorbing the white man's civilization. These same writers of panegyric on the docility and tractableness of the few remaining Ishmaels of the many thousands that infested, overran, and terrorized the western part of the country a few decades ago, would not say one word, nor pen one line, in praise of the peaceable, patient, toiling, and patriotic negro who has contributed to the development and welfare of the country beyond the power of estimation, and who has ever been true to its best interests and traditions.

"What the Indian has done has been to murder, pillage, and burn. What the negro has done has been to help conquer this wild marauder of the plain and make possible the safety of the westward tread of American civilization. The Indian is now lionized as the developing wonder of the age, while the intelligent, industrious, and ever-peaceable negro is forgotten, or rather ignored. But despite studied schemes of slight and ignoring, the negro is pushing steadily ahead toward a high and worthy manhood."

NORTH CAROLINA DRY

THE once famous conversation between the two Governors of the Carolinas seems to be destined to a watery grave. Seventy-seven counties out of ninety-eight in North Carolina have just given a majority for prohibition amounting to 41,948 in the recent elections, which leads the Springfield *Republican* to remark that "after December 31 next the saloons in North Carolina will be as tight as a drumhead, rather than their patrons." We have had important elections in North Carolina before, says the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, but the most important in the life of this generation is the one that makes North Carolina a prohibition State. *The News and Observer* then goes on to connect the prohibition movement with negro disfranchisement. We read:

"When the future historian comes to write the history of North Carolina he will show that the passage of the suffrage amendment opened the way for the educational revival and the spread of temperance which did more for the progress and uplift of the people than anything in the entire history of the State. If the suffrage amendment had been defeated, the mighty impetus to education that has distinguished this decade would have been wanting, and the driving out of the saloons and the stills would have been left for the next generation. As it is, the door was opened to putting North Carolina on a higher plane, and the people of this generation have been given the high privilege of bequeathing to their children a State free from the curse of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The sweeping victory is all that could have been desired. Of course, every temperance man would have been glad to have seen

his county given a majority for State prohibition, but that was too much to have expected, and so every temperance man has the right to feel that the victory is full, complete, ample. The majority is so large as to make the victory decisive.

"The experience of those counties in North Carolina that for a long term of years have given prohibition a fair trial has shown that under the reign of prohibition conditions have improved so much in every way that yesterday the majorities in those counties, such as Robeson in the east and Yancey in the west, were so large as to show the entire satisfaction of the people with the working of prohibition."

"Should one more State adopt prohibition before the end of June," the New York *Globe* points out, in an editorial on the tremendous impetus prohibition is receiving in the South, "the number of States forbidding the purchase or sale of liquors will have been multiplied by three within a single year." To quote:

"The action of North Carolina yesterday brought the number of prohibition States up to eight. A year ago it was three. A year ago only Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota—all Northern or border States—had prohibition laws. Within less than a year Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and North Carolina—all Southern States, if Oklahoma may be so described—have joined this group."

The Globe likewise finds a peculiar political sentiment associated with the North-Carolina campaign which has been lacking in the prohibition movement in other localities. It says:

"Men not merely of State but of national reputation have championed it. Perhaps they have taken their cue from Congress, in both Houses of which Southern statesmen have this year fulminated mightily in prohibition's behalf. In the North-Carolina campaign those late antagonists, Governor Glenn and United States Circuit Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, who during the summer and fall were so bitterly arrayed against each other on the railroad-rate-control question, both fought for prohibition. So another explanation may now be added to those already given for the success of the movement. To President Alderman's declaration that it is largely owing to increasing social sympathy in the South, to the explanations that it is due to the presence of the negro—tho it appears that the negro was not mentioned as a reason for the enactment of prohibition in Georgia at least—or that it results from the desire to oust the saloon element, which in many places has controlled Southern politics and government, may now be added the explanation of political prestige, which it has so evidently won."

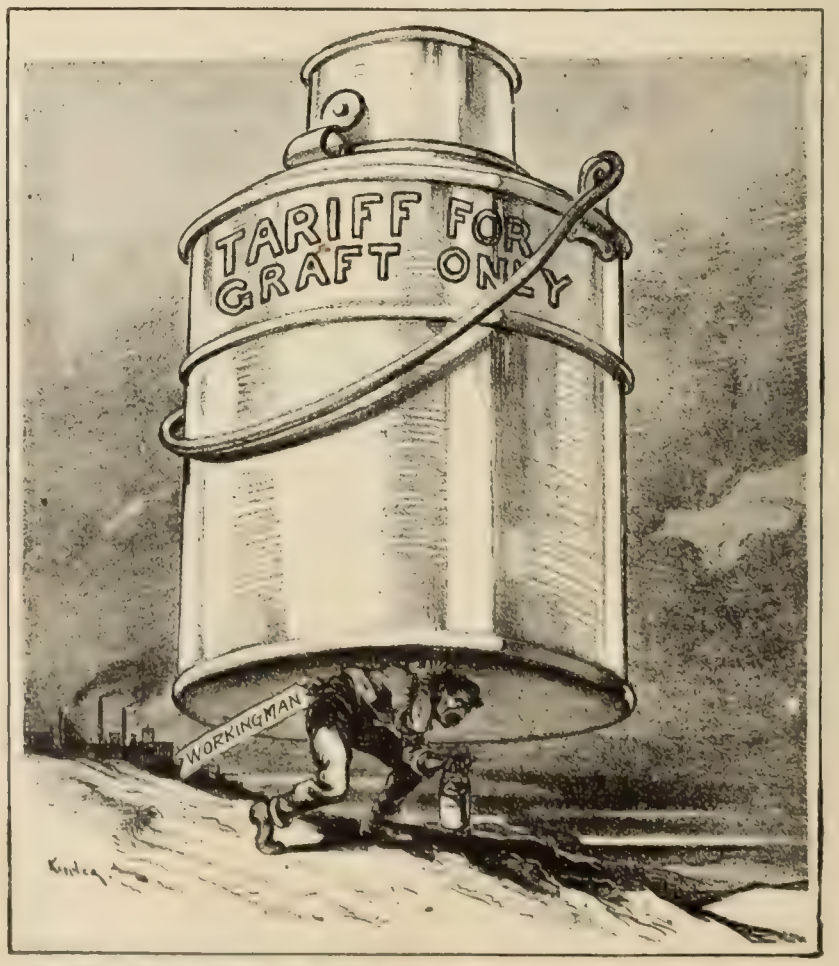
FIRE-PROOFING AND THE CARPENTER

IN all the comment on the decreasing use of wood in building, scarcely a word has been said about the effect on the carpenter. Concrete, stone, brick, and steel are replacing the material that is conveniently easy to cut and fatally easy to burn, and while the general population of the country increased by 14,000,000 during the decade between 1890 and 1900, the number of carpenters actually decreased, the figure standing at 618,000 in 1890 and 600,000 in 1900. Some might think that in the face of these facts the carpenters would oppose the growing use of fire-proof materials. We are assured by *The American Carpenter and Builder* (Chicago), however, that no such resentment is felt. "Our carpenters and builders," it says, are actuated by a "progressive and open-minded spirit." And further:

"We all look forward gladly to the time of better and more substantial building. As far as the builders of this country are concerned, there was no need of the Boston-suburb horror to impress on them the desirability of fire-proof construction for all classes of buildings. The use of fire-proof material means unquestionably an improvement in building construction. The building trades are now so closely allied that improvement in one line means improvement in all.

"We want to take the stand strongly and unequivocally that universal fire-proofing does not sound the death-knell of carpentry. We see no reason for the carpenter to be dismayed at the present change and tendency in building construction. The increasing use of concrete and of terra-cotta and of steel presents new problems to the carpenter, but it does not eliminate him; far from it! True it is, there will be less work for the 'wood-butcher,' but more for the skilled wood-worker. The fine interior woodwork for a well-constructed residence of cement and steel will unquestionably be more valuable to the carpenter than the whole of a cheaply built frame house. His work will be of a finer grade, requiring greater skill, and paying him bigger money than ever before. As for the 'wood-butcher,' none of us will regret to see him go, nor will we

"ALAS, POOR YORICK!"
—Spencer in *The Commoner*.



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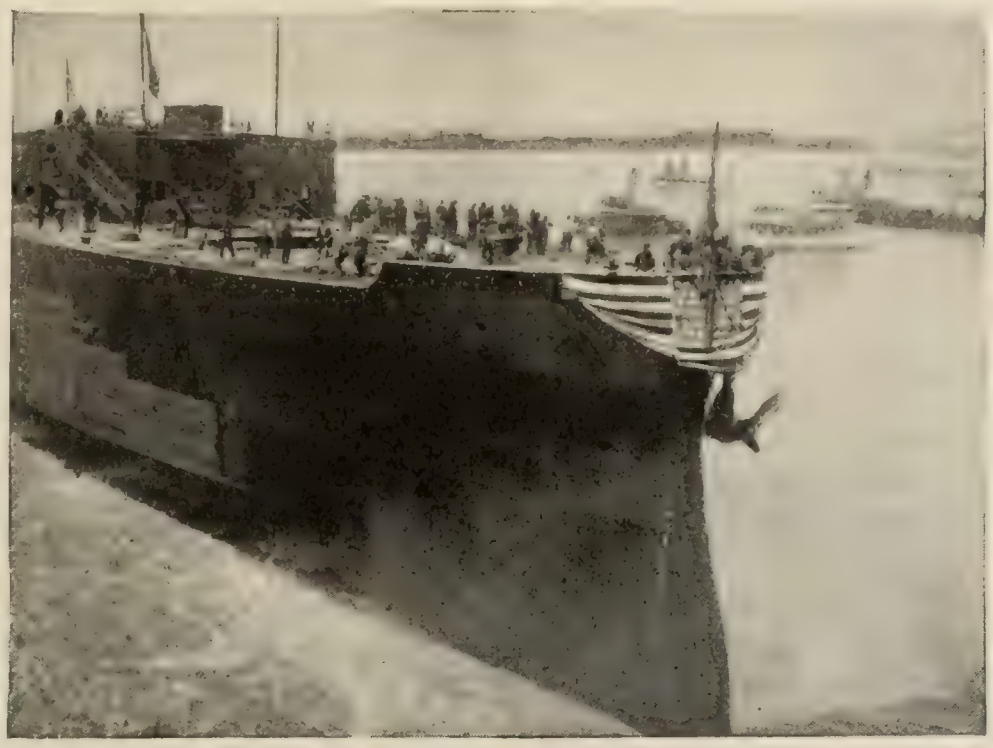
THE FULLEST DINNER-PAIL.
—Keppler in *Puck*.

SATIRES ON REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.



JUST AFTER LEAVING THE STOCKS.

The launching of the *Michigan*, the first of our all-big-gun battle-ships, "marks the beginning of a new fleet," says the New York *American*. Her sister ship, the *South Carolina*, is approaching completion, and two even larger ships of the same type, the *Delaware* and the *North Dakota*, are in course of construction.

THE LAUNCHING PARTY.

Governor Warner, of Michigan, Miss Newberry, who christened the new battle-ship, and her father, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, photographed at Camden, where the launching took place.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST AMERICAN "DREADNOUGHT."

miss him when he's gone But we must all turn in and dig—to keep out of that class! Satisfaction with present knowledge and skill will not do. Conditions are changing: yet we feel sure that carpentry is here to stay. Our carpenters are the most progressive workmen in the world; they stand ready now to do their share, and more, toward better and more substantial building."

THE "FLORIDA" UNDER FIRE

THE war tests applied to the monitor *Florida* in Hampton Roads last week seem to show that defensive armor has kept pace with the rapid development of big guns and high explosives. The torpedo test, however, does not take place until June 10, and our knowledge of the effect of heavy shell fire on the turret and the specially constructed military mast is derived entirely from unofficial newspaper accounts. From these we learn that the *Florida's* turret stood the terrific impact of a twelve-inch shell from the biggest type of naval gun in use without injury to its internal mechanism. "If this had happened in battle," a rear-admiral is reported to have said, "the *Florida* would be fighting yet." It seems, however, that while the eleven-inch armor of the turret was not actually pierced, it was considerably damaged, and "the seams were sprung and the rivets and screws loosened and twisted." Guns were then turned upon the *Florida's* military mast, a special skeleton erection which appears to have come through the ordeal with flying colors. After being struck by four shots from four-inch guns and one from a twelve-inch gun, this structure showed no tendency to collapse. Says a correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"Lieut. R. D. White, target inspector, climbed to the top and started the structure to vibrating, but without making apparent any weakness. That the mast might be put to the greatest strain, four tons of weight had been placed at its top. The advantage of the mast is declared to have been fully demonstrated, altho it is not absolutely certain that the shells fired at it exploded. Assuming that they did explode, it may be said that this mast is practically indestructible with shot and shell, and has the still further advantage of weighing less than half the old-type solid mast now in use."

These, with the torpedo test to follow, are "the most important experiments of the kind ever undertaken by the Navy Department," says the New York *Herald*. *The Sun*, however, thinks that the tests did not go far enough. Of the importance of the experiment with the military mast *The Tribune* says:

"The practise of finding ranges from a ship's tops for the benefit of the gunners below has naturally provoked the question, What would be the effect on accuracy of aim if the masts were prostrated by a concentration of the enemy's fire? To obviate anxiety on this score a special observation tower has been invented the open frame of which seems to render it immune. The device is adapted to service on battle-ships and armored cruisers, and it marks an appreciable advance on past usage."

All shots, it seems, were fired from a distance of about 350 yards with a reduced charge of powder, so that "the effect was practically the same as at a range of 5,000 yards with a full charge."

THE MONITOR "FLORIDA" JUST BEFORE THE TESTS.

THE ARGUMENT FOR INCREASED FREIGHT RATES

FALSE and misleading, according to *The Railway World* of Philadelphia, is the assertion that under the contemplated advance in freight rates each inhabitant of the United States would be called on "to contribute $1.75 per annum to the coffers of the railroad companies" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 23). The statement thus flatly challenged was first given to the public by Mr. John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, whose striking computations brought the somewhat remote question of freight rates forcibly home to the man in the street. As a matter of fact, argues *The Railway World*, the consuming public should not be affected in any way by the proposed advance which ought to come out of the profits of the shippers, and not out of the pockets of the public. If the manufacturers and jobbers do transfer the increased cost to the consumer, says the Chicago *Railway Age*, it will simply mean that they are taking advantage of the situation greatly to increase their own profits and at the same time to make it appear that the railroads are responsible. "It will occasion no surprize if they do this in some cases," remarks the journal last quoted, which supports its opinion by a review of past records. Thus we read:

"In the past when the freight rate on any article has been advanced the manufacturer and jobber have often increased their prices a great deal more than enough to cover the added transportation charge. Then they have skilfully fixt upon the railway the responsibility for the entire increase in price. But when railway rates have been reduced manufacturers and jobbers have seldom lowered their prices. They have usually absorbed the difference in rates, thus preventing the public from deriving any advantage from it; and in many instances they have increased their prices coincidently with reductions in rates. The railways should conduct a campaign of education regarding the incidence of freight charges. Diffusion of information on this subject would tend, when rate controversies arise, to array public sentiment on the side of the railways instead of on the side of the large manufacturing and jobbing corporations, with whom it generally has been allied in the past.

"It is assumed, in the arguments of those who oppose an advance in class rates, that higher rates would cause higher prices to the public. On this theory, while the level of rates is practically unchanged, prices should remain stationary, and when rates are reduced prices should decline. But, altho the average rate per ton per mile in the United States was 7.98 mills in 1897 and substantially 7.50 mills in 1907, prices in this country advanced approximately 50 per cent. between 1897 and 1907. Where, then, was the assumed relation between rates and prices? Rates came down; prices went up. The railways paid more for materials and received less for transportation. Shippers paid less for transportation and received more for their goods."

Now that the manufacturers are crying out, in the name of the public, against advances in rates, *The Railway Age* undertakes to show us to what extent the public, in this instance, is actually concerned. Thus we are told that the transportation charge on the woolen for a man's suit of clothes from New England to Chicago is 6 to 7 cents, which would be increased by from 6 to 7 mills by an increase of 10 per cent in the rate. The only way the manufacturer and the dealer could transfer this increased cost to the customer would be by increasing the cost of the goods at least 1 cent, that is, from 30 to 40 per cent more than the advance in the freight rate. This railroad journal goes on to show by many other specific instances "that freight rates enter to so small a degree into the prices of all the higher classes of goods that an advance in the charges for transporting these goods of 10, 15, 25 per cent. or even more can not be transferred to the consumer without increasing the price of the article to an amount greatly exceeding the increase in the rate." It goes on to argue that the manufacturers of the United States, whose net returns give a percentage three or four times as great as that shown by the net returns of the railroads, can well afford to bear on their own shoulders the slight burden of the proposed rate increase. To quote again:

"The average net returns of the manufacturers of the United States, according to the Bureau of the Census, were 19.4 per cent. in 1900 and 15.1 per cent. in 1905. The average net returns of the railways of the United States, as disclosed by the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were 4.1 per cent. in 1900 and 4.4 per cent. in 1905. It is said by those who oppose an advance in rates that the railways should be content to suffer from the effects of the depression along with other interests. But concerns which in prosperous times were making net profits of 15 to 19 per cent. obviously should be much better prepared to 'live off their fat' during hard times than concerns whose net gains in good times were but from 4 to 4.4 per cent."

W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, in reply to the letter of an "annoyed and anxious" shipper, explains why, in his opinion, some increase in freight rates "is inevitable." He writes in part:

"The diverging lines of cost and compensation in railroad operation, which for years have been steadily approaching each other, are now separated by so narrow a margin that in order to pay fixt charges, taxes, and operating expenses with even a very moderate return to shareholders, there must either be a moderate increase in freight rates or a very substantial reduction in the wages of railroad employees.

"I do not know that the basis of wages paid railroad men is too high—the conditions of service are becoming more and more exacting every year, and there is no other business in the world that compares with it in point of hazard, both for employee and employer. In the case of the former, risk of life and limb; in the case of the latter, danger of almost unlimited damages for accidents which, in spite of the most complete and comprehensive precautions, seems unavoidable.

"With the sympathy and cooperation of the business interests of the country a moderate increase in freight rates can be made effective without the slightest injury to any department of business activity.

"The reduction in wages of railroad employees could only become effective at the end of a conflict with organized labor, universal, prolonged, and which would cost the business interests of the nation ten times the amount involved in any possible increase in freight rates."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Senate has voted to restore the motto to the coin. Now come on with the coin.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS is a vehement advocate of reform everywhere except in the South.—*Philadelphia Press.*

AN Ohio newspaper intimates that the finest way to trim a Merry Widow hat is with the grass clippers.—*Chicago News.*

IT would be nothing more than polite for capitalism to tremble violently in its boots while reading the Socialist platform.—*Chicago News.*

OAKLAND was also extremely hospitable to the sailors, permitting them to land and march for some hours for the entertainment of the town.—*Los Angeles Express.*

KENTUCKY night riders have invaded Indiana and succeeded in attracting the attention of Governor Hanly. The next thing will be something else.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SAID the Governor of South Carolina to the Governor of North Carolina—"Let us conserve the water supply."—*Springfield Republican.*

THE report that two car-loads of Johnson buttons are being manufactured seems to indicate that preparations for four years hence have already begun.—*Philadelphia Press.*

JOHN BULL's ancient problem of home rule for Ireland bids fair to back up before the question of home rule at home. Mrs. John Bull is acting rampagious.—*Chicago News.*

WE believe Mr. Rockefeller will give $1,000 cheerfully in aid of the project for discovering the north pole if Commander Peary can secure the remaining $49,000 from other sources.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CLAUDE MONET, the French painter, destroyed all the pictures made by him in the last three years because they did not match his ideals. Such heroism should suggest something to the spring poet.—*Chicago News.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT OF JAPAN A BOOMERANG

THERE are discordant reports in the Asiatic press as to the spread of the Chinese boycott against Japan, which was prompted by China's anger over the case of the *Tatsu Maru*, a vessel freighted with alleged contraband of war which was detained by China until Japan compelled its release. While originating in Canton, the movement has certainly spread to Peking and Hongkong, and is an extremely popular measure. Chinese students return from Japan to agitate its continuance by pamphlets and contributions to the press. But after all it is thought by many to be likely to do more harm to the Chinese than to merchants of Nippon, whose special exports can not be produced in China. The results of the boycott in Hongkong are thus summarized by *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama):

"All the Japanese lines of steamers are suffering severely—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's lines to Seattle and Australia; the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's line to San Francisco, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's line to southern Chinese ports. These various steamers are said to be receiving practically no cargo or passengers. . . . Japanese tobacco is quite displaced by American, and Japanese insurance offices are said to be losing 200,000 yen daily. There continues to be some market for coal and matches, but even here the boycott is felt. . . . The boycott in Canton has extended to school-books and school instruments, and the dismissal of all the Japanese teachers is not improbable."

As regards Chinese students returning from Japan as pro-boycott agitators, the *Jiji Shimpo* tells us that this has not as yet much extended the movement:

"Chinese students who have returned from Japan are editing papers or writing articles calculated to still further inflame the agitation in China against foreign goods. Thus far the area of the boycott has not extended greatly beyond Canton and Hongkong, tho in the matter of marine products Shanghai's demand has fallen off some 20 per cent. The attempts to obtain support in Yokohama do not seem likely to succeed, but the marine-products exporters at that place have held a meeting and decided to issue a circular counseling diminished manufacture for the present."

The *Nippon* (Tokyo) reports that an admiral of the imperial fleet is at the bottom of the anti-Japanese excitement. To quote:

"The principal instigator of the present boycott is Admiral Li Shun, who commands the Southern Squadron. This officer was at the bottom of the anti-American boycott, by which he realized a large sum of money, and he hopes to repeat the process in the present case. He is also accused of having sold official secrets to the British Government and of other malpractises."

Altho the movement is a national one, remarks the Kobé *Herald*, it will injure China as much as Japan. This is stated as follows:

"The manner in which all classes of the people are joining in the agitation, the sacrifices of stocks in hand and personal property which have been made to further the boycott, and, not least, the very remarkable demonstrations by Chinese women, including a number occupying good positions—all these things go to show that the movement is in the main the spontaneous outcome of a genuine, if misguided, wave of popular feeling. There is, indeed, the less reason to question the motives of the prime movers in the boycott because the probability seems to be that the losses which it will occasion will by no means fall wholly on the Japanese. Not a few Chinese dealers in certain lines of goods at Hongkong have been trading almost exclusively in Japanese products, and these men stand to lose heavily by their adherence to the movement."

THE DEARTH OF COAL WILL MAKE HOT WATER AS VALUABLE AS PORK.

DEALERS IN JAPANESE COTTON WILL HAVE TO PUT UP THEIR SHUTTERS.

—Tokyo *Puck*.

IF THE CHINESE BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

This has been acknowledged by a Chinese merchant of Yokohama who spoke as follows to a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*:

"The effect of the boycott upon marine products is very severely felt. All large orders from the other side have ceased, and only restaurants and inns are now in the market of Canton and Hongkong as purchasers. I and my fellow-countrymen in Japan recognize the foolish and illogical character of a movement which may be compared to closing the stable door after the steed has escaped, but, on the other hand, they recognize also that to take any decided step in opposition at present would have only an exciting effect. There is nothing for it but to wait quietly. The boycotters are suffering as much as the boycotted, and they will listen to reason by and by."

MATCHES WILL BECOME SO DEAR THAT THEY WILL BE THE CHIEF ITEM OF THE DOWRY. —Tokyo *Puck*.

The evil effect of this trade war is proved by the distress and perplexity of Chinamen who in Japanese cities deal in the specialties exported from Japan to China. The *Mainichi Dempo* remarks:

"Chinese traders of Yokohama are much embarrassed, and, if the boycott continues, some of them will have to put up their shutters. They are thinking of asking the Japanese Chambers of Commerce to endeavor to effect some kind of compromise, but it is difficult to see what can be done in that line. In fact the situation is bewildering, as our readers will probably agree."

MEANING OF THE RISING IN NORTH INDIA

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has published an edict declaring that he will cut out the tongue of every person preaching sedition against the British Government and cut off the feet of any one crossing the frontier with hostile intentions against England. Yet the invasion still goes on; the mollahs still shriek out their invectives against the British; and their condemnation of the "cursed Feringhis" is echoed by such vernacular papers as the *Yugantar* (Calcutta), which recently exclaimed, "Courage, brothers; the mother is awake, and a great sacrifice is near at hand"—a sacrifice, that is, of the English rulers. The Ameer, according to the London *Statist*, is not to be held responsible for the insurrection. This paper declares:

GEN. SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS,

Who has checked the Afghan uprising. He has served with distinction in many Indian and African campaigns, and was mentioned in the King's first speech to Parliament.

"Absolutely no evidence has been produced to show that the Ameer of Afghanistan is egging on, or has egged on, either the Zakka Khels or the Mohmands, or any of the tribes assisting them, to raid our frontier districts. That being so, we deprecate strongly the action of those who are stirring up suspicion of the Ameer."

Yet the Ameer must be held responsible, remarks *The Nation* (London), and if necessary compelled, even by an appeal to his pocket, to restrain his subjects. "It is open to us," declares this writer, "to stop the Ameer's monthly subsidy." England in India is not in a fit condition to declare war on the Ameer at a time of "terrorism and famine." War would be "an imperial disaster." Nor would war suit the Ameer, says George Gascoyne in the London *Daily Mail*. "That he would risk a conflict with Great Britain is in the highest degree improbable." The Ameer is a vain Afghan, offended because he was not consulted about the Anglo-Russian convention, and wishes to let England know "that he can give trouble if he likes," remarks the same writer. The London *Times* deprecates "any premature attempt to lay direct blame on the Ameer for not restraining the impetuous and impulsive border clans," and hails his threats of mutilation as "a recall" of his "turbulent subjects" which, however, recent dispatches show has not met with much success.

The Ameer has scarcely been treated fairly by the English and he is right to be angry, declares the *Pester Lloyd* in the following words:

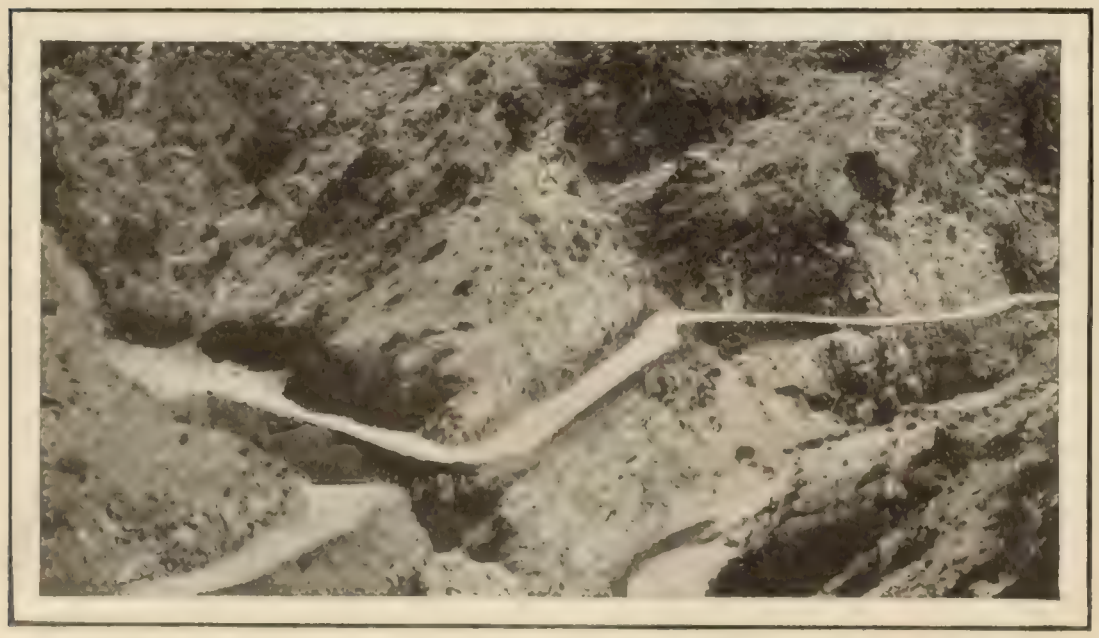
"The English made this mistake, that altho they styled the Ameer 'his Majesty' during the mission of Sir Louis Dane in 1904–5, and so gave him the rank of an almost independent prince, they proceeded to form a convention behind his back with the Russians concerning Afghanistan; and in the written pact, when in Article IV. 'The Rights of the Ameer' were discust, the ruler of Afghan was given no title, and the name of the present Ameer not even mentioned. The Asiatics are much more punctilious about questions of etiquette than we are, and it is not to be wondered at that the Ameer did not manifest much pleasure over the new arrangement."

INDIA BECOMING ENLIGHTENED.

Civilization is advancing at such a rate that the natives employ bombs of the latest model. —*Rire* (Paris).

"The Ameer undoubtedly had his hand in the game," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and it thinks that England has received a warning that India needs reforms. The Ameer is suffering from "swelled head," declares the London *Saturday Review*. "He was made too much of during his Indian visit," and "if it be proved that he did nothing to restrain his own people he may live to rue it." Of far more importance is the question as to how far the Afghans have the sympathy of all India. For these frontier troubles are taken by a large section of the press to owe their importance to the fact that they are symptoms of the universal unrest which is most noticeable just now in that land. *The Daily Mail*, in an editorial, remarks that in the great "whispering-gallery of the East" rumors spread rapidly. To quote:

"The unrest on the frontier is probably closely connected with the internal unrest in India. It is cause for satisfaction that the attitude of the Ameer no longer inspires suspicion, and that he has ordered the Afghan invaders of British territory to retire. But it may be doubted whether the instigators of that invasion have not felt the influence of the agitation which is now troubling the



LOOKING DOWN INTO THE KHYBER PASS.

This picture gives an idea of the nature of the country in which the fighting is going on.

whole of India. The means of communication in the East are highly developed, and everything that is passing in Bengal or Calcutta is very quickly known at Kabul. The general weakening of British authority has not passed unnoticed by those who sway the counsels of the border tribes."

GERMANY'S FINANCES

A GOOD deal of astonishment has been evidenced by the European press at the announcement that the Prussian Government has recently floated a loan for a sum of over $250,000,000. Altho Europe is sunk in profound peace, the program of Prince Buelow, as reported in the Berlin papers, appropriates large sums for naval expansion and the construction of railroads, some of which are of a strategic character. The question of how the country is to meet these added expenses is to some extent answered by Dr. Friedrich Zahn, president of the Bavarian Statistical Bureau, in his work "Die Finanzen der Grossmächte" ("The Finances of the Great Powers"). In this book the writer compares the financial condition of Germany, England, and France, and concludes that not only is Germany richer and more financially stable than either of the other two Powers, but the taxation of the people is lighter. Thus he says in substance:

Germany spent on her Army and Navy in 1906 $260,000,000, or about $4.25 a head of the total population, while England's expenditure was $315,000,000, or $7.75 a head of the total population. The charge per head for Army, Navy, and interest on the national debt in 1906 was $6.50 in Germany and $10.50 in England. In the same year the national debt of the German Empire and the States together was $4,000,000,000, of which $1,500,000,000 was railway debt and yielded a revenue. The English national debt was $3,700,000,000, no part of which represented revenue-producing property.

He comes to the conclusion that the fund for national defense in Germany may safely be largely increased without causing distress or discontent. Speaking of the burden of taxation upon the peoples of the several Powers he draws attention to the fact that in Germany 53 per cent. of the total revenue is derived from state properties which yield a net profit of $250,000,000. The revenue derived from taxation was $525,000,000 in Germany, against $685,000,000 in Britain, or $8.25 per head of the population in Germany, and $16.25 per head in England. He concludes his argument on this head in the following words:

"We therefore feel justified in asserting that nowhere in the world is the taxpayer more favored than in Germany. Many taxes which yield a considerable revenue in other countries, such as duties on beer and tobacco, succession-duties and income-taxes, are hardly resorted to at all in Germany or only to a slight extent. . . . Thus Germany possesses a valuable reserve fund on which she may draw in time of need. So we may safely assert that Germany is in a position to meet a sudden financial strain without any disturbance of the financial equilibrium."

Yet *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) remarks that financial reform is a crying need in the Empire. After giving practically the same comparative figures as those of Dr. Zahn, this official organ says:

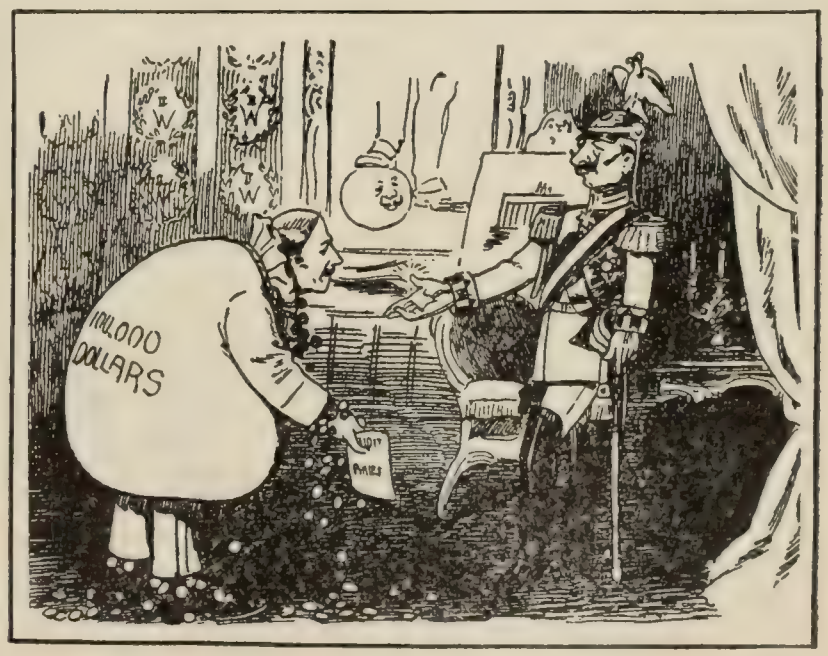
"It appears strange that the financial reform in the German Empire proves such a hard nut for the Imperial Diet as well as for the Government. The cause of the whole trouble is that the expenditure side of the state household was lately so much swelled by social legislation, bettering of the salaries of officials, etc., that the natural growth of the revenue could not keep pace despite the extraordinary prosperity of the times. Even the enhanced customs tariff could be of no avail, as the Diet had resolved to lay by the new surplus as a fund for the orphans and widows of laborers

BARON REINHOLD VON SYDOW,

Who will try his hand at Germany's financial problem. His best qualification for the task is thought to be his skill as a "powerful and resourceful debater," which seems to indicate that the imperial financial policy needs a strong defense.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

GERMANY—"Help! Help!"
SYDOW—"Good heavens, madam, what you want is a Midas."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



NEW COURT DRESS IN GERMANY.

Uniform in which the next American Ambassador to Berlin will probably have to appear if he is to prove acceptable to the Emperor.
—*Neue Gluehlichter* (Berlin).

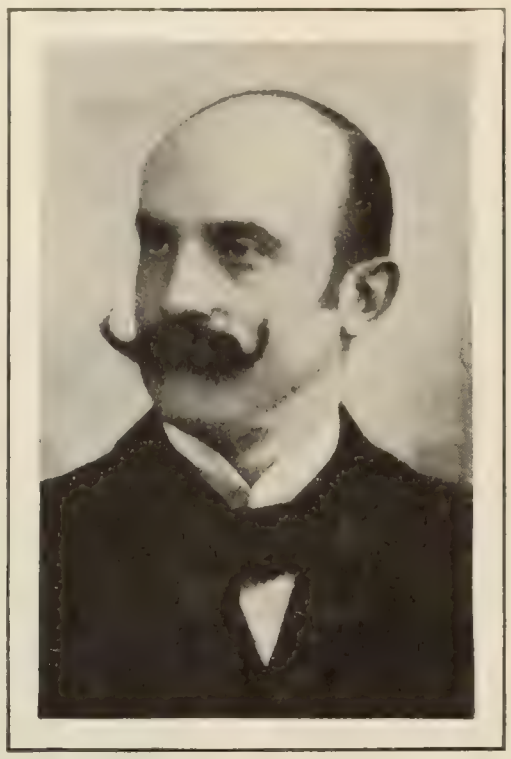
THE DOLLAR AND THE MAN.

until 1911. The only remedy would be the introduction of new taxes as sources of revenue; but neither can the Imperial authorities come to an agreement with the Federal States which of the proposed taxes should be preferred, nor can the parties in the Diet be persuaded to adopt the plans of the Imperial Exchequer. At present we can only state it as certainty that the Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, Baron Stengel, will resign and some other statesman be chosen to try at last a solution of the financial difficulty."

Since the above was written, the hopes aroused by the appointment of Baron Sydow are thus exprest in the same journal:

"When the probability of Baron Stengel's resignation became apparent, arguments were brought forward for choosing as his successor a man not yet prominent in politics, as any pronounced adherent of any parliamentary party was likely to be hindered by the distrust of the opposite sides in the Imperial Diet.

"Now this requisite of being entirely unconnected with any parliamentary group is satisfied by the appointment of Baron Sydow, the new Secretary. He was never associated with any parliamentary party, nor could he ever be persuaded to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Imperial Diet or the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. But as a debater he is nevertheless well known in parliamentary circles. For he held until now a leading position in the postal service and often represented the Postmaster-General before Parliament. He even got some reputation as a powerful and resourceful debater, and, in this respect, differs greatly not only from his immediate predecessor in the Imperial Treasury, but also from former occupants of this important post. In the present situation when financial problems stand in the foreground, a good parliamentary tactician and ready debater is certainly required as Secretary of the Treasury. It is true that the decisions nowadays do not depend so much on the public discussions in the whole House as on the deliberations in the committees and on arrangements with the party leaders. In this respect Baron Stengel was a complete failure, and his experience may be useful as an object-lesson for his successor."



MR. JOSEPH CAILLAUX,
French Minister of Finance,
Who is represented by an opposition paper as willing to sacrifice the national defense to save his political popularity.

SOCIALIST ROUT IN FRANCE

SOCIALISM has received a heavy blow in the recent municipal elections in France. According to returns for May 10 the Liberals in Paris elected 36 candidates, the Radical Socialists 26, the Collectivists 18. Mr. Jaurès, in his Socialist paper, the *Humanité*, admits the *débâcle*. "It would be of no use," he says, "to conceal the fact that the Socialists have suffered a notable defeat."

The question before the country has been for some time: "Social amelioration and old-age pensions, or national defense?" Mr. Jaurès and Mr. Hervé, the antimilitarist, oppose the appropriation of more funds for the Army and Navy. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* declares that Hervéism has dragged down Jaurèsism. The military successes of the French army in Morocco have revived French patriotism and military ardor. The Liberal party, which has triumphed, is thus characterized by the *Croix* (Paris), the representative of extreme clericalism:

"Thus we see the Liberal party, the party of order, of justice, and of liberty, which is always being said to be beaten, and often styled useless, because it abstains from empty declamation, and goes on its way quietly, at last triumphant. It conducts itself with a wisdom and prudence which tries the patience of the impetuous, but with an indomitable resolution which ought to encourage them. Now this party since May 10 stands forth as the most respected, the most vigorous, of all political parties. It is the power of the Liberals that enables us to face the future with confidence."

The Paris *Liberté* proclaims that the country has spoken its opinion about national defense. The *Petit Parisien* also thinks the result of the elections constitutes an affirmation of the formula "The government of the country by the country." The *Figaro* (Paris) is equally decided in it estimate of the results. Thus we read:

"It is not difficult to see the meaning of the municipal elections. It is very clear. In the result we see a sudden halt in the dizzy descent we were pursuing. It is more than a halt, it is a recoil. The program of Mr. Hervé has been completely defeated in Paris. There will of course still be some representatives of antimilitarism at the Hôtel de Ville, because there were many districts in which their electors, unfortunately, had the majority, but even this majority has recently dwindled considerably. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jaurès and his abettors will take to heart this first lesson unless they wish to receive another, which will be even more cruel."

"It has been a severe blow for the apostles of union between Radicals and Socialists," says the Paris *Temps*, "and they seem quite stunned by it."

The real point at issue which the municipal elections have decided is fully stated by the Paris *Gaulois*, a conservative and monarchist paper of wide influence. To quote in substance:

The two terms of the dilemma, "social reforms or national defense," were discust with some heat at the last meeting of the Council. Mr. Thomson pleaded for the national defense. For the first time the antipatriotism of the reformists was revealed. "I require money," said Mr. Thomson, "to equip our fleets for the protection of our coasts and to defend our colonies." To this Mr. Caillaux [Finance Minister] answered, "I want hundreds of millions to create labor pensions. Let us learn to sacrifice the national defense to the maintenance of our own popularity." Mr. Thomson was supported by his colleagues; and now that the Government can boast of having conquered the Socialists, it will cause the Council no trouble to have supported Mr. Thomson in his plea for national defense against the vague humanitarian theories of Mr. Jaurès's tool.

The result of the municipal elections in France is viewed by August Bebel, the leader of German Socialism, in a somewhat different light. He observes in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) that the Socialist vote was in the majority in "such great municipalities as Toulouse, Brest, Limoges, and Dijon," and very characteristically attributes the defeat of his party in Paris to the power of capitalism and the intrigues of the Government. To quote his words:

"The Government has not the least occasion for elation over the result of the municipal elections in Paris. It would indeed be a bad thing for France if the councilors of the country were all Socialists. . . . As things stand at present the united Socialist party, far from being annihilated, maintains its old place in the proletarian wards, and from other wards also has gathered new recruits to form the nucleus of a labor group. . . . The result of the municipal elections indicates a triumph of the government policy only in the sense that Clemenceau's wish to unite the Republicans against the Socialists met with the cooperation of the *bourgeoisie*. But it is apparent that not the 'Republic' pure and simple, but the capitalistic Republic has carried off the victory, and in this way it is simply the new tactics of Clemenceau that have scored a success over his old tactics, and party lines have been drawn according to their original disposition."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

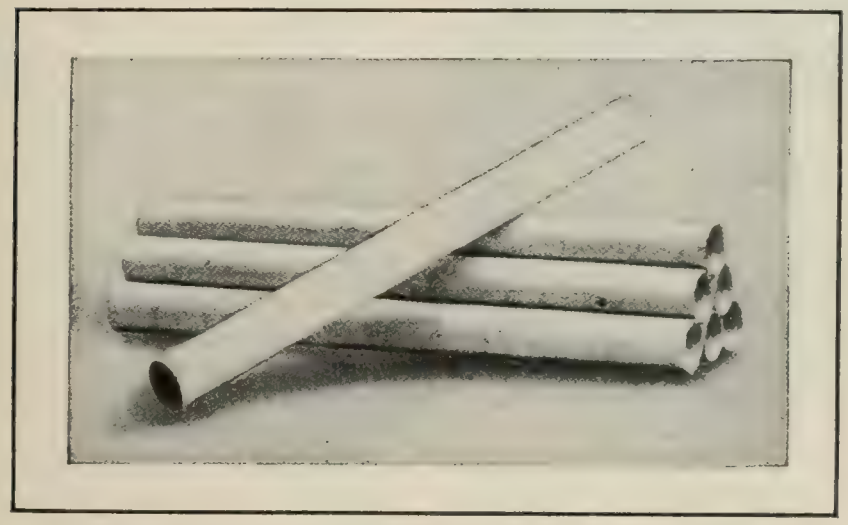
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PAPER BOTTLES FOR MILK

NOT the least of the problems connected with the sanitary supply of milk on a large scale relate to the cleaning of the bottles or receptacles for refilling. These problems are thrown out altogether by using a receptacle that is not intended for refilling and hence does not need cleaning. Such a vessel, which is to be used only once and then destroyed, must of course be very cheap, and a practicable bottle of this kind is now made of paper, as described by Emmett Campbell Hall in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June). Says Mr. Hall:

"The solution of the sanitary problems appears to a great extent to be found in the single-service bottle—that is, a bottle in which milk is delivered once, and which is then destroyed. When these bottles are properly made, of paper, the business difficulties disappear. It is somewhat strange, in view of the length of time paper packages for ice-cream, oysters, and other semiliquid commodities have been in use, that it is only very recently that a practical paper bottle for milk has been placed upon the market. Its appearance in Great Britain and the United States was almost simultaneous, and in both countries its success was instantaneous, the factories not being able to supply the demand that was made for them.

"The paper package permits the sealing of the bottle and selling of it in a guaranteed original, dated package, when put up on the dairy farm producing the milk, the doing of which the new bottle also permits. Milk keeps better in the paper package in summer, and is not so likely to freeze in winter. It may be allowed to remain in the bottle indefinitely. Not so much ice is required to keep it cold as when in glass. The weight of a pint



THE PAPER STRIPS ARE WOUND INTO LONG CYLINDERS.

of milk in paper is but one-half that of the same quantity in the average glass bottle, and the dairy is relieved from the expense, slop, and annoyance of bottle-washing. If the milk is bottled in the country, it can be shipped in ordinary dry refrigerator-cars like butter and eggs, and as there are no bottles to be returned, it can be conveniently handled by grocers."

The only materials used in making these packages, Mr. Hall tells us, are spruce-wood paper and paraffin. The process shows not only to what a point absolute cleanliness may be brought, but the remarkable development to which modern semiautomatic machines have arrived. To quote again:

"The paper arrives from the mills in large rolls, carefully wrapt and protected, and the first operation is the cutting of this roll into narrow strips, the work being accomplished in much the same manner as the slicing of a large sausage. These strips are then inspected and rewound.

"There are two weights of paper used in the fabrication of these bottles. From the heavier stock the caps are made. As often as a watch ticks, a machine stamps out a disk and 'draws' the cap into shape. The lighter paper has gone to a regular tube-winding machine, which rolls each strip of paper into a long tube. This machine also saws the tubes into convenient lengths, at the rate of a thousand an hour.

"The tubes are then put on a tube-cutter which divides these short lengths into the capacities desired, at the same time printing on each section whatever legend is desired. The bottoms are then inserted, and the completed bottles dipt into hot paraffin. The caps which close the top are also treated to the paraffin bath. Next comes a thorough sterilization of the capped bottles, which are packed into huge paper bags, holding seventy-two or one hundred bottles, and the bags are sealed, thus insuring the delivery of the bottles to the milkman absolutely clean and perfectly sterile.

THE COMPLETED BOTTLES.

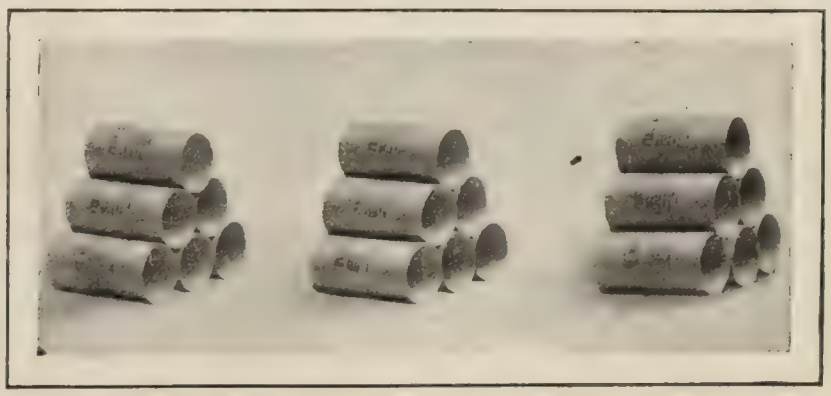
"Milk should long ago have been delivered in a single-service package. Everything else served as food—butter, cheese, lard, cut meats, chipped beef, sausage, oysters, ice-cream, and similar commodities—is delivered in paper packages, which are never returned. The sealed package for crackers worked a revolution in the cake and cracker business. The paraffin coating used on the paper bottles does not affect the milk in any way, according to the Department of Agriculture, and even washing the bottle in hot water does not soften or remove it."

THE SEARCH FOR HIDDEN TREASURE

"HOW far is a miner absolutely certain of his results?" a mining expert was asked recently. "Just as far as the end of his pick will reach," was the answer. Great as are the returns from successful mining, the sums sunk in failures are also great, and if the swindling operations of promoters be taken into account, it is matter of doubt on which side of the scale the balance lies. It might be otherwise if there were some infallible, or even reasonably trustworthy, method of ascertaining the presence of a large ore-deposit, or its approximate extent. Says Prof. Henry Louis in a lecture on "Some Unsolved Problems in Metal-mining," published in *Nature* (London, April 30):

"The possibility of determining by some means the whereabouts of the hidden treasures of the earth has long been an object of the miner's desire, the methods for accomplishing which range from the medieval adept with his divining-rod, belief in which is not wholly extinct to-day, down to a series of modern attempts to use electric currents for the same purpose. Up to the present these attempts have been unsuccessful, in spite of the ambitious claims of some of their advocates.

"In view of the fact that minerals differ so widely in their elec-



THE CYLINDERS CUT INTO CAPACITY LENGTHS.

tric and magnetic properties, it is quite possible to conceive that some method of detecting concealed mineral deposits by these means may be devised. Indeed, for one particular class of minerals such a method has long been in existence; in Scandinavia there are many deposits of magnetite, and many others of which

magnetite forms a constituent, so that all such deposits distinctly affect a magnetic needle. The Swedish prospector has long used the so-called mining compass, which consists essentially of a small magnetic needle so suspended as to be able to move both horizontally and vertically. When this compass is brought over ground in which such deposits of magnetic mineral exist, the needle indicates their presence by its change of dip, so much so that it has been customary for years past in Sweden to buy and sell mineral properties by their 'compass-drag,' or their effect on the miners' compass.

"When, by any means, some indication is obtained of the approximate position of a mineral deposit, it has to be more precisely located by boring. Boring is of but little value for tracing mineral veins, owing to their going down so nearly vertically and to their great irregularity, but it is often used to locate irregular masses of ore; for example, bore-holes have recently been employed successfully in Cumberland for proving deposits of red hematite in the Carboniferous limestone, even where this is overlain by Triassic rocks. Obviously bore-holes are most valuable when stratified deposits have to be tested, and every one will remember the conspicuous success that attend their use in proving the permanence in depth of the auriferous banket beds of the Witwatersrand."

The deepest bore-hole in existence, we are told by Professor Louis, is at Paruschowitz, in Upper Silesia, and is 6,573 feet deep; it began with a diameter of 12.6 inches and finished at 2.7 inches. It is easy to imagine the difficulty of boring so small a hole to the depth of 1¼ miles The engineers could not have reached this depth, so it is stated, without using Mannesmann weldless steel tubes for boring-rods, which shows the dependence of mining upon the allied arts. The writer goes on:

"Bore-holes such as these are now always made by means of the well-known diamond drill, which brings up a core of the rocks passed through, and thus affords positive information respecting them. Unforunately, the only kind of diamonds suitable for this purpose, the dark opaque stones, showing no distinct cleavage, known in the trade as 'carbons,' are very scarce and proportionately dear, so that diamond-drilling is now a very costly operation; I have, however, good grounds for saying that we are within measurable distance of seeing such 'carbons,' or at any rate 'boot,' produced artificially. For rocks of moderate hardness these diamonds have of late years been replaced to some extent by shot made of specially hard chilled iron, but these are of little use in the harder rocks. One of our greatest needs at the present moment is a metal that shall be strong, tough, and very considerably harder than quartz; the production of such a material would conduce more to the technical advancement of several branches of mining than almost any other discovery that could be named."

WHY FRUIT SHOULD BE CHEWED—Fruit must be properly chewed, because, if it is swallowed in chunks, the stomach can do nothing with it, says Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., May). The gastric juice, he tells us, can not digest carbohydrates. We read:

"Fruit requires no digestion—merely crushing in the mouth suffices. The saliva has no action on fruit, and the gastric juice but little; for fruit is 70 to 90 per cent. water, with only about ½ of 1 per cent. proteid. There is at the same time no fat in fruit, with the exception of a very few peculiar fruits, like the olive, and that other class of fruit which we call nuts, both of which contain a large amount of fats. The ordinary acid fruits, however—the sweet saccharin fruits, the juicy fruits—contain no fat, no proteid, merely carbohydrate, which is already digested and ready for immediate assimilation. This explains why the tired boy is so happy when he climbs a peach or a cherry-tree. He eats heartily of the fruit, and if too rapidly finds he has the stomach ache when he gets home. His mother applies a fomentation, and he feels better directly. He repeats the operation next day, and likewise gets off with nothing worse than a stomach-ache. If, instead of fruit, he had taken an overdose of roast meat, he would not have gotten off so easily. He would have had a bilious attack, and would not have wanted any more roast meat for a week. Fruit makes a little gas in the stomach, a little fermentation, with sometimes a little colic, but it can not produce autointoxication. It can not make a boy so sick that he will not want any more for a week."

A FRAGRANT CITY

THE city of Grasse, in Provence, noted for its manufactories of perfumery, is described in *The Car* (London, May 6) by S. Herbert March. Speaking of one of the distilleries visited by his party, Mr. March writes:

"The distillery is not difficult to locate. At Grasse you have but to 'follow your nose,' an unerring pilot, unless the sense of smell is gone, and then you may as well leave Grasse alone. One would almost get tired of smelling delicious aroma, one would think. The present establishment of Bruno Court is the actual monastery of the faithful friars, hundreds of years since dead. The refectory, chapel, cloisters to-day are relegated to their special purpose—sorting-halls, laboratory, distilling-chambers, and macerating-rooms. When the late Queen Victoria honored M. Bruno Court with a visit, my pilot mentioned to me that her Majesty, on being introduced to the sorting-room, which was formerly the monks' chapel, hesitated to enter and tread on the millions of petals which that day, as to-day, lie knee deep; her reverence for things beautiful and potent in hidden virtue instinctively held that great lady back from trampling on even so much as one leaf.

GATHERING VIOLETS NEAR GRASSE.

"Dozens of nimble expert fingers divide the 'sheep from the goats.' Passing on over this, the most exquisite carpet it has been my good fortune to tread, we came into an apartment stocked with tons of beef and pork fat, used for extracting the essence of the flowers. White-capped women and dainty girls in another room stir caldrons of melted fat. With this warm grease emulsion flowers are mixt and left; then, after a time, the compound is subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure. This is termed the maceration process, and from this highly scented pomade perfume is then extracted. This is done in vessels specially constructed for the purpose. The cold process, *enfleurage*, is employed for specially volatile perfumes. On glass plates, three or four feet square, grease is plastered, and on this petals are sprinkled thickly. These are brought face to face, forming grease and flower sandwiches, doubtless not palatable. These 'sandwiches' are piled one on top of the other for hours, during which time the perfume is being extracted. For the most tender and delicate specimens, layers of lime are saturated with olive-oil, another trade, by the way, of Provence. The 'mild pressure,' or old hand-presses, which the brothers used, and which are in a state of surprizing preservation, are still employed."

Cassia is largely cultivated, and is used as a base of compound scents. Patchouli leaves, sandalwood, and other bases are treated by ordinary distillation. The foregoing processes yield raw products which are sold by wholesale all over the world. The retail trade is extensive, but secondary. During the rose season one hundred tons of rose-leaves, we are told, are handled monthly in Grasse, and equally large quantities of other flowers in season. The attar of rose is the most costly production. one gram requiring

forty-eight pounds of rose-leaves. Neroli, an oil product of the orange-flower, comes next in dearness. The writer continues:

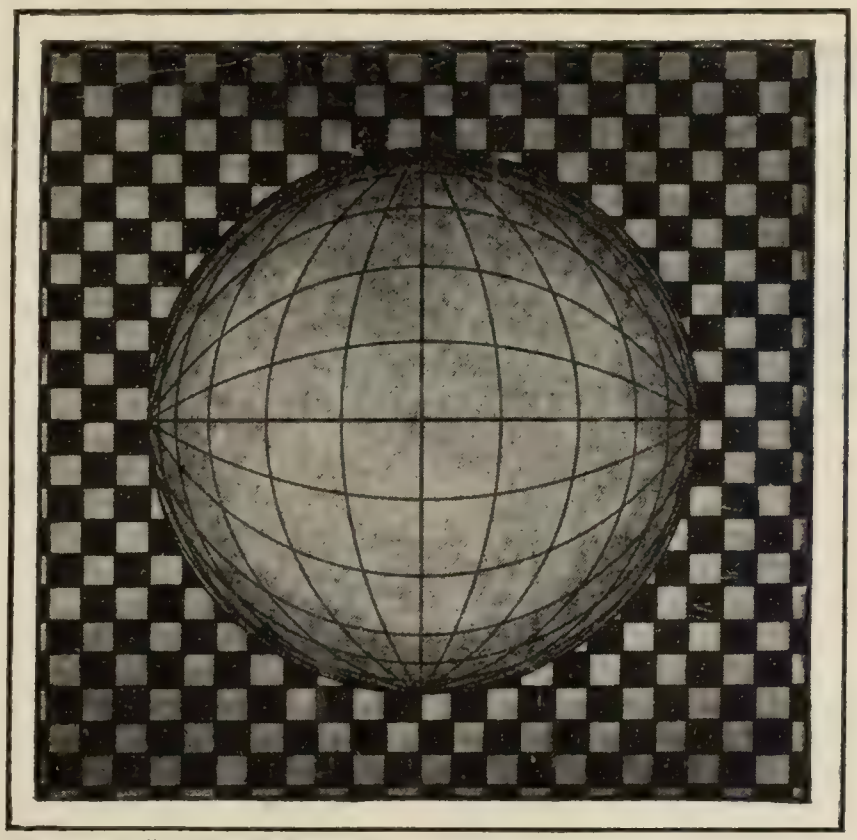
"Distilling goes on all the year round, the total turnover, in Grasse, for a single season being 5,840,000 kilograms [about 6,000 tons]. Of this 2,000,000 kilograms are orange-flower, 1,200,000 jasmine, and 1,500,000 roses; and 400,000 kilograms of violets are also gathered.

"The immensity of the flower harvest, which gives occupation to a whole army of men, women, and children, is surprizing. This begins in February with the violet. In March and April hyacinth and jasmine follow. May is the busiest month, when the orange-flower is picked. The pickers return at evening carrying bags crammed with the orange-flower, the streets along which they pass being filled with penetrating fragrance. The nights at this season of the year are not easily forgotten; one sleeps in air charged with the scent of this spotless bud."

A PINHOLE STEREOSCOPE

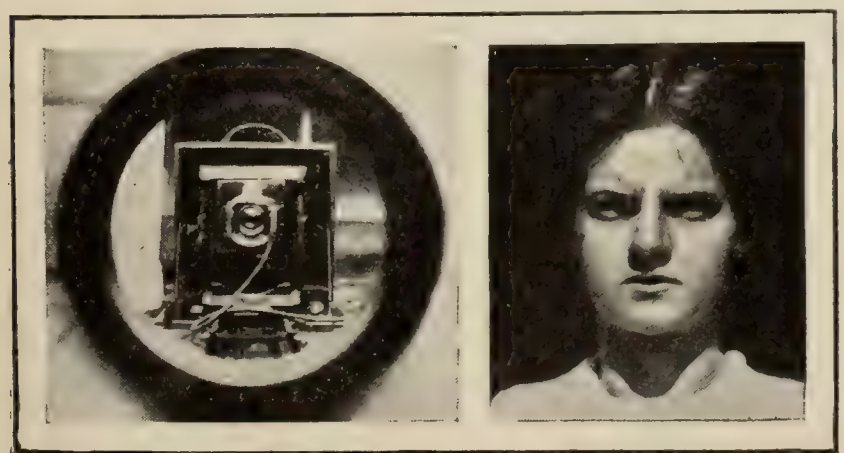
A METHOD by which the effect of a stereoscope may be produced by the use of one eye is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 2) by Prof. Gustave Michaud. of Costa Rica State College. Professor Michaud has already shown the possibility of obtaining strong monocular relief with a geometrical drawing when several artifices are used simultaneously to deceive the eye. He has now discovered that by employing positive distortion and exaggerated curvature of the focal surface, the sensation of relief may be obtained even in the case of ordinary pictures. Says the writer:

"Examined through a pinhole, at a distance of about one inch from the eye, a geometrical drawing like Fig. 1 stands out in clear and strong relief. The distortion which causes the illusion in this case has been produced by two different methods. One process, which might be called artificial distortion, gradually modifies the shape of the little black and white squares as they get farther and farther from the center of the figure. The second kind of distortion, which the writer calls 'diaphragm distortion,' for lack of a better name, is the result of the position of the pinhole before the eye and at some distance from it. Diaphragm distortion acts as artificial distortion does in the bending of straight lines and in decreasing the scale of reproduction from the center to the periphery, but this gradual change in the scale of reproduction is not confined to the geometrical figures—it affects the very grain of the paper.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

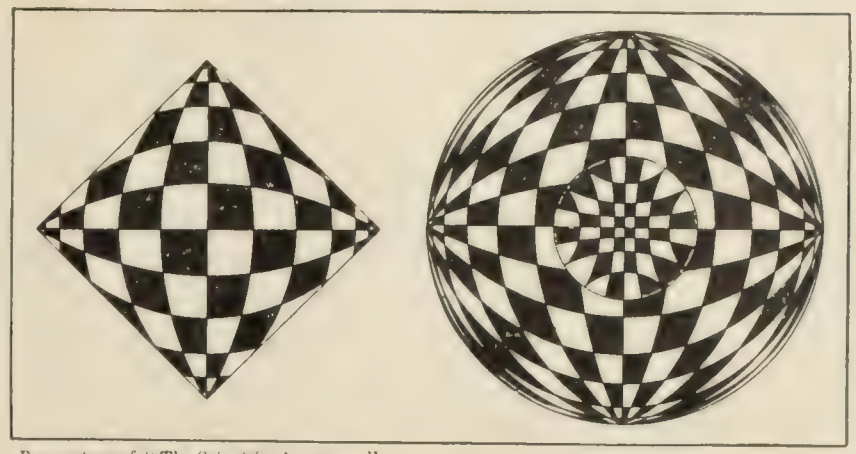
FIG. 5.—GEOMETRICAL FIGURE WHICH SHOWS ARTIFICIAL DISTORTION WITHOUT A PINHOLE DIAPHRAGM.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FIG. 3. FIG. 2.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL AND DIAPHRAGM DISTORTION.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FIG. 1. FIG. 4.

ARTIFICIAL DISTORTION OF GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.

Moreover, an extreme curvature of the focal surface is the result of the position of the object close to the eye, while the small diaphragm permits the perception of a distinct image notwithstanding this adverse circumstance. The central parts of the figure are comparatively near the principal focus of the eye; the rays they emit meet far behind the retina; the image is large, and gives therefore the impression of being produced by an object placed near the eye. The marginal parts of the drawing are relatively much farther from the eye; their image is not formed so far behind the retina; it is smaller than that of the central parts, and seems to be produced by some far-away object."

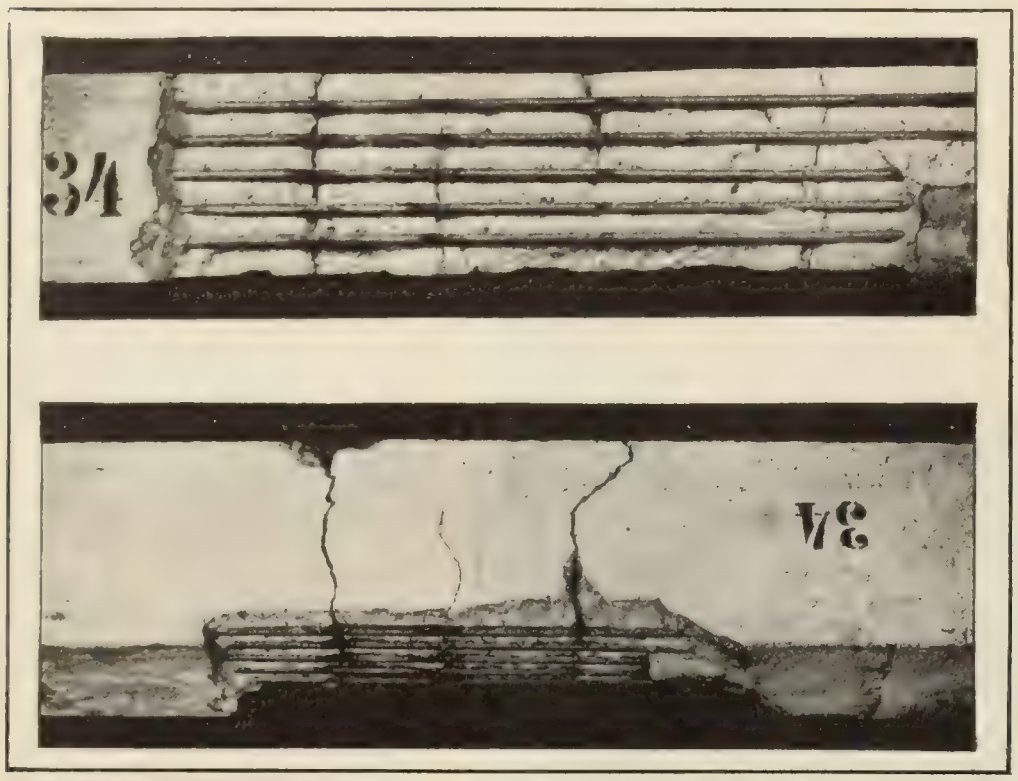
Both artificial and diaphragm distortion produce the relief illusion seen when the head in Fig. 2 is viewed through a pinhole at about one inch from the eye. Artificial distortion could not be produced in that case as in a geometrical drawing, but the photograph, we are told, was made with a short-focus lens with a diaphragm before it, and some positive distortion of the features was the result. The same process applied to objects not spherical was found deficient, but good results were obtained by photographing such objects in a spherical convex mirror. The camera shown in Fig. 3 was photographed in such a mirror. The illusion is especially strong when the protruding bed of the camera is examined, yet in neither of these cases can the relief be compared with that due to artificial distortion of geometrical figures. The writer goes on:

"An accurate idea of the deceiving power exerted on the eye by the latter kind of distortion can be had when Fig. 4 is examined through a pinhole at the distance of about one inch from the eye. While the peripheral ring literally bulges out of the paper, the central disk gives the illusion of a shallow depression. Diaphragm distortion is abruptly and completely counteracted by negative artificial distortion resulting from the peculiar alteration in the shape of the little black and white squares on the central disk.

"According to the principles which have just been stated, stereoscopic effects ought to be perceived without a diaphragm, as the pupil may take the place of the pinhole. The position and aperture of the pupil, however, are not such as to produce a strong relief illusion, and objects can not be brought very near the eye without being blurred; yet if artificial distortion is added, stereoscopic relief will be readily perceived. The accompanying drawing (Fig. 5) should be examined with an eye placed right above the center of the figure and about two or three inches away. The other eye should be closed. As soon as it is open, the relief illusion, altho strong, at once vanishes."

WILL STEEL IN CONCRETE RUST?

THIS question is very important. Modern reenforced-concrete construction consists entirely of steel rods or bars embedded in crusht rock and cement, and even the steel-frame construction of our sky-scrapers is now protected by surrounding it with cement. The metal is thus shielded from inspection as well as from the weather, and if cracks in the cement let in dampness and cause rusting, it is evident that our great modern structures are not permanent. This being the case, it is interesting to learn that recent experiments in Germany indicate the unlikelihood of corrosion due to the small cracks that ordinarily appear in concrete. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, May 14):



By courtesy of "Engineering News."

TWO VIEWS OF BEAM, SHOWING APPEARANCE OF STEEL AFTER THREE DAYS' EXPOSURE IN RUSTING TEST; BOTTOM LAYER OF CONCRETE SPLIT OFF TO SHOW APPEARANCE OF STEEL.

"The much-mooted question whether the steel reenforcement in beams of reenforced concrete is in danger of rusting by the entrance of air and moisture through the inevitable tension cracks has recently been studied by Mr. E. Probst in tests made at the Prussian Royal Testing Institution at Gross-Lichterfelde West, Berlin, Germany. They give practically the first experimental showing that the ordinary tension cracks (occurring within the limits of permissible loading) do *not* permit the atmospheric corroding influences to affect the steel; they indicate that rusting by entrance of air and moisture is to be apprehended in cases where the stress in the steel has passed the elastic limit and in consequence has opened relatively wide cracks, but not in cases where the stresses are well below this. Tests of 32 beams by an 'accelerated' rusting test showed no rusting in 27 cases in all of which the load was such as to stress the steel to from 18,000 to 35,000 pounds per square inch. In five tests, where the load was higher and the steel was stressed to values of 35,000 to 44,000 pounds per square inch, rusting resulted. The two photographs reproduced herewith . . . show a case of maximum rusting, the concrete below the steel having been split off after the test in order to expose the steel.

"The test beams were 6.3 × 8.6 inches in cross-section, and long enough to give a span of 59 inches. Load was applied at two points equidistant from the center, 20 inches apart. . . . . .

"The beams were subjected to load tests at ages of three to six months. They formed part of a series of tests to determine point of first cracking, deflection, stress in concrete, stress in steel, and ultimate strength. Of 58 beams, only 26 were tested to rupture, while the other 32 were tested to a point below (or just at) the elastic limit of the steel, and these were later subjected to the rusting test.

"The rusting-test apparatus comprized a lever arrangement for applying a fixt load to the test-beam (at two points), a tight sheet-iron casing around the beam over the middle third of its length, and apparatus for leading a current of mixt carbon dioxid, oxygen, and water vapor through the casing. The water vapor was produced by a small boiler heated by a Bunsen flame, while the two gases were drawn from tanks of pure gas, discharging through reducing-valves and water-bottles to permit of close regulation and sight feed.

"The test-beams, as already noted, had previously been subjected to loads sufficient to bring into play the tensile strength of the steel and open the ordinary tension cracks in the concrete which occur beyond the lowest stage of loading. After being placed in the frame for the rusting tests, a constant load was applied which was in most cases nearly the same as the maximum load previously applied. The casing was then put on and the current of corroding gases started. The flow was kept up from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M., while during the night the casing was taken off the beam to permit free access of atmospheric air. In most cases the test was continued thus through three consecutive days. Afterward, the concrete below the steel was chipped off to lay bare the steel and show whether rusting had occurred."

POWER OF MIND OVER MATTER

THOSE who take the most radical view of the power of the human will to control the processes and reactions of the organism, even those that have been regarded as subject wholly to physical and chemical laws, will read with interest of a series of experiments by Dr. Otto von der Pfordten described in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift* in an article entitled "Electricity and the Problem of Attention." The author has shown, as he thinks, that the action of electricity on the human body may be modified or even neutralized by the state of the mind. Aspinals has already noted that electricians who when asleep have touched dangerous live wires have suffered no injury except a burn; and Jellinek found that an ordinarily deadly current did not harm rabbits when they were chloroformed. Says an editorial writer in *The Evening Post* (New York, May 22), commenting on the German article:

"Of greater interest still are the cases he cites where the action of the current is neutralized by a man's strained expectation or attention. Electricians, he says, often touch parts of the machinery to ascertain if there is a current in them; and while this conscious and deliberate act results in no harm, unintentional contact with a less powerful current proves fatal. In experimenting on himself, Jellinek found that an unexpected shock of 350 volts was terrible, whereas an expected shock of 500 volts made little impression. But this was a bagatelle compared with the exhibition of courage given by Herr von Dobrowolsky, who broke a wire containing 30,000 volts and picked up one end of it in the presence of several dismayed experts, without suffering the least harm. 'To do such a thing one must be absolutely fearless of death, or else one must have the force of an engineer who has learned to control the powerful electric fluid.' This force, the writer declares, is will-power, and he adds sententiously: 'There is something imposing in this idea that the will-power in such a case opposes itself to death as an equal force and comes out triumphant.'"

The writer is of opinion that Dr. Pfordten's case would have been stronger had he mentioned the kind of current employed in these various experiments. The difference between the direct and alternating current, or the rate of frequency of the latter, is often sufficient to account for ability to withstand high voltage. Be this as it may, the philosophical part of Pfordten's article is by no means novel. Not to mention modern instances, the last work of the philosopher Kant was entitled "On the Power of the Mind to Master Morbid Feelings by a Mere Effort of the Will." Says the writer in *The Post*:

"He dwells with particular satisfaction on the benefit he derived

from deliberately training himself to breathe through the nose only, and on his success in overcoming a morbid melancholy which sometimes tempted him to commit suicide. This had its source in a difficulty in breathing due to his too flat chest; a defect which, being corporeal, he could not overcome; 'but its influence on my thoughts and actions I have mastered, by averting my attention from this feeling, as if it did not concern me at all.' And thus he recovered complete composure and cheerfulness by a mere effort of the will.

"Such a therapeutic application of will-power Kant regards as the converse of the state of mind which makes many lay readers of medical books fancy they have all the symptoms described therein. Dr. Hufeland was convinced that most nervous disorders are caused by mental indolence and passiveness, a weak yielding to bodily sensations and impressions; and he cites Pinel, who found that during the excitement of the French Revolution a number of persons who had for years been weak and sickly became healthy and strong, this being true especially among the indolent members of the aristocracy, whose nervous troubles disappeared entirely. The Japanese have a special method of training the will from early childhood, and it has been plausibly argued that it was this sturdy will-power more than anything else that enabled them to overcome the Russians."

COLORED MOVING PICTURES

PROCESSES for the automatic production of colored pictures continue to crop up. The latest is an application to moving-picture machines. Hitherto the reproduction of any color in a moving projection has been impossible except by the laborious method of hand-coloring the films, and as each picture is only about the size of a postage-stamp, to reproduce the image of a highly colored insect or bird by hand is impossible. The inventor of the new process, which was exhibited in London on May 1 last, is G. Albert Smith, who in an address quoted in *The Lancet* (London, May 9) gave the theory of his system in the following words:

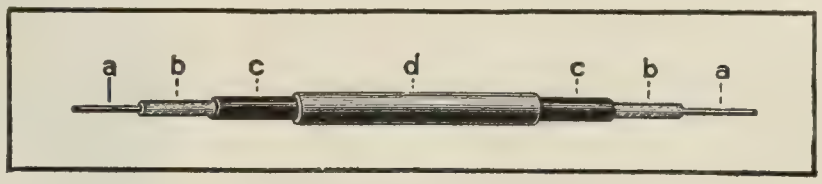
"When I show you a wax phonograph or gramaphone 'record' and observe that it is a band of music or the voice of a singer, you are aware that it is in reality an engraven record of the complex sound-waves set in motion by these performances, and you know that when the wax tablet or cylinder is placed in a suitable machine these sound-waves can be repeated and the original music reproduced. In the same way, when I show you a small roll of kinematograph films bearing, say, 5,000 little photographs, these photographs having *no trace of color* about them, you are to understand that they carry within themselves, in their long range of tones and half-tones, so to speak, a record of the color-waves received by the lens when the picture was taken, and when this film is run through a bioscope projector fitted with the proper attachment the recorded 'color-waves' are again set in motion and the scene is reproduced to our eyes in its proper colors."

This, taken by itself, would seem rather fanciful, but as further elucidated by *The Lancet* reviever it would appear to be an adaptation of the "three-color" process in which the fundamental color pictures are combined by being thrown successively on the screen with such rapidity as to blend in the observer's vision. We quote his explanation as follows:

"First of all, a film is used which is rendered as sensitive to red, yellow, or green rays as the ordinary photographic film is to blue rays. This is run through a kinematograph camera in the usual way, with the exception that between the film and the lens is a rotating disk, part of an annulus of which is composed of a green gelatin screen—*i.e.*, blue plus yellow—and another part of the same annulus of an orange-red screen—*i.e.*, red plus yellow. The film when developed shows no color at all, but only the ordinary gradations of black and white. When, however, this film is again run through the kinematograph lantern, with the revolving disk between it and the lens, the color-waves are again actuated, and the photographs on the film appear upon the screen in color. The demonstration referred to, tho Mr. Smith imprest upon his audience that the invention was yet in an experimental and inchoate stage, was of extreme interest. Thus, the photograph of a lady in a white dress with red sash and red roses in her hat came out in very pure coloring, while another photograph of a child drest mainly in green who held up at intervals a tartan plaid, the tartan containing a great deal of red and yellow, came out equally well. Allowance has to be made for the fact that as the films were taken by daylight and exhibited by the arc light the colors naturally showed some slight deviation from the appearance which they would have presented by daylight. So far as we can see, the invention has a promising future before it."

A NEW FIRE-DETECTOR

AN automatic fire-detector in the form of a continuous wire has been placed on the market by a firm of New York manufacturers. The ordinary thermostat does not always fulfil expectations; for when the instruments are placed twelve feet apart, in accordance with the underwriters' rules, the heated air may pass



MONTAUK FIRE-DETECTING WIRE.

between them and not come into contact with them. Many thermostats, too, have faults of mechanism and construction. Some depend on a spring, which may get out of adjustment; others are insufficiently protected against dust, insects, moisture, or corrosion. Those that depend on a pin-point contact may fail through the interposition of dirt. Some are adversely affected by the heating and cooling of the atmosphere; others may be disturbed by shocks. The Montauk fire-detecting wire, as the new device is called, is said to possess none of these defects. Says *The Engineering Digest* (New York, May):

"The core wire (*aa*), the first conductor, is encased in the fusible metal (*bb*), which, in turn, is covered with the insulating material (*cc*), the whole contained in a copper tube (*d*), which constitutes the second conductor, and is the size of an ordinary telegraph wire. Any and every part of the wire's surface is a thoroughly reliable thermostat, whether the wire be inches or miles in length; it can, moreover, be installed as an annunciating wire, and thus made to perform a dual service, saving in this way no little expense When used for bell wire a practical local fire-alarm service is also obtained; a comprehensive one if it be extended to all danger-points, and effective on land or sea.

"The wires at present made . . . will be set off at 160, 200, and 370° F., all thermometrical points considerably above normal heat, and yet well below the point of ignition. When the temperature rises to the degree at which the wire is designed to operate, a circuit is instantly established, the heat softens and expands the fusible metal, which, forced through the meshes of the insulation and against the inner surface of the copper tube, forms contact between the latter and the core wire, and soldering, seals the contact permanently, thus causing all connected bells to ring and to continue ringing as long as the battery lasts, or until switched off.

"The Montauk is said to be the only continuous thermostat, the only one that can be installed in water, and the only one that will withstand illegitimate abuse. That it can withstand extraordinary abuse is certainly true, for hammering it violently enough to embed it in hard wood will not put it out of order. It can be placed on ceilings, as demanded by the underwriters, and also in many places where the ordinary thermostat can not; for example, as a girdle around wainscoting in coal-bunkers, near ash-bins, in elevator shafts, and, in fact, in every place where the fire hazard would suggest its installation. As an evidence of the various uses to which the Montauk fire detecting wire can be put, it may be said that a low-degree wire is used by the telephone companies, in connection with their switchboard wires, to indicate rising temperature."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

RELIGION AT THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONVENTION

THE question of the attitude of the Socialist party toward the subject of religion brought out one of the warmest discussions of the session of their national convention held recently in Chicago. The "storm," as it is designated by the Chicago *Daily Socialist* (May 16), was precipitated by Arthur Morrow Lewis, of Illinois, in speaking on the plank "which declared that religion is a private matter, but that the Socialist party is opposed to all clerical political activity." This utterance, after discussion, was found unpalatable, and a substitute, proposed by Morris Hillquit, of New York, was adopted, which ran as follows:

"The Socialist movement is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with religious beliefs."

The address of Mr. Lewis, as reported in *The Daily Socialist*, was as follows:

"I am among those who sincerely hoped the question of religion would not be raised at this convention. I am willing to concede that we should let sleeping dogs lie.

"I know that the Socialist position in philosophy on the question of religion does not make a good campaign subject. It is not useful propaganda in a political campaign, and therefore I am willing we should be silent about it. But if we must speak, I propose that we go before this country with the truth and not with a lie.

"I believe in Socialist scholarship, and I voted to have scholars on this platform committee, men who understand the Socialist philosophy, and we have at least half a dozen men on the platform committee who know that religion is a sociological question, an anthropological question, a question of chronology, of economics, of theosophy. There are few forms of modern thought that do not directly affect the question of religion, and when you say that it is merely a question of the private conscience, you fly in the face of the science and learning of your day.

"I do not propose to state in this platform the truth about religion from the point of view of the Socialist philosophy, as it is stated in almost every book of standard Socialist literature. But if we do not do that, let us at least have the good grace to be silent about it and not make hypocrites of ourselves.

"Kautsky says: 'So long as Christianity ruled the minds of men the idea of revolution was rejected as a sinful revolt against divinely constituted authority.' But we must not go before the people of this country in this campaign telling them that so long as Christianity rules their minds they will reject the idea of the Socialist revolution."

This speaker was followed by a woman delegate, Mila Tupper Maynard, of Colorado, who said:

"Are we really anxious for working-class solidarity and revolutionary victory, or to air our special theories of religion or antireligion? Can we seriously say that a movement which must be world-wide must accept some particular form of materialistic, monistic, negative position, or any kind of a positive position, for that matter? Those of us who are Socialists and read with reverence and respect the words of a Ferri and Kautsky do not quarrel with them because they do not understand religion as we do.

"The German and foreign Socialists altogether, so far as I know, who express themselves on religion, have a perfectly ignorant and utterly childish notion of modern theological thought. The Socialist philosophy is the best bulwark that was ever made for a genuine cosmic theism, and when superficial atheism is made to appear identical with Socialism, those who are trying to identify it are putting an impediment in the way of our progress."

MORRIS HILLQUIT,

Who declared at the Socialist National Convention in Chicago that Socialism was not concerned with religious beliefs.

At this point Mr. Hillquit offered his amendment, and in supporting it he said:

"The fact that Comrade Maynard and myself take absolutely opposite views on religion, she believing in a cosmic theism, I being an agnostic and always having been one, and both of us being nevertheless good and useful members of the Socialist party, proves to you that religion is not connected with Socialism, either for or against it.

"When Comrade Lewis and 99 per cent. of us take the position of the agnostic, that does not make Socialism agnostic. Socialism is neither agnostic nor is Socialism Christian nor is Socialism Jewish. Socialism has nothing to do with that side of our existence at all. The trouble is, we have not always the courage of our convictions.

"We should not go out in our propaganda among the people who are still groping in obscurity and tell them that they first must become materialists before they can become members of the Socialist party. After we have disposed of the things that affect their material welfare it will be time to approach them with the full consequences of the Socialist philosophy. Therefore I would retain this plank in our platform."

Several other speakers, such as a Catholic named Devine, of Ohio, and Robert Hunter, of New York, contributed to the discussion. Mr. Devine is reported as saying:

"I find myself in a different position from the other speakers. I am one of the few here who are actively engaged in the factories. And I want to say here that we must be careful on this question. I stand here as one actively engaged in the factory, trying to bring the workers into the Socialist movement. I find they are men of all religions.

"I am accused by a certain class of people in the factory—I am asked how can I be a Catholic and a Socialist. What I am doesn't matter. They don't know and you don't know, and it is nothing to either of us what the other is. Now, I have to be in a position where I must do the best I can to harmonize those things.

"I recognize that the Church has taken an attitude against the Socialist party. I know of a comrade in the factory who was refused absolution because he was a Socialist. I find myself in a position where I have to take a stand to keep that comrade in the Socialist movement, not for his vote, but for his strength. Therefore I am in favor of striking out entirely any reference to any religious position that the Socialist party take."

Mr. Hunter is reported to this effect:

"The reason I wish to have this plank in the platform is because I wish this question settled so that everybody in the party can have absolute freedom to say what they please upon the question of individual conscience, so that it can be said with authority that this political party advocates no religious view whatever. You know why the plank was put in the German party platform. For years and years the reactionaries of Germany went about trying to divide and keep divided the working class. How? By saying that it is a party of atheists and agnostics. They are trying that in every part of Europe.

"This religious question is going to become more and more heated. There is a church in this country which is going more and more to attack Socialism along this line, and I do not want to have to discuss it. If some one rises and presents the views of Bebel or Lewis or somebody else and then they say, 'You do not express the views of your party, because these are leaders in your party,' when I pull out the program of the party and show the statement, the declaration of the principle, we can answer these men.

"We need every man in the cause of the proletariat, no matter what his religious view is. Let him talk as he likes as an individual, but don't let him go about and say that this political party is

a party of atheists, and, on the other hand, don't let him go about and say that this is a party of Christians."

MIXING POLITICS AND RELIGION

A CATHOLIC organ takes one of its contemporaries in the faith to task for what it calls "a mischievous opinion." *The Catholic Columbian* printed an editorial recently which said in effect that Catholics, being one-fifth numerically of the population of the United States, should have one-fifth of the political offices; and it called upon Catholics to wake up and assert their "rights" in this regard. "Such an opinion as this is not helpful to the Catholic cause," says *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston), and it goes on to quote a letter written by Gen. Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, to *The Catholic Columbian* in which, it declares, is exprest a view "of much more soundness and weight." The General writes:

"It is perhaps correct, as you say, that Catholics number one-fifth of our population; and I have often wondered why men with Catholic names are not more influential and prominent in the affairs of this country. It is not certainly through lack of moral worth or fitness that people of our faith seldom attain a high place in the councils of the nation. Unfortunately there are too many professional Catholics among us who are politicians and who thrust themselves forward as leaders and assume to speak without authority for the great mass of Catholics, demanding recognition for our people, which means office for themselves.

"These self-constituted leaders are conspicuous on public occasions, gala and festival days, but are seldom seen to approach the holy altar. They are the ones who loudly clamor for recognition in politics, and yet their own lives, public and private, are anything but what they ought to be. Such persons discredit us and are a means of preventing all deserving citizens who are Catholics from receiving the recognition which should come to them through moral worth and upright citizenship.

"To be influential in public affairs Catholics should be found always standing for what is right. In political matters they should not link themselves in large numbers with the fortunes of any party, but look on the best interests of the city, State, or nation as paramount to the success of political parties, ever on the side of righteousness, upholding what is clean, decent, upright, and moral in social, business, and political life. Adherence to such principles and always following the voice of conscience in their acts, public and private, will gain Catholics recognition, not only in politics, but in every other sphere of life in this country.

"If we are good Catholics, if we prove ourselves worthy children of our grand old Mother Church, if we follow her teachings and obey her precepts, we will have a citizenship so respectable in every way, and so great a factor will it become in opposing what is bad and upholding what is best in political and civil life, that no political party can afford to ignore worthy Catholics in the make-up of a ticket."

The Sacred Heart Review adds an enforcement of this view on its own responsibility. Thus:

"As a matter of fact we do not believe that the Catholic Church would suffer severely in prestige if a considerable number of those who call themselves Catholics, now in place in various State, city, and national offices, were relegated to private life. It is a fallacy to suppose, and it is wrong to lead others to suppose, that the progress of the Catholic Church in this country depends on the number of aldermen or mayors or Representatives or Senators, State or national, that bear a Catholic name. The main question is—are those whom we elect to office fit men for the places? And if a Catholic is selected, the first question we should ask before we make a happy hullabalo about him is this: Is his Catholicity real or is it a sham? Is he a man who will bring Catholic principles into his official life, principles of honor and honesty and faithfulness? We know very well there are many Catholic politicians who would not stand such a test question. It is true, a great many Protestants would fail on a somewhat similar examination also. But if we are only 'just as good as the other fellows' and not immeasurably better, what does our Catholicity amount to?"

RELIGIOUS SIDE OF INDIA'S UNREST

THE news from India of the seizure of a large mass of material for bomb-making, and the discovery of a considerable league of conspirators with nihilistic aims and methods, give ground for serious thought among all who are interested in Indian affairs. The implications of these facts are dwelt upon in *The Methodist Recorder* (London) by Mr. James Lewis. He points out the wide-spread indifference with which these anarchistic signs are regarded by onlookers, who dismiss them as the pranks of schoolboys and "forget that two or three years and these youths become young men with capacities for immense harm." One of the principal bomb-makers was the son of an Indian professor of engineering. An Indian Christian at a British university is cited as having been told by one of his fellow-students, an Indian and a heathen, that "when they, the heathen, got the upper hand in the great overturn that was bound to come sooner or later, they would wipe out the native Christians." Mr. Lewis continues:

"This antipathy, I suppose, was due to the felt bond of union that lay between the British and the Indian Christian, through similarity of faith. Very striking was it to note how that cultured Indian Christian looked upon that as a serious possibility, and, with the patient fatalism of his race, dwelt on the probable renaissance of the Christian Church in India through a baptism of fire. All history had shown that the Church's graces had been perfected and the faith advanced through the testimony of blood, and it was not unlikely that the same might take place again in India, he said.

"Meeting many Indians during the last three or four years, men belonging to the classes who are most profoundly disaffected in India at the present time, the university-student type, I have not met one who was not anti British and whose mental attitude toward us as rulers was not antipathetic. No genuine attempt seems to have been made by them to estimate the value or the good results of British rule, or to imagine the unspeakable chaos and disaster which the withdrawal of that rule would precipitate. Their minds were merely critical of the practical government existent, or filled with theories that for their accomplishment would plunge India into a deluge of blood, and even then not gain their end."

The writer traces the causes of this unrest to the character of the education that has been given the upper classes of Hindus, but principally to "the profound unsettlement of belief that the last century has witnessed in India." He writes:

"It is difficult to destroy a man's belief in his divinities and religious ceremonies without at the same time seeming to destroy the basis upon which all the moral principles of his life are built up. Universal skepticism tends to produce libertinism. The bonds of morality are loosened, and the deluge comes. It is not querulous to say that the attitude of large numbers of Englishmen in India connected with the Government has not helped religious belief. Agnosticism and indifference have too often been their hall-mark. While we were bound as a government to deal absolutely even-handedly with men of all religious beliefs and men of none, there could be no adequate reason for giving the impression that religion and the Christian religion were not matters of the supremest importance to us as a people, and it is to be feared we have often done that. Needless to say the indifference to, and, at times, the studied and flippant flouting of all religious considerations by too many in Anglo-Indian society bear their own bitter fruit in ways not apprehended. The very same men and women who live without the fear of God before their eyes behave to men in ways that ultimately render all government impossible. However intelligent, highly bred, and noble the men at the head may be, the insulting words and deeds of those who administer in lower ranks and places may wholly undo all their efforts. We say no more. All blood is red and can boil."

At no time in the history of British connection with India, this writer asserts, have there been needed men and women, so sober-minded, religious, and considerate to the Indian peoples, as are needed now. He goes on:

"Firm and strong they must be, for their tasks are great, but courteous and sympathetic they must equally be, for the peoples

they govern are highly sensitive and were, as to the principal of them, civilized when we were comparatively savages.

"The Church of God has a very distinct stake in the present state of India. The leaven of Christianity has tended directly to conduce to it. Western principles of liberty are basally Christian. Those principles have been espoused by the clerkly classes of India and ruthlessly applied to questions of government. That ruthlessness has been accentuated by the spectacle of Japan's comparatively pacific internal revolution, and her reemergence on the map of the world as a new world-power of the first importance. The Church has thus helped to destroy the old ideals of India among these classes; it is in duty bound to pursue its task until the truth, full-orbed as it is in Jesus, dawns upon their whole intellectual and moral being. The form of truth multitudes of them have, the significance of some of it they are beginning to realize and to apply. But the whole of it they are far from apprehending. For some reason the educated classes of India hold back from the frank acceptance of the Gospel. In high school and college multitudes of them have had the opportunity of quietly and patiently, during the years of their boyhood and youth, examining the Gospels. Numbers of them to-day prize their 'Imitatio' and their New Testament above any other religious books. But the complete confession of Christ they refrain from. The merest remnant alone accept baptism. The political implicates, however, of Christian principles they swiftly seize and almost alone regard. At such a juncture as this we are surely called to prayer for the removal of that which hinders, and the revelation of the glory of the Lord in the turning of multitudes to him. The Church at home and in India needs to consecrate itself to prayer and holiness. Not by might, nor by power, nor by the ratiocinative intellect merely, but by the Holy Spirit operating through saintly men and women, vases of God's selection, will the victory be won. Great has been the strain and high the discipline of the Church in the past in its efforts to win India, but as we approach the central citadel the danger grows more fearful, the strain needs to be more tense, the discipline even higher. Prophets in vision, priests in intercession, kings and queens in self-subjection must the saintly men and women be who are to win Hindu India, leave alone Mohammedan."

THE DUNKER BICENTENNIAL

ONE of the most interesting assemblies of the year will be the annual conference of the Dunker sect in early June at Des Moines, when the two hundredth anniversary of the denomination will be celebrated, for among no religious sect do the inroads of "the world" make slower progress. The topics for discussion at their gatherings are largely the modifications of old-established habits of life and conduct that appeal with stronger force to the younger generation. "In spite of the precautions of the leaders," says a writer in the New York *Sun* (May 24), "the young people from time to time seek to introduce innovations, and these receive careful consideration at the conference. The use of lightning-rods, telephones, and automobiles and the insuring of lives and property were debated frequently and at great length, but all were eventually approved." Some of the questions pending are the propriety of organ music at worship and the payment of salaries to ministers. A few churches in large towns are said to have adopted these "daring innovations," tho they have not yet been officially sanctioned. Some facts concerning this sect are given in the article already quoted from. Thus:

"During the sessions, continuing from June 3 to June 11, the foremost elders of these 'plain people' will tell anew the story of how eight earnest students of the Bible, under the leadership of Alexander Mack, were accustomed to meet together in Schwarzenau, Germany, for worship in 1708; how they differed from the established religions relative to the mode of baptism, and in spite of his hardships and persecutions persisted in teaching the necessity of baptism by immersion in a running stream; how they were called 'Dunkers'—a German word meaning 'dippers'—because of their way of baptism; how Mack was made their Bishop, and how nearly all of them emigrated to Pennsylvania early in the nineteenth century.

"Of the members of the Church in America at the present time more than half still dwell in Pennsylvania, mostly in the fertile agricultural districts of the interior. In Germantown, now a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia, where their first church still stands and where Bishop Mack is buried, there is only a small congregation. From time to time colonies have been transplanted to the Western States.

"Being an agricultural people and living in isolated communities, they have maintained many of the peculiar customs of two centuries ago. They insist upon the utmost plainness in dress; jewelry, ribbons, neckties, and all manner of adornment being considered an abomination. Like the Quakers, they refuse to sanction warfare, oaths, lawsuits, or a paid clergy. The ministers are chosen from the congregations and continue their previous employment after ordination. The Dunker men never wear a mustache. Full beards are common, but the upper lip is always clean-shaven. This is necessary because of the custom of exchanging the 'kiss of charity' at religious services.

"Their meeting-houses are almost as devoid of ornament as their barns. Indeed, there are branches of the Church that believe barns good enough to serve the purpose of churches, and their religious services are held on the spacious threshing-floor. Ordinarily, however, a plain brick meeting-house is built, near a river or creek to facilitate baptisms.

"The great event of the year in the Dunker congregation is the love-feast. This service begins with foot-washing, the members laving one another's feet, each sex for itself, according to what they believe to be the custom authorized by Scripture. A meal follows, lamb or mutton stew usually being the principal dish. The religious kiss is then exchanged, the elder who presides kissing one of the older men and he in turn his neighbor, until the kiss has made the round of the men. The last member returns to the elder and kisses him. In the same way the women also kiss, but the elder in starting the ceremony merely shakes hands with one of the older sisters. The men and the women sit separately at all services. After the feast an exhortation is delivered, and then communion is administered."

The attitude of the brethren toward the civil law of the land sometimes produces complications, it is said. We read:

"In the matter of lawsuits they felt at first that they could not even defend themselves in court, and thus they frequently became victims of injustice. Now, however, they have come to understand that they do no wrong if, when attacked, they endeavor to prove the righteousness of their cause. They will not begin a suit, but if one of their number is made defendant in legal proceedings he appears in court with his witnesses. Should the decision go against him he never appeals to a higher court, for he believes that would be engendering litigation.

"Some years ago a member of the Church of the Brethren in the Perkiomen Valley was expelled for some misconduct. He went before a rural justice of the peace and brought suit against the elder of the congregation for 'damages to his spiritual life, and the justice awarded him $100. Had the matter been appealed to court the proceedings would undoubtedly have been set aside because of irregularity, but the elder declined to take such a step. As he was unable to pay the sum awarded, a constable levied upon his property and sold enough of it to cover the amount of the judgment. Friends bought the goods and returned them to the elder.

"Tho they refuse to resort to the law, the Dunkers do not try to evade its requirements. One of the very few instances when a Dunker figured in a criminal case occurred in Montgomery County. A minister of the sect shot a rabbit on his farm, and subsequently learned that the rabbit season had closed a few days before. So he went to the nearest justice of the peace, made information against himself for violating the game laws and paid the fine.

"The peculiar plain garb of the Dunkers has occasionally come in conflict with the law. Pennsylvania has a statute forbidding public-school teachers to wear any 'religious garb.' This was passed to prevent the employment of sisters of Roman-Catholic orders as teachers in public schools. The law, however, affected Dunker school-teachers in Lancaster, York, Cumberland, and other counties, where this sect forms a large part of the population, for the little white caps which the women wear were construed to be a 'religious garb.' The members of the Earl township school board in Lancaster County are now under indictment for violating this law by permitting a young woman who wore the Dunker dress to serve as a teacher."

LETTERS AND ART

AN EVENING UNIVERSITY FOR ADULTS

THE system of adult education which has been in operation in New York since 1889 has grown to extraordinary proportions. The courses of evening lectures, unique in this country as a part of the public-school system, are, in their inception and development, credited to the genius and energy of their supervisor, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. They were started, so he tells a reporter for the New York *Sun* (May 24), "to provide an opportunity for the working man or woman who had been thrust out into the world too young to obtain schooling, and to them, primarily, their message must always be." But the enlargement of their scope has changed them from a kindergarten to a complete university. In January, 1889, lectures were first given in six schoolhouses; now there are 170 lecture centers, situated not only in Manhattan, but also in the four other boroughs. In the first season $15,000 was appropriated for a course of 186 lectures, and the total attendance was 222,149. Last season, which began October 1 and ended April 30, was supported by an appropriation of $150,000. Over 5,500 lectures were given to audiences that aggregated over a million, an increase of 66,000 over the previous year. Dr. Leipziger gives some further facts in the following:

"The titles of the first lectures were these: 'Chemistry of What We Eat and Drink,' 'Illuminating Gas,' 'American Poets,' 'How to Study Science at Home,' 'Constitutional Law,' and 'The Human Machine-shop.' No stereopticon illustrations, no accompanying photographs, added interest to these, and the people, most of them hard-working men and women, had to climb oftentimes three or four flights of stairs to the bare, cheerless lecture-halls.

"During this last season complete courses have been given in natural science, sociology, literature, music, and art. There have been special courses in first aid to the injured, in geography, in civics, and other branches too numerous to catalog in a brief article.

"For convenience the lectures are presented in three large groups, and a fourth special group including lectures in foreign languages. In the first group are included literary and social subjects; in the second, lectures on general science and the practical application of scientific knowledge to every-day life and industry; in the third, lectures on geographical subjects, which are largely descriptive.

"The special group includes lectures in Italian, Yiddish, and German. Examinations and certificates of credit are given to those proficient in some of the special courses, which will often include as many as twenty-eight lectures.

"The course on first aid has for years been very popular. It includes five lectures, which have been given in thirty-eight centers by ten physician-lecturers to audiences aggregating 24,818 persons, and 929 certificates have been awarded in one year.

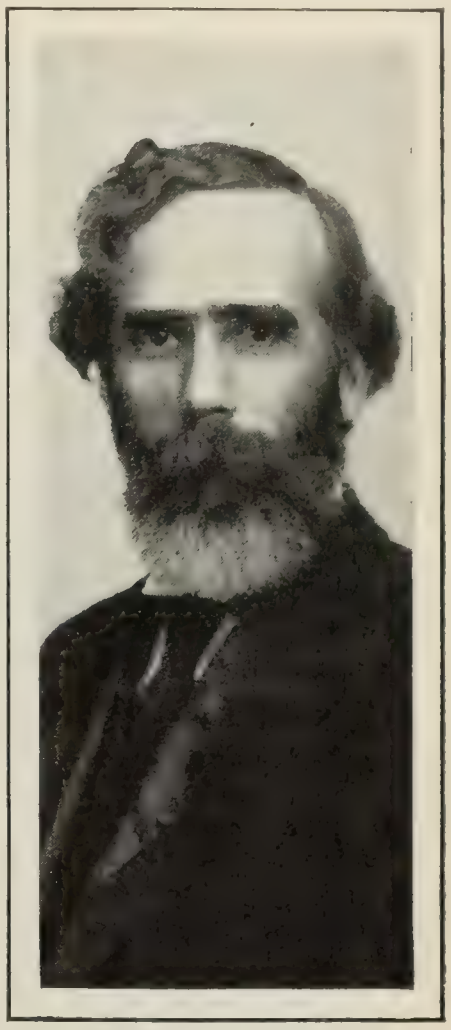
"The course in civics has proved so popular that I have determined to make it one of the most important features of next year's work, in fact, our most radical development will be along that line. Twenty-two lectures were delivered this last season, many of them by men prominent in public life.

"Altogether we had a staff of five hundred and forty lecturers, sixty of whom are professors representing colleges and educational institutions from Maine to California. I keep in touch with all the clever men and women of the country who have not only acquired technical knowledge in special branches, but have as well the power of imparting it with effect. Having such a variety of audiences, we need as well variety of mind and method on the platform.

"The two classes of topics that are of the most interest to the mass of the people are the social subjects and physical and natural science, and the number of lecturers who have the power to treat these questions wisely and dispassionately is exceedingly limited. Many are called, but few are chosen.

"The attention shown by the audiences, the post-lecture questions, and the many letters received prove that a body of thoughtful, earnest students is being created by this system, which really forms a university, even if it has no concrete expression in walls. A university is not a series of buildings, but a collection of teachers and of scholars, and our hope is to make this great scheme of education a veritable peripatetic university. In one particular center for the last seven years lectures on science have been given, once weekly, so a complete college course in science has been covered. Letters reveal the fact that many have been attendants at these lectures for more than twelve years."

The success of these public lectures has had the auxiliary effect of revolutionizing ideas about the economic uses of public-school plants. When such plants are established at great cost, is the administration wise that uses them but five hours for five days? Dr. Leipziger thinks his enterprises have proved the negative, and continues:



DR. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER,

The director of New York's adult lecture system. Under his supervision over five thousand evening lectures were given last year in the public school houses of Greater New York.

"The schoolhouse is now used for parents' meetings, for recreation centers, for vacation schools, and more and more requests are coming in regard to using it for laudable purposes that shall improve the social and physical character of the neighborhoods. The people are coming to their own and coming to use the schoolhouse for the people's house where the campaign of education shall be constantly waged, which shall be open all day and every day.

"Since the establishment of the public lectures there has been a vast improvement in the character of the buildings, and especially of the auditoriums. There are forty of these available at present. In place of the low-ceilinged small rooms on the tops of buildings, these auditoriums are large, well ventilated, and within easy access from the street, provided with seats suitable for adults. In addition to the school-buildings, the halls in various institutions are offered free of rent to the Board of Education each year. These places include the Hebrew Technical Institute, Cooper Union, Judson Memorial Hall, the halls of the Y. M. C. A., rooms in the public libraries and in church-buildings.

"Not only do the libraries cooperate in this free-lecture movement, but the relationship between the work of the two educational factors is very evident from reports of the librarians. When the free-lecture movement was started there was the usual question—do the people want this adult education? Just as we were asked if we wanted more libraries in the past. With the establishment of both has come the desire and the interest. Create the need and then answer it. Never wait for the need to become manifest or you will wait forever and accomplish nothing.

"Reports from the libraries are interesting. They show that whatever the subject of the lecture, books on that same subject are called for before or after. One of the libraries notes the case of a young workman who asked for a conveniently sized volume of the lives of De Quincey and Coleridge, so that he could carry them in his pocket on his way to work. He was following the course in literature. Last year seventy-eight libraries cooperated in various ways with the public lectures.

"Summing up the result of the free lectures, it may be said:

"First—That adult education is established as a permanent part of our educational scheme.

"Second—That reading and study have been encouraged, a

deeper interest in school life developed, and a refining influence spread.

"Third—That cooperation has been brought about between the lecture, the library, and the museum.

"Fourth—That the best teachers in our universities have come in contact with the people.

"Fifth—That the school is becoming the social center of the community.

"Sixth—That the school of the future must be constructed with a view to its use for various educative influences, so that it may become not alone a nursery for children, but a place of intelligent resort for men and women."

A GERMAN CHAMPION OF AMERICAN SPEECH

A BONE of contention was recently thrown before an English audience by a high German authority. Prof. Alois Brandl, cited as "the most distinguished authority on English literature and language in Germany," declared that the English of Americans was not only improving, but was already as good as that of our English cousins. Can it be that Professor Brandl already discerns results of the labors of the Society for the Improvement of Spoken English, organized among us last year? Or were we unnecessarily taken to task by our foreign visitors, with the results that we immediately began setting our house in order? Professor Brandl has just been visiting London, where he was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature. In a London dispatch to the New York *Times* we read this account of his deliverances on "the question of our speech":

"Mr. Brandl has been comparing English as it is spoken by Englishmen and English as it is spoken by Americans, and has come to the conclusion that the former is not a whit purer than the latter. He is very severe on the cockney accent, and declares that the English of the ordinary educated American is quite on an equality with that of the ordinary educated Englishman, basing this opinion on a systematic observation during twenty years of continual contact with American students at German universities, and on further observations made when he visited America as the representative of academic Germany at the recent Benjamin Franklin centenary celebration.

"The professor states that when in America he not only studied the English spoken by American students at the various universities and colleges, but also listened to speeches delivered by thirty-five Americans coming from all parts of the United States. Of these thirty-five orators, he says, the American whose English was most un-English was Andrew Carnegie—and he is a Scotsman.

"Dr. Brandl believes that the American twang is rapidly dying out and that it will, in time, become a thing of the past owing to the advance of education. The average American, he says, is being educated into a consciousness of his accent and is beginning to criticize and eradicate it.

"The Prussian Ministry of Education recently consulted Dr. Brandl regarding the advisability of arranging an exchange of teachers between Germany and the United States, the plan being for German teachers to go to America to teach German while American teachers would come to Germany to teach English. Some advisers of the Ministry of Education feared to recommend the importation of American teachers on the ground that they might teach English with a bad accent; but Dr. Brandl sent in an official report declaring that the English taught by the average American tutor would be quite as good as the English taught by the average English teacher. In consequence his recommendation for an exchange of teachers between Germany and America will be carried out without further delay."

Strangely enough, an Englishman, Prof. W. W. Skeat, of the chair of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge, agrees with the German savant. A dispatch two days later to the same paper represents him as saying:

"It is perfectly true that many Americans speak English with an excellent pronunciation, but it is to be remembered that in America training in English is carried on with much greater strictness and to a far greater extent than in England.

"For example, it generally is considered in our great public schools that Latin and Greek are of primary importance, and no particular attention is paid to instruction in English nor to elocution. In America, on the contrary, as I lately was assured by the president of one of the principal American universities, the teaching of English takes absolutely the first place; every other study is held to be of subsidiary importance.

"Moreover, the study of phonetics is taken very seriously both in Germany and America, and students are expected to understand the pronunciation of Chaucer and King Alfred. In England the study of phonetics is almost unknown except to a few students, who receive small encouragement. The consequence is that the ordinary Englishman is entirely ignorant of the history of his own language, and has no idea why words are spelled as they are."

Professor Skeat said he saw no objection to the employment of Americans to teach English in Germany, because, as he put it, "Americans give attention to the subject and understand what they are talking about." James Gow, head master of the Westminster School, London, takes a different view. "He bases his qualification to judge in the matter," says a London dispatch to the New York *Sun*, "on his acquaintance with several American teachers who have visited the Westminster School." Further:

"He objects to Professor Brandl comparing educated American adults with English children in the elementary schools, and cites Americans residing in England as admitting that the English grammar and pronunciation are more accurate and more graceful than the American.

"He also contends that American education is far behind the standard of this country."

UNSUSPECTED QUALITIES OF INDIAN MUSIC

SOME interesting and curious resemblances have been discovered between the aboriginal music of the American Indian and the evolved product of our most advanced composers. Miss Alice Fletcher, working in connection with the national Bureau of Ethnology, has by her researches controverted the idea that the music of the American Indians is, "as is generally supposed, made up of meaningless chants, devoid of sweetness, power, and expression." On the contrary, the Indian is found to be a natural musician. From phonographic records of his songs taken under Miss Fletcher's supervision, it has been found that he instinctively makes use of "the major chords of the over third and under third." This, she asserts, "is one of the most notable characteristics of our modern romantic composers." In *Musical America* (New York, May 16) she says of this characteristic:

"We find more or less of it in Beethoven and Schubert, still more in Schumann and Chopin, most of all in Wagner and Liszt. This fact shows, I believe, that the great romantic writers, in going outside of the accepted harmonic limits, made a genuine discovery of natural harmonic relations. This has long been the belief of a number of musicians, but these Indian songs afford strong confirmation of the justness of the theory, for whatever else they are there can be no question that they are absolutely natural.

"What may be called the opening of the Wa-wan or Pipe of Peace choral reminds one strongly of numerous passages in Wagner. Yet it is perhaps more daring than any of that master's compositions, for it is a twelve-measure song, beginning in B flat and ending in C.

"Surely this composition is worthy of the attention of every student of harmony as well as of the scientist. It seems a bold statement to make, but it is one amply justified, that all melodic and harmonic resources to be found in our music, especially the most modern and advanced, are also to be found in this primitive music among a people who have no musical notation, no musical theories, no systematized scientific knowledge of it.

"Nor is it in harmony alone that this Indian music reminds us of the present-day ultraromanticists as well as older masters.

The Indian rhythms are frequently as complicated and difficult as any to be found in the works of Schumann and Chopin.

"I have, for example, songs simulating precisely the rhythm of some of Mendelssohn's 'Songs without Words,' as well as of compositions by Schumann and pieces of the modern and most advanced school. One rhythmic peculiarity of some of the songs is the frequent use of a short note on the drum-beat or emphatic portion of the measure, exactly such as we find employed in ancient Scotch music."

As the Indians have no system of musical notation, their ability to preserve songs and transmit them is remarkable. Miss Fletcher says of this:

"Every tribe has hundreds of original songs which are its heritage. Many of them have been handed down through generations, and not only embody the feeling of the composer, but record some past event or experience among the tribe or clan. The people treasure them and great care is taken to transmit them accurately.

"We, with our written music, have a mechanical device by which a tone may be uniformly produced, as by the vibrations of a chord of given length and tension, this tone becoming the standard by which all others can be regulated. The Indians have no such mechanism for determining a pitch, and there is no uniform key for a song, which can be started on any note suitable to the singer's voice.

"Yet the songs, as is shown conclusively by some of the phonographic records which have been obtained from different singers, are repeated without any material variations. Men with good voices take a pride in accuracy of singing, and often have in their memories several hundred songs, including many from tribes with the members of which they have exchanged visits.

"The Indians did not object to having the music of some of their solemn ceremonial rites reproduced, but, on the contrary, were kind enough to accede to requests for the obtaining of good records. Perhaps that of the Calumet or Wa-wan ceremony is the most notable of these specimens of what may be called Indian sacred music.

"The music is dignified and impressive throughout, in some parts strikingly beautiful, altho the phonograph has not been as successful here as in instances in which a single singer has made the record. An accurate transcript has, however, been made from the machine of this wonderful melodic expression of 'Peace on earth, good-will toward men.'"

THE BRITISH RIGHT TO DULNESS

THE British seem to be confronted by the bitter necessity of choosing whether they shall have dull speeches after dinner or no speeches at all. The dinners of the Royal Academy, with their faithful accompaniment of what Mr. Chesterton calls dulness, have almost seemed part of the foundations of the British Empire, but the president decided it would be more cheerful to omit the customary oratorical compliments to the Crown, the Army, the Navy, literature, art, the learned professions, and other such diverting topics. After trying it, however, there appears to be a feeling that even dull speeches are better than dull silence, and the abolition of the speeches has stirred not only "general regret," but "general anger." "No speeches could have been so dull," declares Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in *The Illustrated London News*, "as that abrupt and unnatural absence of speeches." Sir Edward Poynter, the president of the Academy, explained the innovation as arising from a reproach emanating from the Prince of Wales that people were kept sitting after dinner "when they might be going round the gallery." As if any man in his five wits, comments Mr. Chesterton, wanted to walk through ten rooms after a heavy dinner and study over a thousand pictures by a false light. If the real impulse was due to the fact that the speeches were too numerous and too long, and thus elaborate and futile, it must be remembered, he declares, "that there are different sorts of elaboration and futility appropriate to different occasions." He explains:

"There is a sort of silliness endurable at a picnic which would be intolerable in a smoking-room, and *vice versa*. Similarly there is a dulness a man can stand after dinner, such as listening to dull speeches, and a dulness he does not feel in the least inclined to stand after dinner, such as looking at dull pictures. The proposal of picture-gazing was entirely outside the atmosphere, outside the solemn conviviality, native to such occasions. The president might almost as well have said that there was a Greek library upstairs or a tennis-court at the end of the garden."

Mr. Chesterton is nothing if not fertile in suggestive enforcements of his idea. Dallying with the question of abrogated traditions, he produces the following:

"If we went to the theater to-morrow night, and, after a spirited overture from the band, the curtain remained down for the whole

From "The Illustrated London News."

SIR EDWARD POYNTER,
President of the Royal Academy of England.
From an "Unconventional Portrait" by Cyrus Cuneo.
The background of the picture shows reproductions of the favorite types of this artist's figure-paintings.

evening, it might be possible to urge many ingenious arguments in favor of the innovation. It might be said, with truth, that many plays are dull; that there are too many plays; that the audience might in the interval be reading Plato or playing dominoes; it might even be said that there was something exquisitely artistic, delicate, and in the manner of Maeterlinck about a play so mysterious that it could not be seen at all. The most classic plays were those in which the great events occurred behind the scenes. Perhaps the most classic play of all would be one in which all the events occurred behind the curtain. But these ingenious arguments would not make the slightest difference to our positive sensation that the thing was a disappointment and very dull. The Royal Academy banquet was a great English ceremonial institution. If you do not like ceremonial institutions, abolish it, but do not abolish only the interesting part of it. If the people were interested in Royal Academicians at all, they came there to hear them on their social and oratorical side. They came to hear the Royal Academicians speak, not to see them eat. They do not eat differently from anybody else. If they did, indeed, there might be some fun in it. If the artist's manner of dining had some of the distinctive qualities of his artistic style, it would certainly be more interesting

than any speech. I have always wondered whether Sir Edward Poynter invented his own name in order to suit his pictorial method, or chose his pictorial method in order to live up to his name; but certainly he is, as an artist, one who works with a fine and sharp point, very delicate, and a little hard. If there were anything pointed about his way of dining, if he ate with a one-pronged fork, it might be amusing. If Mr. Briton Rivière's eating were modeled on a careful study of that of lions, it might be an exciting spectacle. If Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema always flung his head far back and squeezed grapes down his throat, in the style of some Capuan reveler in one of his own pictures, then I admit that the Academy banquet might do very well without the dull accessory of speeches. But this is not the case. All these gentlemen eat their dinners exactly like other gentlemen. But as they would all speak in different ways, but all eat in the same way, I can not imagine why, for the purposes of a great national celebration, they should be allowed to eat, but forbidden to speak."

Sir Edward Poynter, thinks Mr. Chesterton, did the monarchy a distinct disservice "in suggesting that the abandonment of a social ritual came from that particular source." He adds:

"In our modern world the monarchy is a social ritual; and if the monarchy begins to abolish social rituals it will end by committing suicide. The whole point of a modern king is that if he is no longer master of the state he is still master of the revels. In other words, he will on due and proper occasion consent to bore and to be bored."

SAVE THE SHORT STORY

A NOTE of warning is sounded against the possible downfall of the short story. Whatever our shortcomings in other branches of literature, here we have thought ourselves masters. Yet as things appear to be going, the short story—the pride of American literature—seems likely, so says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, "to fall into the class with the despised and rejected 'best sellers'—the modern, cheap, flimsily built novel." The case is put in these words:

"In reading a great number of magazine stories one emerges often feeling as if one had read over and over again the same thing with the slightest of changes in names, places, and general paraphernalia. There appears and reappears the precocious-child story, the love complication, the domestic-service (of recent date) story, the slangy story, the dangerous-adventure story, and the stories of friendship. But what one feels like calling out to the writers is: 'Can't you be just a little different? Can't you see something all the others haven't seen?' It was Flaubert who said to De Maupassant in those famous counsels of perfection for authors: 'Look at a tree until it appears to you just as it appears to every one else'—the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin, he was striving for here—but he continued: 'then look at it till you see what no man has ever seen before,' and this is the demand for the decoration of the individual spirit. Let the short-story-teller learn to see and reproduce something beautiful as he sees it, according to his personal temperament, and we have a worthy product. For literary craft is the power of *re*-creating, of making a miniature of the bit of the world seen and felt; the power to *re*-create is talent, or genius, as the case may be, and that story is best which with strongest individuality creates the most beautiful illusion."

Besides the dulness, because of the sameness of material, there is pointed out a dulness of form. "The easiest mistake, after that of fancying that only one kind of a half-dozen kinds of matter fits into the short story, is to fancy that the main point is to hold the attention in suspense and spring a surprize, a *dénouement*, upon the unwary reader, on the last page." Such a method is not denied its occasional justification, for the invariable example of Poe may be urged to warrant it. But there is quite another method, we read, "and that is to strew arresting beauties all along the path of one's tale, and allow the reader to take his joy, not in a thrill at the end, but along the wayside, in the perfect paragraph, the velvet word, the passing picture, the connotative epithet." Some examples of this method are mentioned:

"If one were called upon suddenly to mention the three most exquisitely beautiful short stories in English one would unhesitatingly say, first, Mr. James's 'The Altar of the Dead'; second, Stevenson's 'Will o' the Mill'; and third, Kipling's 'Without Benefit of Clergy.' In none of these three is there action, plot, or *dénouement*, but each one is so shot through with beauty, rarity, individuality, that it lives in the memory as a single, wonderful gem, seen once and never forgotten. From the opening phrase of 'The Altar of the Dead,' 'He had a mortal dislike, poor *Stransome*, to lean anniversaries,' to the last, 'But alone with him in the dusky church a great dread was upon her of what might still happen, for his face had the whiteness of death,' each phrase is shot through with distinction and individuality—no word is shopworn, no phrase is shabby. The story in itself concerns nothing more exciting than a middle-aged gentleman protesting against the universal flux, insisting that in a world where 'all things move and nothing abides' he will at least build altars to the stable heart and enduring loyalties. He found a corner in an out-of-the-way church where he might commemorate his dead, where he revivified and relit the old affections and lived with them, and here ultimately it comes about that through the ministrations of a kindred spirit he learns to forgive his one great enemy among the dead, and the little rift in his exquisite piety toward humankind is mended before his death.

"If one turns to 'Will o' the Mill' one can but give the same reasons for finding it unexcelled. It is decorated from the first line to the last with beautiful images, beautiful thoughts, and fine distinctions. The plain and the stars, the bridge over the river, the stream that ran down the valley turning sixscore mills, the dream of the lowlands 'where kings live all alone in great palaces with a sentry walking up and down before the door,' the constant thought of the distant, unseen sea, 'where the ships are that bring parrots and tobacco from India'—these are pleasant and noble regions to while in. But if one asks for action or *dénouement*, they are not there, nor are the unities observed, since the tale covers the whole of *Will's* life, from the first boyish dreams of vagabondage and adventure, man's acquiescence in the thought that all there is is in the quiet spirit, and all that is meant to penetrate it will come to it, till the final visit in old age of the wrestler, Death. . . . . .

"Strong feeling, exciting plot, a sense for maneuver and structural ability, sometimes make a good short story, but mainly the matter is one of noble craftsmanship and individual perception. The short story is a small thing cunningly wrought. From the first line to the last it must be decorated, polished, highly concentrated, closely welded."

A NATIONAL THEATER FOR ENGLAND—Shakespeare, it appears, is apt not to have his statue in London after all. Not many Englishmen have been in favor of it, while many have actively favored a memorial in the form of a national theater, which, in the words of Lord Lytton, "should provide a permanent home for British drama, and in which the supremacy of Shakespeare in dramatic literature should be recognized." A meeting was held in the Lyceum Theatre on May 19 urging the national-theater project and doubtless as a consequence of this meeting and the wide-spread feeling it represented, a decision has been reached by the rival committees appointed to memorialize Shakespeare respectively by a statue and by a national theater, "to amalgamate to promote the building of a Shakespeare memorial theater to become a national theater, provided a practical scheme for organizing and endowing such a theater can be matured." At the meeting on May 19 the resolution favoring the national theater was introduced by Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, M.P., whose words are reported in the Manchester *Guardian* as follows:

"The principle that it was unwise to leave any art to commerce for development was already conceded even in this country in the cases of the National Gallery, the British Museum, the Royal College of Music, public buildings, and public parks. . . It was amazing that the drama was left out—the most universal, human, fascinating, and popular of all the arts. We exposed this beautiful and splendid art to the ruinous risks of competition and extended no hand to it, isolating it among the arts in this respect."

THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

THE NUNATAK GLACIER IN ALASKA, 180 FEET HIGH.

SCENE IN THE PETRIFIED FOREST.

THE OLD CLIFF HOUSE AND SEAL ROCKS, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

ATLANTIC SEASHORE RESORTS

From Eastport, Me., to Old Point Comfort, Va., the Atlantic coast is lined with an unbroken chain of summer entertainments. Those from Boston north are reached by the great railroad which covers two-thirds of Northern New England with its branches. Beyond Eastport, one may proceed to Nova Scotia and the Evangeline country, but starting south from Eastport the first and greatest New-England resort is, of course, Mt. Desert Island, with its immense settlement of summer hotels at Bar Harbor and its highly developed system of entertainment. Close by is Sorrento, a favorite with many; and Deer Isle, Castine, Rockland, and other places grouped about Penobscot Bay, the coast from Casco Bay (Portland) north being bordered by innumerable islands which lend picturesqueness to the scene. Portland, Old Orchard Beach, Kennebunk Beach, York Beach, and Kittery Point follow in order to the New-Hampshire line, and then come New Castle (Portsmouth harbor), the Isles of Shoals, the Hampton beaches (beloved of Whittier), Rockport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nahant, Swampscott, and the other Boston shore resorts.

Rounding Cape Cod, where life is unconventional, and passing Newport, where it is anything else, we approach the fine harbor of New London, the rendezvous of the New York and other yacht clubs, and where the Yale and Harvard boat-races take place. Here is Long Island Sound, whose shores contain many summer places.

Beyond lies Long Island, the breathing-place for so many New-Yorkers, in shape "very like a whale," and with 400 miles of water-front. Supplied with its own railroad, Long Island offers, on the north shore, the rich diversity of bluff and woodland along the sound, broken by inlets and deep bays, receding into beautiful meadows and fertile farming country, while on the south shore are the sea with its surf-bathing, sailing, and deep-water fishing, and the Great South Bay, eighty miles long, an ideal and safe inland sea for sailing and still-water bathing. On the north shore are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring Harbor, Port Jefferson, Wading River, and Greenport—on the south shore Manhattan and other famous beaches, Babylon, Patchogue, Quogue, the Hamptons, Sag Harbor, and Amagansett, while Shelter Island, famed along the whole coast, lies in the land-locked waters of the island's eastern extremity.

The beaches of New Jersey can be reached by two lines, one special to the State, and the other of wider extent. From Sandy Hook to Cape May they stretch—popular Long Branch and fashionable Elberon, Asbury Park, with the adjoining camp-meeting grounds at Ocean Grove, the largest in the world; Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Barnegat, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Avalon, and Cape May itself. The surf rolls in, in almost unbroken lines, for miles and miles, and convenient boardwalks (those at Atlantic City and Cape May each five miles in length) afford an easy promenade directly parallel to the water's edge. Long piers extend into the ocean, equipped with entertainments of an individual character, while boating and yachting and outside fishing are available as desired. Barnegat is peculiarly favored in the latter respect, good angling being enjoyable nine months in the year, weakfish, striped bass, and bluefish running from May to November. Further south the Delaware and Maryland beaches extend—Rehoboth Beach, Ocean City, and, across the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, Old Point Comfort, no less delightful for its natural advantages of climate and location than for the many points of historic interest within easy reach. At Cape May is a land-locked harbor of 500 acres affording facilities for yachting with forty feet of water.

THE MAINE WOODS

The State of Maine is said to contain not less than 6,000 streams and 1,800 lakes and ponds, in nearly all of which there are to be found game fish, from the thirty-pound salmon to the smallest brook trout. The great railroad which supplies Northern New England reaches, with its branches and connections, from the Rangeley Lakes on the west to Moosehead Lake in the central portion and the Grand Lakes in the east. Sebago Lake in the south is easy of access and noted for its salmon. There are six of the Rangeley Lakes, and they are easily accessible from many directions, and this, combined with the fact that they contain the largest brook trout known in the world, have made them the favorites of fishermen and nature-lovers. North of the Rangeleys are Kennebago and Parmachenee, and eastward is the "Dead River Region," noted for its "camps" and fine trout-fishing and deer-hunting. Moosehead, the largest of the New-England lakes, contains both river and lake trout, as well as whitefish and other game varieties. It is surrounded by hotels and camps, and is a general meeting-place of fishermen. Round-trip rates from New York average from $19 to $27 to points in the Maine woods, but many sportsmen penetrate deeper into the wilderness than the well-known points, and add to their expenses accordingly.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN RESORTS

The White Mountains may be reached by nearly all the main lines, a particularly pleasant route from New York being that via railroad or day line of steamboats to Albany, thence north to the Lake-George region and east to Fabyans. One may also go pleasantly from New York by way of New Haven. Fabyans is practically the center of the White-Mountain district, North Conway being the southern gateway to this region for those traveling from Boston and points in that vicinity. North Conway, Intervale, Kearsarge Village, and Jackson stretch along to the eastward of the Presidential Range, and are much sought for on account of their quiet, healthful life. Proceeding through the impressive Crawford Notch, some fifteen miles long, one halts at "Crawford's," whence the noted "bridle-path" leads to the summit of Mt. Washington—a nine-mile climb. Farther along are Bretton Woods and Fabyans, whence one may take train to the cog-railway up Mount Washington. Thousands pass the night at the Summit House yearly, rising at dawn to view the sunrise effects.

Farther along from Fabyans are the Twin Mountain House, the Profile House, and, on the north, Bethlehem. Echo Lake is one mile from the Profile at the head of Franconia Notch, while the Flume is five miles below.

The Adirondacks are set forth, in the booklet of a railroad which links the Delaware and the Hudson Rivers, as "a new world, unique and enchanting! Its imperial beauty, wild grandeur, varied splendors,

and uninterpreted runes no words can adequately portray." Descending from this highly poetical level, we learn that the railroad penetrates the Adirondacks from the north with its Lake-Placid line from Plattsburg and Hotel Champlain; from the south with its Adirondack line from Saratoga Springs. It is noteworthy to remark that stage-coaches and steamboats are operated in every section that is much frequented. By this line one may visit—in addition to the regular Adirondack lakes such as Chateaugay, Loon Lake, Saranac Lake, etc.—Lake Champlain, Lake George, Au Sable Chasm, and Keene Valley. A number of one-, two-, and three-day tours have been arranged for this season, ranging in cost, for round trip from Albany, from $8.75 to $15.

By another route, through morning and evening trains are run between New York City and the Adirondacks by way of Utica. Connections are also made at Utica with fast through trains from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West for the Adirondacks and Montreal. The popularity of these mountains as a summer resort grows with each successive season, the large increase of summer travel to the North Woods having resulted in the erection of numerous modern hotels of luxurious appointments. Starting from Utica this line approaches Woodhull and Bisby Lakes, Otter Lake, and the Fulton chain of lakes, Raquette Lake (via Raquette Lake Railway), Blue Mountain Lake, Big Moose Lake, and the Saranac region.

The west shore of the Hudson River is graced by the storied Catskill Mountains, the principal resorts of which, Tannersville, Kaaterskill, Twilight Park, Onteora Park, Hunter, Haines' Corners, Laurel House Station, etc., are now reached directly from Catskill by an elevating railway which climbs to the summit of the mountain, finally reaching its terminus at Palenville at the entrance of the Kaaterskill Clove. At the summit stands the Catskill Mountain House, 2,250 feet above the river and overlooking the valley of the Hudson, from which portions of five States can be seen. By the more circuitous route from Kingston, Shokan, Mt. Pleasant, Phoenicia, Lanesville, and Edgewood are reached, and there are many stage-lines to minor places. There are innumerable boarding-houses and many hotels, the prices varying to suit the most economical. The return fare from New York to points in the Catskills averages about $6—from Buffalo, $15.

Upon "the road of anthracite," some distance west of the Delaware Water Gap (itself a place of popular summer resort) and only three and a half hours from New York, are the Pocono Mountains. Here the Alleghanies reach an altitude of 2,000 feet above the sea. Their slopes and plateaus embrace 300 square miles of woods and streams, among which are scattered a number of resorts, including Cresco Station, Canadensis (the gateway to the fishing region), Gouldsboro Station, Henryville Station, Mount Pocono Station, and Tobyhanna Station. One may stop at an inn at a rate varying from $12.50 to $45 per week, or he may seek the less pretentious farm-house at $5 to $7. This district is noted for comfortable appointments among wild surroundings.

CANADA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY

A very complete survey of Eastern Canada may be had by patronizing the railroad whose 4,000 miles of track lie between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. Passengers are carried over the main line to the east from Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, to Montreal and Quebec, and may take steamer at Kingston, Ont., for the trip through the Thousand Islands and down the Rapids of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, a distance of 204 miles. Many attractive side-trips may be taken to historic spots and fishing-grounds, there being the trip down the St. Lawrence to the several resorts situated on its shores, the Saguenay trip, and a jaunt to the Lake St. John region. One may visit the Muskoka Lakes, the Algonquin National Park (north of Lake Ontario), and the Nipissing region, and Temagami Forest Reserve, famed for their bass- and trout-fishing, and including more than a hundred lakes, together with the best portion of the Montreal River. There are also many charming summer-resorts on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. At Quebec, on July 20, will be celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city, when a pagenat of some 4,000 people will be supplemented by the warships and soldiers of three nations. To Quebec from New York fine steamer accommodations will be provided this summer by way of Halifax, Prince Edward Island, and the St. Lawrence, fare one way from $45.00 upward.

The great Canadian railroad, which extends from the Maritime Provinces on the east to Vancouver on the west, gives separate attention to the needs of tourists and sportsmen. It issues a comprehensive sportsmen's map, showing the location of big and small game, and a descriptive pamphlet, "Fishing and Shooting," giving careful particulars as to methods of securing them. Moose, caribou, bighorn, Rocky Mountain goats, grizzly bears, and wild fowl are all to be found within measurable distance of civilization. Canada being the home of the canoe, separate attention is given to this sport, and trips on the upper St. John River and Tobique River, New Brunswick, the Ottawa River, Kawartha Lakes, Timiskaming, and Kipawa Lakes, Lake of the Woods, and even to Hudson Bay are described. "Muskoka Lakes and Georgian Bay," a descriptive folder of a new line opened up to the sportsman, angler, and tourist, describes this ideal summer-resort district.

The trip to the Canadian Rockies, which has been described in "Fifty Switzerlands in One," is already famous. It is fully and concisely described in "The Challenge of the Mountains." Leaving Quebec and Montreal, and passing Ottawa, the federal capital of the Dominion, one may deviate to the southwest to Owen Sound, there taking the steamer across Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to Fort William, and there taking train again. Winnipeg, at the head of the great lake of that name, is next reached, and then Calgary, a handsome town within sight of the snowy peaks of the Rockies. Then comes Banff, the first important place in the Canadian Rockies and the gateway of the Canadian National Park. Thirty-five miles westward from Banff, Laggan is reached—the gateway to

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DESCENDING THE GRAND CAÑON OF THE COLORADO.

the Northern Rockies. Still farther west is the town of Revelstoke, and from here is a splendid trip up the Columbia River to the lakes at its head, distant about one hundred miles, and teeming with big game. The next stop westward is at the foot of the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, where the railroad company have one of their comfortable chalets. Guides for camping and hunting may be secured at all these places.

The Selkirk Range differs much in character from the Rockies. Altho the bighorn is unknown, the white goat, the caribou, and bear of several varieties are abundant. Farther to the south the Arrow and Kootenay lake districts afford the best fishing for rainbow trout. And so we pass on to Vancouver and Victoria, whence we may take ship for, Honolulu, Japan, China, Australia, and around the world, or to Puget Sound and the Alaskan ports. This railroad has its own line to the Orient, the fare for the round trip to Yokohama (ticket good for four months in Japan) being $300. The same company, by the way, operate their own line across the Atlantic, the steamers sailing in summer from Montreal and Quebec down the St. Lawrence and across the gulf, thus reducing the actual ocean sail from land to land to less than four days.

STEAMER TRIPS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Besides those steamship lines plying in the service of some of the railroads there are several independent steamboat companies which maintain passenger service on the Great Lakes. The steamers of one of these leave Buffalo every evening for Detroit. and *vice versa*, giving transcontinental travelers a break in their railroad journey by means of the sail across Lake Erie. From Detroit various lines radiate to Mackinac and other northern points. One line provides a popular trip of a week's duration from Detroit around Georgian Bay and Collingwood. returning via Buffalo and Niagara Falls. This trip takes one through the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, through the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, and Lake Erie. "A Fresh-Water Sea Voyage," comprising 1,500 miles from Sarnia, Canada, to Duluth and return, may be, and often is, combined with "That Georgian Bay Trip," which includes the 30,000 islands. Returning from Duluth, the tourist may transfer at Sault Ste. Marie to the Georgian-Bay steamers, coming out at Penetanguishene or Collingwood, where trains may be taken for Toronto or Niagara Falls. The "Fresh Water Sea Voyage" costs $34, and "That Georgian Bay Trip" $28.50, these rates including meals and berths.

Another line sails between Mackinac Island and points on Lake Michigan, while the sailings of another, with steamers of ocean-going size and appointments, extend from Buffalo to Chicago on Lake Michigan and to Duluth on Lake Superior, giving a fresh-water voyage which can not be equaled elsewhere in the whole world. Under an arrangement with the railroads, passengers holding tickets reading through

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HOW TO INVEST MONEY

By GEORGE GARR HENRY

This new book presents in clear form the simple principles of safe, conservative and remunerative investment.

12mo. cloth. 75 cents net; by mail 82 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

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EIGHT YEARS OF SUCCESS

Plenty of Pure Water from the Steam of Teakettle.

Write for Book

W. N. HULL, 40 Dearborn St., Chicago

Chicago and St. Paul may make use of this line between Buffalo and Chicago, and between Buffalo and Duluth or intermediate points, as the case may be. Very careful attention to the comfort of passengers is paid by all these lake steamship companies.

THE FAR WEST AND NORTHWEST

To reach the Far West from the East one must select a route; and choice among so many good ones is a fairly troublesome matter. A northernmost line receives its passengers at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior. From these cities it passes through the Lake Park region of Minnesota, across the Red River Valley, 300 miles wide, with its waving wheat-fields, to the Missouri Valley and Bismarck, and on to the neighborhood of Custer's massacre and the Yellowstone National Park. For the tour of the Park the main-line trains of this route are left at Livingston, Montana.

As the trip is usually made, the tourist is in the Park about five and one-half days. Transportation within the Park is by coach. The present park trip from Gardiner through the Park and return aggregates 143 miles. A $55 ticket includes rail and coach fares from Livingston and return, to Gardiner, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone—and not to exceed five and one-half days' accommodation at the Yellowstone Park Association hotels.

Farther along the line the Rockies are reached. Helena, Butte, Anaconda — famous mining-centers — are passed, and near Dixon a glimpse is afforded of the Mission Range. The Cœur d'Alene Mountains follow, and from Spokane one travels to Seattle, Tacoma, or Portland, as he chooses, and from there by the Shasta route to San Francisco and other California points.

Another northern line, starting from St. Paul and Minneapolis and crossing the same States, takes a more northerly route across the Red River Valley, Montana, and Washington. It issues a shooting and fishing guide for sportsmen, and gives particular attention to prospective homesteaders, passing, as it does, through the rich irrigation prospects of Montana and Washington. This route terminates at Everett, with branch lines to Seattle and Vancouver. It has also connections with Portland and the South from Spokane. Montana is now establishing a national park in which are thirteen noted glaciers, many peaks, and Lake McDonald, a remarkable sheet of water, in places 2,000 feet deep, which is becoming a popular resort.

Still another railway goes from St. Paul northwestward and through Canada to the coast. A railroad that is rapidly reaching out to the coast takes its start via Chicago and Milwaukee. It supplies a notable service to the heart of Lakeland in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, and to numerous resorts in Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Missouri. Among

Nervous Persons Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.

Write for Free Book on Summer Furniture

Ford & Johnson's Fiber-Rush Furniture is made of an exceedingly tough, tenacious fiber treated by our own exclusive process. The fiber is rendered moisture-proof—heat-proof—cold-proof—capable of resisting the influence of any climate. Furniture made of Ford & Johnson Fiber-Rush is as strong and lasting as wooden furniture, and is far more artistic. It will not injure the most delicate fabric and will not sliver, break nor crumble. It is not only the furniture for the summer home—the lawn—the porch—yachts and boats—but the furniture for the home *all the year*.

Our book tells you how, at moderate cost, to make your home most inviting and attractive. It illustrates by photographs, artistic arrangements of Living, Dining and Bed Rooms, Reception Halls, Dens and Porches, all furnished in

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This light, durable material lends itself to so many graceful designs that it is preferred to heavy wooden pieces. The soft green shade *which is a part of the fiber itself* and which it retains as long as the furniture is used, harmonizes with any color scheme, and always gives the impression of refinement and elegance. It is so easily moved that it takes most of the labor out of sweeping, dusting and house-cleaning.

We make Chairs, Rockers, Conversation Chairs, Roman Seats, Dining Tables, Library Tables, Desks, Settees, Lawn Swings, Couches and Stools.

Every piece is sold under our Guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. Most leading dealers sell Fiber-Rush Furniture or they can get it for you from us. If you can not buy it in the stores write us and we will send you the name of a dealer who will supply you. Address our nearest office. Ask for Book 10.

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Largest Makers of Chairs and Fine Furniture

City Conveniences in Country Homes

All the comforts of hot and cold water in the house, and running water at the barn, now possible for country residents and farmers. The

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will pump water from any stream, just where you want it. Cheaper than a gasoline engine or windmill. Write for booklet K and guaranteed estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.

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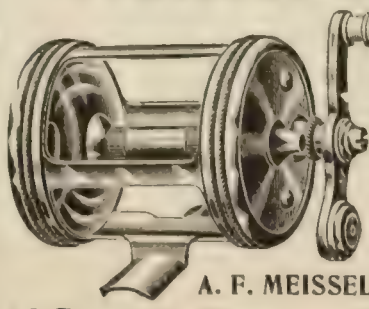
$10,000 for one REEL
To produce the first perfect
"TAKAPART"



REEL

Cost us over $10,000. Other reel makers say we'll go broke selling a **$10 reel for $5.** We'll take the risk, because we know every angler who sees it will buy it. Up-to-date dealers sell it. We make repairs (if any) free. Send for circular.

A. F. MEISSELBACH & BRO.

60 Prospect Street Newark, N. J.

its publications are pamphlets entitled "The Dells of the Wisconsin," "Among the Lakes of Wisconsin and Minnesota," a booklet on fishing, and "In Lakeland." This road's "Southwest Limited" from Chicago to Kansas City is a particularly notable feature.

Another road which leaves Chicago and pushes west via Rock Island and Omaha maintains a daily sleeping-car service between Chicago and San Francisco via Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Its "Rocky Mountain Limited" is a capital route to Colorado, and its tourist sleeping-car trains are personally conducted.

The "Overland Limited" of another road, leaving Chicago by way of Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Ogden, is particularly elaborate in its appointments, while the tourists' sleepers accompany other fast trains to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. This road also serves the Wisconsin lake region, and gives careful attention to the needs of sportsmen. Its personally conducted tours through the beautiful mountain scenery of Colorado are a notable feature. Arrangements have already been made by roads leading to Denver for passenger traffic to the Democratic National Convention on July 7th.

The "Overland" route to California, the first one completed, still holds its own, and provides side trips to Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, with stopover privileges and other features.

By a great southern road the Yosemite Valley and the Big-Tree districts are most

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young, the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and then went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of, I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak aud nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers. "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

An Unusual Test

This is an actual photograph of an actual test. It shows a Rubberset Shaving Brush *sawed in two.* In this condition the brush was tested. Not a bristle could be loosened or pulled out at any angle or by any means—not a bristle could be soaked or boiled out, even though the setting was exposed. The bristles of all

RUBBERSET

TRADE MARK

Shaving Brushes

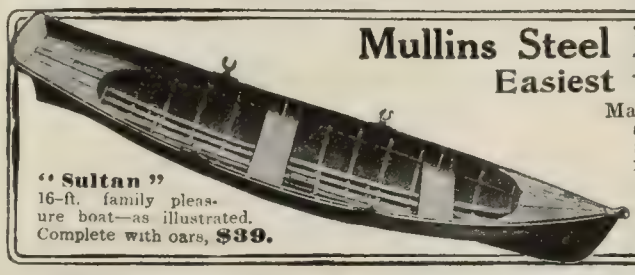
are set in vulcanized rubber, which holds them forever. As a further test, this *half*-brush is being used every day without the loss of a single bristle. The name on every brush guarantees it.

At all dealers' and barbers', in all styles and sizes, 25, 50, 75 cents to $6. If not at your dealer's, send for book from which to order by mail.

To the average man we commend the $1 brush.

Berset Shaving Cream Soap softens the beard without rubbing with the hand. Doesn't dry, doesn't smart. 25 cents a tube at all dealers'.

THE RUBBERSET COMPANY, 65 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.



"Sultan" 16-ft. family pleasure boat—as illustrated. Complete with oars, **$39.**

Mullins Steel Pleasure Boats Can't Sink

Easiest to Row—Absolutely Safe

Made of steel, with air chambers in each end like a life boat. Can't leak, crack, dry out or sink, last a lifetime. Every boat guaranteed. Ideal boat for families, summer resorts, parks, boat liveries. Strong, safe, speedy.

Write for our Catalogue of Row Boats, Motor Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats.

THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 143 Franklin St., Salem, O.

THAT DAINTY MINT COVERED CANDY COATED CHEWING GUM

Chiclets

At All the Betterkind of Stores 5 cents the Ounce or in 5¢, 10¢ and 25¢ Packets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

If your neighborhood store can't supply you send us 10c for sample packet.

FRANK H. FLEER & COMPANY, INC., Philadelphia, U. S. A., and Toronto, Can.

Twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty cigars (24,450) is the number required to fill a recent day's orders at my factory.

Of these, thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (13,825) went to men who bought their first cigars from me *previous to 1906.*

Six thousand two hundred and seventy-five to men who "joined" during 1906.

Three thousand three hundred purchased first during 1907.

"Recommended"—that is, sent by a customer, four hundred. Orders from unknown sources two hundred and fifty more, and new customers four hundred more.

That is, in one day, to fill *repeat* orders required twenty-three thousand four hundred cigars, and one thousand and fifty cigars went to new customers, the majority of whom will become permanent.

Doesn't that say more for my cigars and my business methods than I could if I bought this whole page? Every cigar went to an individual smoker. I have no Agents and do not sell through dealers. To the smoker, by the hundred, at wholesale prices, is my method.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Puritanos on approval to a reader of *The Literary Digest*, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.50, within ten days.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state which you prefer—light, medium or dark cigars.

My Puritano cigar is hand made, of clear, clean, straight, long Havana filler with a genuine Sumatra wrapper. It is the retailers' 10c. cigar.

Shivers' Puritano EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

I make other cigars than the Puritano, ranging in price from $4.00 to $15.00 per hundred. If you prefer some other size or shape, or clear Havana cigars, permit me to mail you my catalogue, and explain more fully my methods of supplying smokers with cigars at wholesale prices.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS

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MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

TRADE MARK

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

available. Yosemite lies in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 150 miles from San Francisco. It is now a national park. Its length is about seven miles, and its width from one-half to one and one-fourth miles. Its five great waterfalls, its great sequoias, its rocky gorges and tremendous cliffs are impressive beyond belief. The beauties of Southern California, reached directly by this road, need not be dwelt upon here—it is in fact a garden of the world.

A road which leaves Chicago by the Atchison route provides side trips to the Grand Cañon of Arizona, the Petrified Forest, and the Zuñi pueblos in New Mexico, which may be made at very little increased cost to the tourist.

ALASKA AND JAPAN

Rates for the Alaska excursion are $60 and upward. The inside route to Skagway may be taken by several lines starting from Seattle and neighboring ports. The railroad over the White Pass to White Horse provides an easy route to the Yukon and then down the river to Dawson. During 1908 one line of steamships will provide eight excursions by the inside route from San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, etc., to Juneau, Muir Glacier, Skagway, and other Alaskan points, providing an exceptional eleven-days' voyage, while a regular service is run during the summer to Nome and St. Michael's by the outside route, whence steamboats may be taken up the Yukon to Dawson and other points.

For Japan and the Orient three great lines now leave San Francisco, Seattle, and Vancouver. The appointments on these Pacific steamships are very superior. One line sails directly to Japan and China, another stops at Honolulu, and all connect with lines to various ports of the Western Pacific and beyond. The minimum return fare to Yokohama is about $300.

OTHER TRIPS WORTH WHILE

C. H. Claudy, writing in *Country Life in America* (June), outlines many attractive trips for the summer, several of which he sets forth as follows:

"Water trips do not necessarily mean trips to Europe. A beautiful tour can be made in two weeks, going from New York to Boston, from thence to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and from there either by rail or coastwise steamer to Halifax. The trip may stop here, and some days be spent in this quaint old place. Or, by rail and steamer, the traveler may go to Provincetown, then by steamer to Quebec and Montreal, and come home satisfied; or, "go the whole horse" and continue by rail to Ausable Chasm, and thence through Lake Champlain and Lake George, and down the Hudson again to New York. The entire rail and steamer expense is $110, not, of course, including tips or incidental expenses.

"Another $100 vacation on the same basis takes in Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. Go by steamer or rail, former preferred if time permits, to Halifax, and from there, on a steamer leaving every alternate Tuesday from June to November, for St. Peters, Grand Narrows, Braddock, the Sydneys, Igonish, Beils Harbor, and Aspe Bay—then Cape Breton and Bonne Bay, Newfoundland. Newfoundland summer-

IF You see him along the barrel of a WINCHESTER 22 AUTOMATIC RIFLE HE'S YOURS!

THIS handy little ten-shot rifle, like history, repeats itself, the recoil being utilized to do the reloading. The novelty of its operation affords possibilities for practice and pleasure which no other "twenty-two" does. It makes an outing outfit complete.

FREE: Send address for Catalogue of Winchester—the Red W *Brand—Guns and Ammunition.*

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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GENEVA

Superior Binocular

$15.

Our handsome book *The Near Distance* sent free on request.

Its magnifying power, field view and clearness of definition is seldom equalled, even in those binoculars costing twice as much. Ask your dealer for it. If he has none in stock, send us $15 and receive one on approval. If not satisfactory, return it (at our expense). We will cheerfully refund your money.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO., 71 Linden St., Geneva, N. Y.

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F. G. Wilson, Ithaca, N. Y. H. C. Watts, Syracuse, N. Y.
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W. M. Stieren Optical Co., 554 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
E. E. Bausch & Son, East Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

trips provide the most bracing and coolest of airs, and a complete change from normal American waters.

"If the money end of a vacation be a consideration, there is a way of going to Newfoundland which will break no one's pocketbook, and which is just as much a sea trip, and just as much a two weeks' trip, and just as much a Newfoundland trip as any; it saves in the non-essentials. Boats leave New York twice monthly, stop at Halifax on the way and end the trip at St. John, Newfoundland. Here they stop for two days or more, taking on and discharging freight and giving time for a short trip inland. During July and August this trip costs $75, but at other times it can be made for $60.

"The Nova-Scotia trip is both popular and inexpensive. The vacationer may take either of three lines direct to Halifax. The trip takes three days out from New York and three days back—just long enough to get sea-sick good and plenty, and get over it. But to extend this time to two weeks, spend eight days in Nova Scotia. Visit the Evangeline country; see Wolfville, Kentville, Digby.

"A trip to Muskoka Lakes [whence one may go to the Lake of Bays, a new and already notable resort] and continuing to Georgian Bay is deserving attention. By rail from New York to Clayton, by steamer to Toronto, by rail to Muskoka Wharf, is the plan of the first part. The Muskoka-Lakes steamer takes you to Port Cockburn or Rosseau, through the Lakes, from which point you take a beautiful stage-trip to Maple Lake. Here you mount the rails once more to Rose Point, ferry to Parry Sound, where you get steamer to Penetang through Georgian Bay. This completes the outgoing—the incoming route may be a repeat, or by rail direct to Toronto and home by cars, Hudson steamers, or steamer and rail. The fare all told is less than $35, and $50 more should provide both food and shelter."

WORKS ALL DAY

And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts Food.

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A Ga. man was able to keep it up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, although he had failed in health before he changed his food supply. He says:

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water.

"The nervous strain at my office from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. and improper food caused my health to fail rapidly. Cereals and so-called "Foods" were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts.

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, brain-waste restored, and intellect brightened. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape-Nuts." "There's a reason."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876 — 1908

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President
ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary

FIDELITY
LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
STEAM BOILER
ELEVATOR
PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY
FLY WHEEL

This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of insurance for over THIRTY YEARS, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is over SIX MILLIONS of dollars. Its business is protected by assets of over SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS, including an unearned premium reserve of nearly THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of dollars, and a special reserve against contingent claims of over ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS. It has paid over TWENTY-SIX AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS to its policy-holders for LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

CAPITAL, **$1,000,000.00** SURPLUS {Stocks and Bonds Valued at Market Bid Prices, Dec. 31, 1907} **$1,013,400.24**

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If you are honest and ambitious, write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Full particulars free. Write today. Address Dept. F. D. J.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

6%

MONEY deposited with this institution is secured by first mortgages on real estate and guaranteed by our capital and surplus. Please write for our booklet "F" which explains our Certificates of Deposit.

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, U.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

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Are Your Savings Safe from Yourself?

Impulsive investments make poor men. Ready money spends itself. You should put away $5,000 or more that you cannot spend without trouble and thought. It should be safe and it should not be idle. $500 Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates meet all of these requirements—Interest 4½%. Buy one or more as you are able.

Send for descriptive booklet

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital and Surplus $12,000,000.

176 BROADWAY NEW YORK — 175 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN

Send for this Free Sample

We want every man who is tired of patching and repairing an ordinary garden hose to send at once for this free inspection-sample of

GREENLEAF LONG LIFE GARDEN HOSE

We want you to see with your own eyes—and test with your own fingers—the actual construction, strength and quality a hose has to have to last many years without repairs—

That's our reason for sending you this free sample.

Write for it. Compare it with *any* hose. Test the toughness of its live rubber walls. Cut it apart with your knife. Try to tear just one of its four plys of tight, strong fabric. This is the only way you can get at the absolute facts about hose, and understand for yourself why GREENLEAF HOSE never springs leaks from the surging of water pressure, never peels, rots or bursts like ordinary garden hose.

GREENLEAF LONG LIFE GARDEN HOSE is sold in the best hardware stores at 20c. per foot. If your dealer can't supply you, we will fill your order direct, express prepaid, and guarantee satisfaction.

Only our absolute knowledge that GREENLEAF HOSE is the best made permits us to send you the free sample that you may prove it to yourself before you buy. Instructions for interesting tests with sample. Write today and mention your hardware dealer's name. Address D pt. 15

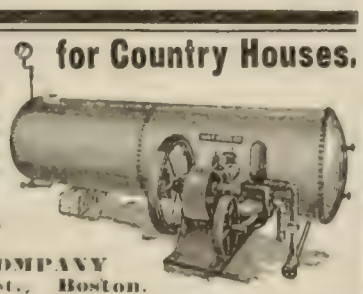
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.

Water Supply for Country Houses.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "O"

Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

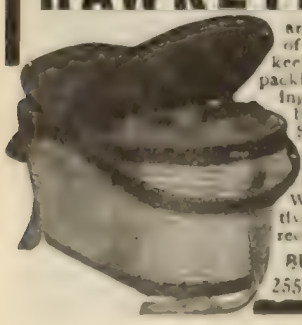


LUNT MOSS COMPANY
43 South Market St., Boston.

Picnic Time is Near

No other basket like this Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket for outings. Keeps contents cool on hottest days. A piece of ice in the ice compartment lasts 24 hours.

HAWKEYE Refrigerator BASKETS



are built of rattan with lining of rust-proof metal easy to keep clean. Asbestos and felt packing prevents heat penetrating. Piping around lid makes basket air-tight. All sizes. Strong, hygienic, ideal for light housekeeping. Ask your dealer for a Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket. Write us for our free descriptive booklet. Gives dainty recipes.

BURLINGTON BASKET CO.
255 Main St., Burlington, Ia.

CURRENT POETRY

Sometimes.

By Thomas S. Jones

Across the fields of long ago
He sometimes comes to me
A little lad with face aglow—
The lad I used to be.

And yet he smiles so wistfully,
Once he has crept within
I think that he still hopes to see
The man I might have been!

—*The Windsor Magazine* (London).

Passage.

By Richard le Gallienne.

I saw a Rose in my garden blowing
I said, "O Rose, where art thou going?"
Answered the Rose "Where the stream is flowing,
And all the winds of the world are blowing,—
Where thou thyself art also going."

"Rose," said I, "will it come to pass,
When your petals fall upon the grass,
That you some dewy morn again
Will press your cheek at my window-pane?"
The Rose's answer was, "Alas!"

—*Harper's Magazine* (June).

The Battle-ships Are Coming.

By W. G. Shepard

The battle-ships are coming! The fleet is under sail;
The bloodhounds of the ocean have taken to the trail;
They are chasing down the courses where the Forty-niners went,
The blue path breaks to whiteness where their noses take the scent

They're coming, boys, they're coming, and the pack is good to see,
As it races down the speedway of the south wind blowing free;
The Horn is far behind it, hark! the bugle's sounding clear,
Let the Western coast-line answer with a million-throated cheer

They have come from loosened tether on a far free-footed quest,
From an era that is passing, to a future dimly guessed;
They have felt the primal passion to roam where life is free
They have scented mighty hunting, these "Huskies" of the sea

For they come where waits the future on the threshold of the world,
Where the Earth's most potent banners shall tomorrow be unfurled;
To a theater of action where the play shall run its length,
Where the destiny of nations shall measure strength with strength,

They are actors in a drama that may picture peace or war,
They are factors in a progress that is moving fast and far
Theirs to hearten the earth of commerce and to guard the ocean ways
Theirs, perchance, to convoy nations to the peace of coming days

Then let your voice be heard in a million throated cheer
Send the echoes rolling cawa[illegible] there's a waiting world to hear,
Maybap a thousand ages of the epochs yet to be
Are breaking through the offing with the watch-dogs of the sea

Avoid Adulterated Paint

At a time when so many products for use in and about the home are more or less adulterated, there is a satisfaction in knowing that it is possible and easy to *avoid adulterated paint.* Simply examine the White Lead and Linseed Oil before they are mixed into paint.

White Lead and Linseed Oil, when pure, make that old and proved paint of whose excellence and peculiar qualities all other paint products are imitations.

We guarantee the purity of all our White Lead—simply look for the Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark on the keg. Moreover, the White Lead may be tested by each purchaser for himself—we pay for the testing instrument and send instructions free. Ask for Test Equipment (R)

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The West is giving greeting in the name of coming years—
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—*The Everett (Wash.) Daily Herald* (May 20).

The Hidden Threshold.

By Charles Buxton Going.

Within the shadowed Under Land
Two figures met, and for a space
Each held the other by the hand—
Each looked into the other's face.

Then he who last had entered, brake
His clasp, and stood in sudden fear,
And, as he made The Sign, he spake:
"You are my friend who died last year!"

"Yea, truly, I am he who died;
Why do you quail?" the other said
"I do not know," the first replied,
"But I have always feared the dead.

"I feared their hands were cold and thin,
Their ghosts like pallid flame would shine,
But now I see I erred therein—
Your body seems alike to mine."

The other heard him to the end:
Then, very pitiful, he said:
"Nay—fear the dead no more, dear friend;
Did you not know you, too, are dead?"
—*Everybody's Magazine* (June).

PERSONAL

Governor Johnson's Early Days.—The early struggles of Governor Johnson, the Democratic presidential possibility, for an education were almost as strenuous as were those of Lincoln and Garfield. His father went to a drunkard's grave, and his mother was thus forced to take in washing to support her family. In telling of the future Governor's part in these early days, a writer in *The Home Herald* says:

Day after day, in good weather and bad, Johnnie's thin, little, boyish figure was to be seen upon the streets of the village as he carried the clothes on his cart or sled to and from his mother's home. In her later years his mother could not talk about her boy without the tears coming to her eyes. He had worked so hard to help her, and with never a word of complaint. Often, she said, she had had to send him out into the snow with a blanket pinned around his shoulders because he had no coat.

During these early years John was still in school, but when he was thirteen years old he decided he could not allow his mother to work so hard any longer. Accordingly he came home one Friday afternoon, stacked his books away, and announced that he was going to work. Then occurred the first conflict between the strong will of the woman and the no less strong will of the son. She would never consent that her boy's education should be finished thus almost as soon as it had been begun. But she did consent finally, for he forced her to it. And a week later he brought home his first wages of three dollars, and proclaimed himself from that time forth the head and the support of the family.

Those were somewhat bitter years. The Johnsons might have had charity, but they would not. Nor would they run in debt. People remember how, even after John had begun to sing in the Presbyterian choir, he wore his old alpaca coat up there before the whole congregation, summer and winter, because he had no other, and he would not buy until he could pay. Three times death came to the family, and after each little body had been laid away, John dried his tears and pitched in the harder to meet the added expense. And his mother, tho thankful for the friendships which prompted them, nevertheless

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and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard of results that are hard to believe without seeing; however, the facts remain the same and we can prove to you every word of the above statement.

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from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work, and any man or woman that can handle a saw and hammer can do the work.

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Geo. L. Harding, Binghamton, N. Y.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.
It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Poultry Keeping, and was surprised at the results accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. "Seeing is believing" they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.
(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Windsor, Vt., March 8, 1908.
I consider the one dollar I invested in the Philo System, Poultry Review and American Poultry Advocate the best investment for the money I ever made.
Robert L. Patrick.

Jacobs Creek, Pa.
I received the Philo System Book mailed to my home address, Beechtree, Pa. I am highly pleased with it, and am anxious to spread the good news as far as I can. I am a preacher of the gospel engaged by the Baptist Association to do Evangelistic work. I am on the road all the time, have about 14 days in each town. I am very much interested in the hen and will do all I can to help the other fellow to know how, and to spread the good tidings received in the Philo System.
(Rev.) F. B. Williams.

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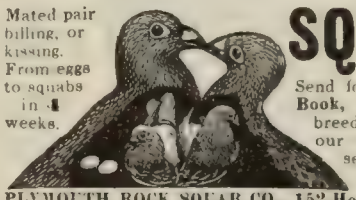

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declined always the offers of charity with the remarks, "No thank you, my son will pay."

And John grew and increased in knowledge and in the respect of the community. After a time he left the grocery-store, where he had first worked, and entered the drug-store of Henry Jones. This gave him the advantage of added pay and the chance to mingle with the wiseacres of the village as they came, in the long winter evenings, to discuss the affairs of church and state around the drug-store stove.

Often in these early days there came the desire to leave his home town and go out into the world, where success seemed easier. When he was twenty-one he yielded to this desire, and went down into Iowa to work on a railroad. While he was away things were happening in his native town, St. Peter. We read further:

There was in the village at that time a Republican paper called *The Tribune;* and just before Johnson's departure a Democratic paper, *The Herald*, was started by a man named Perry. *The Tribune* was a weekly; the other appeared semioccasionally, whenever Perry was sober enough to get it out. Later, Blackstone and Essler purchased the *Herald*, but Blackstone was a consumptive and had to leave St. Peter for a warmer climate. Essler was a practical printer, not an editor, and the Democrats of the town were anxious to have some one associated with him who could hold up the editorial end. Almost without discussion it was determined that Johnson was the man for the place. He was a Republican at this time, and had never had newspaper experience. But they sallied forth and brought him home and installed him as editor and part owner of the St. Peter *Herald*. . . . The editorship of the *Herald* was a position for which Johnson proved admirably adapted. No paper in St. Peter before or since was ever read as was *The Herald* while he was editor. It gave him an opportunity to put forth the fruit of his own reading and experience. One who goes through the files of the paper can not but be struck with the quality of the work which he turned out. . . . Nowhere were his efforts more appreciated than at the banquet of the State Editorial Association. It came to be the regular custom to have John Johnson slated for a toast to the ladies on these occasions, and as one of the members exprest it to me, "He'd simply paralyze 'em." When they got ready to elect him president he was ready for the place. And he made the best one they had ever had.

It was during his presidency that the World's Fair took place, and the Minnesota Editorial Association went in a body to visit the fair and be present at the opening of the Minnesota Building. Governor Van Sant, now Senator and a sturdy Republican, was to do the trick—but he missed his train. The Governor failed to arrive, but Johnson was there, and if his friends insisted, why, he was willing, not to say happy, to oblige. His friends did insist, and Johnson did dedicate the building, to the manifest satisfaction of the Editorial Association and the great disgust of Governor Van Sant. Afterward, when the editors went home and wrote the occurrence up, with many sly allusions to "Governor" Johnson, the disgust of Governor Van Sant waxed even greater.

His popularity among the country editors was a mere ripple to the great reservoir of good feeling which he was storing up for himself in St. Peter. He was looked upon as a leader in every event of local importance, and any social occasion would have been a failure without his presence. But none failed, for he attended them all. In a village of the size of St. Peter the social life centers largely around the church and lodge. Johnson was prominent in both. From his boyhood he had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and as he came to manhood he joined the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the Woodmen, one after another.

In the work of the lodges it became the common thing to load the public speaking upon him. In conventions where addresses were to be made and in addresses of welcome to visiting delegations he was always the chosen representative of the St. Peter brotherhoods. Residents of the village remember particularly one memorial address which he gave in St. Peter before a large convocation of the Knights. There for the first time, as his fellow townsmen listened to his eulogy of the dead, they realized that their John was in truth an orator of the first rank and a man whose career had only just begun.

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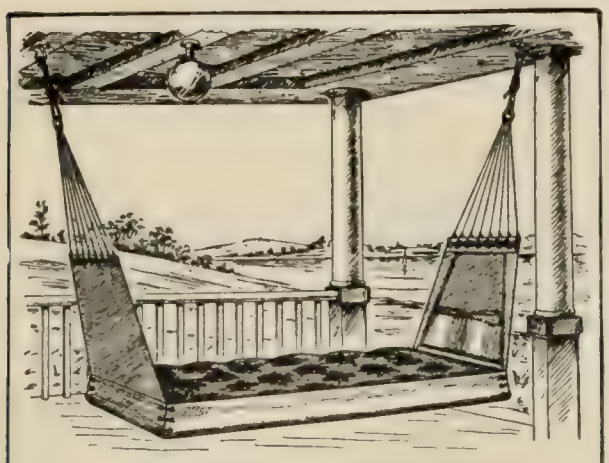

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The Bargain.—FATHER—"How do you 'ike your new mama, Elsie?"

ELSIE—"Well, I won't complain this time, if you will let me choose the next one."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Peggy and the Policeman.—PEGGY—"Was that p'liceman ever a little baby, Merten?"

MERTEN—"Why, yes, dear."

PEGGY (thoughtfully)—"I don't be'lieve I've ever seen a baby p'liceman."—*Punch.*

Mid-air Peril.—MOTHER BIRD—"Run along and play, now; but be careful you don't get run over by any of those flying-machines."—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

A Chance.—CHAPPIE—"Have a cigaret, old man?"

SAPLEIGH—"No; I don't smoke fool-killers."

CHAPPIE—"Well, I don't blame you for refusing to take chances."—*Chicago Daily News.*

He Knew.—SENTIMENTAL YOUNG LADY—"Ah, Professor! what would this old oak say if it could talk?"

PROFESSOR—"It would say, 'I am an elm.'"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

His Fear.—A prisoner at the sessions had been duly convicted of theft, when it was seen, on "proving previous convictions," that he had actually been in prison at the time the theft was committed. "Why didn't you say so?" asked the judge of the prisoner angrily. "Your lordship, I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—*Exchange.*

She Knew.—"I hear you are going to marry Charley?" "Yes; he asked me last evening." "Let me congratulate you. Charley is all right. He is one of the nicest fellows I was ever engaged to."—*Nashville American.*

Usually Both.—A young lady was recently visiting an editorial office and being shown around by the editor. Approaching a case of drawers upon one of which was the label "MSS.," she said, "Now, how would you pronounce that?"

"Oh!" said the editor, "sometimes we pronounce it muss and sometimes mess."—*Lippincott's.*

Cheering.—MOTHER (in a very low voice)—"Tommy, your grandfather is very sick. Can't you say something nice to cheer him up a bit?"

TOMMY (in an earnest voice)—"Grandfather, wouldn't you like to have soldiers at your funeral?"—*Lippincott's.*

In Her Favor.—FIRST LITTLE GIRL—"Your papa and mama are not real parents. They adopted you."

SECOND LITTLE GIRL—"Well, that makes it all the more satisfactory. My parents picked me out, and yours had to take you just as you came."—*Chicago News.*

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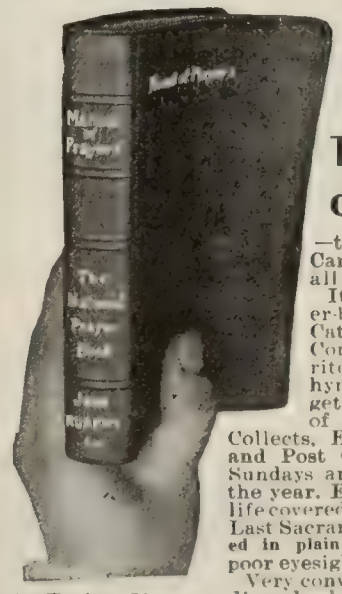

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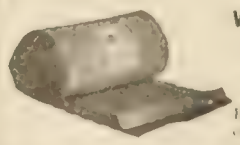
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Restricted by Policyholders.—"You'll contribute to the campaign fund, of course?"

"Not this year," replied the insurance magnate. "You see, the only money I have at command now is my own."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

An Old Favorite.—"Professor," said Mrs. Gaswell to the distinguished musician who had been engaged at a high price to entertain her guests, "what was that lovely selection you played just now?"

"That, madam," he answered, glaring at her, "was an improvisation."

"Ah, yes, I remember now. I knew it was an old favorite, but I couldn't think of the name of it to save me."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Dear sir—Would you be good enough to print the enclosed poem in your esteemed publication, at your usual rates?

Respectfully, A. J. Poet.

A. J. Poet, Esq.,

Dear sir—I would be, but the poem isn't. Respectfully, The Editor.—*Judge.*

A Dutiful Child.—The Youngs had unexpectedly dropt in on the Baileys just as dinner was about to be served. The hostess, considerably disturbed, called her little daughter Helen aside, and explained that there would not be enough oysters to go around, and added:

"Now, you and I will just have some of the broth, and please do not make any fuss about it at the table."

Little Helen promised to remember and say nothing. But, when the oysters were served, Helen discovered a small oyster in her plate, which had accidentally been ladled up with her broth. This puzzled the little girl, as she could not recall any instructions covering this contingency. After studying a few moments, she dipt the oyster up with her spoon, and, holding it up as high as she could, piped out:

"Mama, mama, shouldn't Mrs. Young have this oyster, too!"—*The Christian Register.*

As You Like It.—"What play did you see?" asked the amiable mistress of her maid, who had been taken by her best young man to the theater the evening before.

"They didn't tell the name of it," returned the maid. "It said on the outside of the theater that it was 'as you like it,' and I did like it, but I don't know the name."—*Catholic News.*

Democracy.—"Johnny" Goff, who was Roosevelt's guide during his Colorado hunt, is now living near Cody, Wyo. One of Goff's neighbors, when contemplating a trip to Washington this winter, mentioned the fact to Goff. "Say, if you go," said the guide, generously, "lemme know. I'll drop the President a line and have him look you up."—*Argonaut.*

A New Kick.—The street-car company had concluded to raise fares.

"We're tired of hearing people kick about being jammed in our cars," explained a director.

"Just as many people will ride."

"Certainly, but they will have a new kick."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Modern Way.—"Advertisements on the scenery!" exclaimed the star. "That's carrying commercialism really too far."

"It isn't commercialism," exclaimed the manager. "We want the scene to look like a real meadow, don't we?"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Whole Thing.—"What part of speech is 'woman,' pa?"

"Woman isn't a part of speech, my son. She's the whole speech."—*Home Herald.*

Took It Back. A very devout Presbyterian clergyman in the Middle West had just married a couple, and, as was his custom, offered a fervent prayer, invoking the divine blessing upon them. As they seemed to be worthy folk and not overburdened with this world's goods, he prayed, among other things, for their material prosperity, and besought the Lord to greatly increase the man's business, laying much stress on this point.

In filling out the blanks it became necessary to ask the man his business, and, to the minister's horror, he said, "I keep a saloon."

In telling the story to his wife afterward the clergyman said that as he wrote down the occupation, he whispered:

"Lord, you needn't answer that prayer."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

How He Knew. CHURCH.—"That man is an end-seat hog, all right."

GOTHAM.—"How do you know?"

CHURCH.—"Because he tried to get the end seat away from me."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 22.—Twenty peasants are hanged at Kherson for burning the houses of landowners.

May 23.—The Supreme Court in Leipsic sets aside the verdict convicting the Berlin editor, Maximilien Harden, of libeling Count von Moltke, and orders a new trial.

A famine in British East Africa is reported to have resulted in the death of more than 40,000 natives.

May 24.—Four revolutionists are sentenced to death at St. Petersburg.

May 25.—President Fallières arrives in London, and is welcomed by King Edward and a fleet of 53 warships.

The will of Archibald Henry Blount, leaving $450,000 to Yale University, is admitted to probate in London.

Governor Magoon orders that the Cuban provincial elections be held on August 1.

May 26.—The Central American Court of Justice is opened at Cartago, Costa Rica. Ambassador Buchanan reads a dispatch from Secretary Root containing an offer of $100,000 from Andrew Carnegie to erect a temple of peace for the exclusive use of the court.

May 27.—It is reported from Berlin that a complete agreement on Morocco has been reached between France and Germany.

May 28.—A typhoon at Hankow, China, and a coal-mine fire at Kwang-Li, cause the death of about 2,000 persons.

A revolt is reported in the Greek island of Lanos, tributary to Turkey, the fighting has continued for three days, many lives have been lost, and the palace is in a state of siege.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 22.—Governor-General Smith calls an extra session of the Philippine Assembly to force that body to complete its schedule of legislation.

Governor John Sparks, of Nevada, dies at his ranch near Reno.

May 23.—Sixteen men are seriously injured by the 300-foot fall of a giant airship which was being tested at Oakland, California.

Disastrous floods, with loss of life and destruction of property, are reported from Oklahoma and Texas.

May 26.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Baltimore completes the list of bishops to be elected. They are: William F. Anderson, New York, second ballot; John L. Nuelsen, Berea, O., second ballot; William A. Quayle, Chicago, tenth ballot; C. W. Smith, Pittsburg, twelfth ballot; Wilson S. Lewis, Sioux City, Iowa, fifteenth ballot; Edwin H. Hughes, Greencastle, Ind., fifteenth ballot; Robert McIntyre, Los Angeles, sixteenth ballot; Frank M. Bristol, Washington, eighteenth ballot.

WASHINGTON.

May 22.—A campaign-contribution publicity bill, with an amendment providing for a reduction of the representation in Congress of States having disfranchisement laws, is passed by the House.

May 26.—Secretary Taft and William J. Bryan exchange telegrams manifesting the desire of each for the enactment of a campaign-contribution publicity measure.

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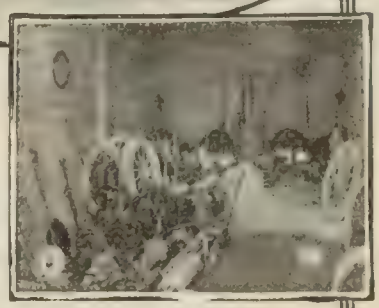

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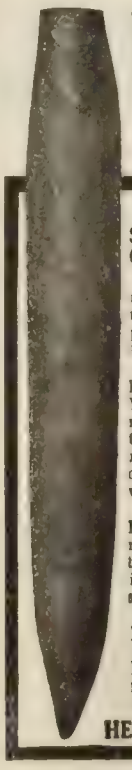

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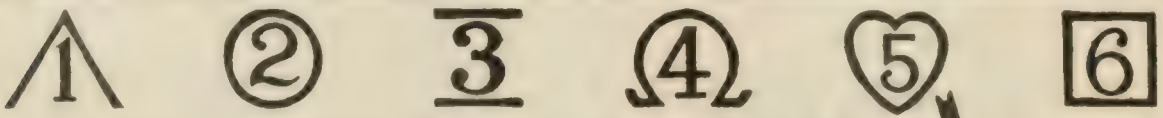

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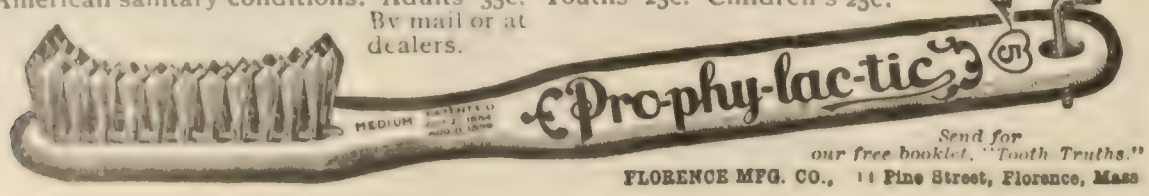

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"M. H. W.," Nashville, Tenn.—"Is it right to use the word *costless* to mean the same as *priceless?*"

It is not, for one word means directly the opposite of the other. Costless means "costing nothing"; priceless means "beyond price or valuation."

"J. W. C.," Passaic, N. J.—The word *diva* is derived from the Italian and means a goddess, sweetheart, or mistress. In its English application it designates a prima donna, that is, a female operatic singer of celebrity.

"M. B. R.," York Beach, Me.—"Which is correct, 'He relieved himself *from* (or *of*) objectionable associates'?"

Both prepositions are used, but *of* is, possibly, used more often than *from*.

"SUBSCRIBER," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please define a simple word and a primitive word, giving examples of each."

A *simple word* is one that is not composed of other words or one that is not compounded, as *bat, cat, man, hall, house*. A *primitive word* is one that is not formed from any simpler word in the language, as, *charm, grate*, or one from which a derivative is made, whether itself derived or not; as, *advertise* (primitive), *advertisement* (derivative).

"T. A. M.," Jefferson, Ia.—"Recently I found the word *Mugañ* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Please tell me the name of the accent on the *n*, and what effect it has on the pronunciation of the word?"

The accent referred to is the tilde, which was originally a small *n*. It is used in some languages to denote that between that letter and the succeeding vowel a *y* sound is to be introduced. Its significance in the proper name given we do not know

"H. C. F., Jr.," Rocksprings, Tex.—"Kindly inform me who was the author of the play named *Ingomar?*"

A play, based on Friedrich Halm's "Der Sohn der Wildnis," was adapted by Maria Anne Lovell in 1851 and named *Ingomar the Barbarian*.

"E. A. Q.," Morristown, N. J.—"Who is the author of the proverb 'Money is the root of all evil'?"

See the First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy, chapter 6, verse 10: "For the love of money is the root of all evil."

"F. L. K.," Brainerd, Minn.—The word *aggrandizement* is pronounced ag″ran-dize′ment or ag-gran′diz-ment, but the former pronunciation is preferred. The word *combat* as a verb is accented on the first syllable—com′bat—by all the leading dictionaries.

"K. S. M.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Has usage made 'don't' for 'does not' correct? Is it now an idiom?"

Don't for "does not" is a grammatical error; *don't* for "do not" is an idiom. The proper contraction for "does not" is *doesn't*.

"J. A. C.," Washington, D. C.—The tendency nowadays is toward open punctuation. Following this, the comma after "pesos" would be omitted. "Instead of our 6,000,000 of pesos what has the Foraker Act given us?"

"H. W. W.," Pottstown, Pa.—The etymology of *yeggman* is uncertain. Some persons assert that the term owes its origin to one John Yegg, a leader of a gang of thieves.

"F. S. C.," Canaan, N. Y.—Both of the forms you give have the sanction of literary usage. *Tomorrow* implies futurity, for when spoken of it denotes a time not yet arrived. Longfellow wrote "To-morrow *will be* another day," but Young wrote "Tomorrow *is* a satire on today." The Bible contains numerous instances of the use of *is*, as in Ex. xvi. 23; 1 Sam. xx. 5; Matt. vi. 30. A safe rule to follow is. If the thought is fixt upon the time (as in the sentence Yesterday *was* Friday) future, it is better to use *will be*; if upon the day (as in the quotation from Young cited above), it is better to use *is*.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., No. 24 NEW YORK, JUNE 13, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 947

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TRYING TO "BURCHARDIZE" TAFT

OWING to the peculiar political atmosphere which at this season magnifies and distorts every incident relating to a Presidential candidate, the press have devoted much space to certain rather blunt phrases in Secretary Taft's Memorial-day speech in praise of General Ulysses S. Grant. Speaking at Grant's tomb, in the presence of members of the General's family and many of his old comrades-in-arms, Mr. Taft emphasized the dramatic contrast between the failure of his earlier life and his later splendid achievement as the greatest military hero of the Civil War. In drawing this contrast the speaker said in part: "In 1854 he resigned from the Army because he had to. He had yielded to the weakness of a taste for strong drink, and rather than be court-martialed he left the Army." Mr. Taft went on to say that during the seven years following his resignation Grant "overcame in a great measure his weakness for strong drink," but "he was so constituted that it seemed impossible for him to earn a livelihood even when he had given hostages to fortune in the shape of a wife and four children."

The contrasting sentences that followed showed him as the victorious commander of an army of a million men, his iron will equal to the strain of any responsibility—the man who had seemed too weak to grasp success for himself standing a tower of strength to his country in his country's need.

The factions which oppose Secretary Taft's candidacy were quick to seize upon the sentences referring to Grant's resignation from the Army after the Mexican War and his period of unsuccess in civil life, as an "attack" upon the memory of a national hero; G. A. R. veterans were quoted as "angrily indignant" or "pained beyond measure" over Mr. Taft's "unnecessary and cruel" references to the early life of their great leader; and the "third-term" advocates found another argument for the reelection of President Roosevelt. There were four reasons, they said, why Taft should not be nominated, namely: He has antagonized the Jewish voters by his visit to the Czar of Russia; he has incurred the hostility of the negroes by his attitude in the Brownsville affair; he is opposed by organized labor because of his strike-injunction record; and lastly, they say, he has estranged voters in the Grand Army of the Republic. Among his critics in the press, some question the Secretary's facts, others his good taste. Thus the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) remarks that "the assertion that Grant left the Army in 1854 to escape dismissal for drunkenness is probably incorrect, and, if correct, belongs in the class of facts that are offensively irrelevant." The Secretary's best friends, thinks the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), "must admit that he has been injudicious"; and it adds: "one can not afford to be injudicious when asking the people for the highest office in their gift." And the Milwaukee *Free Press*, another Republican paper, admits that the sentences in question were "not tactful, to say the least." Such Democratic papers as the St. Louis *Republic*, the Richmond *News Leader*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agree that Mr. Taft's Memorial-day "tactlessness" is not likely to be forgotten as the campaign progresses. The Indianapolis *News*, an independent paper, refers to the speech as an "amazing performance"; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) finds it in "shockingly bad taste," and thinks that, like Burchard's fatal "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," it may well make the Republican managers shiver. The same paper adds, however:

"No one can deny that there was this dark period in General Grant's career, any more than one can deny that everything in Taft's nature makes for plainness of speech. It was he who went South and told the Southern Republicans to their faces how they were held together only by the cohesive power of public office, and it was he who went to Ohio and properly described Boss Cox of Cincinnati, thus contributing to a Democratic victory in that State. If, as Presidential candidate, he is now silent about Cox and is quite willing to be nominated by delegates of Southern officeholders' conventions, this does not affect the truth of our statement that Mr. Taft is naturally one of the frankest and most outspoken of men. He is silent against his wish only when loyalty to his chief or the exigencies of public life demand it. At all other times he is willing to risk public criticism."

The papers that champion Mr. Taft in this matter, moreover, are more numerous than those that criticize; and, like the latter, their attitude seems to be very little governed by party considerations. Thus the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that no true admirer of General Grant can fail to recognize in the Secretary's words a high eulogium of the "hero whose greatest achievement was in conquering himself." The *Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) characterizes the criticism directed against Mr. Taft as "about the most senseless thing that has occurred in American politics this year." And the New York *Mail* (Rep.) says:

"Neither General Grant's memory nor Mr. Taft's sense of fitness is on trial in the little flurry that has followed this incident. What is on trial is the fairness and manners of the newspapers of the country, and the ability of public sentiment to judge matters on their own merits and not as confused by a Presidential campaign. Those who have most busied themselves about the incident are not actuated by regard for Grant's fame, which is in no need of their espousal, nor by any preconceived standard of the limits to be observed in public eulogy. They are in a rather inglorious quest of political capital."

Among other Democratic papers which discount the outcry over Mr. Taft's remarks are the Savannah *News*, the Brooklyn *Citizen*, the New York *World*, and the New York *Times*. Says the latter paper: "We do not believe that the American people, or any

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considerable number of them, will see in Mr. Taft's remarks the slightest ground for seriously blaming him, or will ignore the obvious explanation of his motives." The Grand-Army members who found fault with Mr. Taft's address "will be regarded by most people as supersensitive," says the Detroit *Free Press;* and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) predicts that any attempt to make political capital out if it "will fail, as it deserves to fail." Another independent paper, the New York *Sun*, which is not likely to be suspected of a weakness for the Administration's candidate, says:

"We venture the opinion that if a political campaign were not now impending, and if the orator of Saturday last were not a leading candidate for exalted office, not only would these remarks of his have passed without adverse comment in any quarter, but they would actually have been applauded in the spirit and in the sense in which they were manifestly intended by Mr. Taft. It seems to us an insensate thing to understand them in the opposite sense, and an unfair proceeding to attempt to turn them to the Secretary's political disadvantage."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

SECRETARY TAFT AT THE AGE OF 15.

Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal* (Ind.) takes up the cudgels for both Mr. Taft and General Grant. We read:

"So far as this particular Grant incident is concerned, we are bound to remark that Mr. Taft told the truth, if rather roughly. And in these days the people don't object to men in public office telling the truth, even roughly.

"Truth is scarce and welcome.

"Unpleasant truths about a dead man in the presence of his own family, and inside of his own tomb, are a little out of place. Mr. Taft in his remarks was like the man who sat upon the stove-pipe hat of the chief mourner at the funeral. However, he probably need not worry.

"As for General Grant himself, nobody can hurt him or his reputation.

"General Grant may have disappointed himself and his family for a few early years. His days ended in bitterness, unfortunately, but he never disappointed the American nation.

"When he began to fight for it he fought to the end, and he won. He won a great victory for the North, and he won as great a victory for the South, since he won continued brotherhood and continued unity for North and South. . . . .

"A crack that is big in a small china teacup isn't much of a crack in the Rocky Mountains. And Taft needn't worry himself much about having pointed out one or two of the teapot cracks in that rugged mountain, Ulysses S. Grant."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SECRETARY TAFT AT THE AGE OF 8.

Taken the year Grant received Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. Taft has stated through the Associated Press that he is "very much distrest" that any words of his should be construed as an attack upon General Grant's memory. He said in part:

"In my Memorial-day address I attributed his resignation from the Army in 1854 to his weakness for strong drink, because from Mr. Garland's 'Life of General Grant' and the evidence he cites and from other histories I supposed it was undoubtedly true.

"I referred to the matter only because it seemed to me that it was one of the great victories of his life that he subsequently overcame the weakness."

GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE

THE chief foe of arbitration now stands revealed, it appears, in no less formidable a shape than the German Empire. A year ago it was whispered about among the European press, and reported in our pages, that the efforts being made at The Hague for international arbitration and limitation of armaments were being blocked by von Bieberstein, the leading German delegate, and now this rumor is confirmed by two delegates to The Hague, who spoke at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference a few days ago. "Obligatory arbitration would have been adopted but for the determined opposition of Germany, the great military power of the world," said ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who represented China at the Conference, and Dr. James Brown Scott, who has been called "the brains of the American delegation," said the same thing. Simultaneously with these announcements comes the news that Germany has declined to conclude with the United States an arbitration treaty such as we have been negotiating with the other Powers. Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico, Portugal, Netherlands, Sweden, and Denmark have entered into arbitration agreements with this country, but Germany declines. This attitude of Germany arouses interest in the motive. Is Germany contemplating some war that such a treaty would interfere with? The New York *Sun* does not accuse Germany of any such design, but takes this refusal as part of the settled policy that has made the Empire what it is to-day. The editorial practically says that Germany's causes in her great wars have not been such as an international court would be

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

SECRETARY TAFT AT THE AGE OF 10.

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THE GREAT RENUNCIATION.
—Glackens in *Puck*.

TRYING TO SWITCH GRIPS.
Look out, William, or you won't have the right clothes when you get to Chicago.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

ASPECTS OF THE TAFT BOOM.

likely to approve. We read, in further explanation of her attitude:

"A good deal of surprize seems to have been caused on our side of the Atlantic by Germany's refusal to conclude with the United States an arbitration treaty similar to the conventions which we have lately agreed upon with Great Britain and other nations. At first sight, undoubtedly, the refusal is hard to reconcile with the repeated and emphatic proofs of Germany's desire to bring about the most cordial relations with the United States, but upon reflection it will be found in harmony not only with her opposition to the establishment of a Hague tribunal and her efforts to minimize its importance but also with her determination, which since 1870–71 has become fixt, never again to hamper by treaties her power to obtain and preserve what she believes to be her rights.

"The history of Germany has taught her that not until she had learned to rely upon herself alone was she able to satisfy the age-long and passionate craving for national unification. So long as a part of her children leaned on one foreign Power and the rest of them on another it was inevitable that German unity should be sacrificed.

"Each of the three steps by which German unity was attained was accomplished in the teeth of European public opinion and by exclusive reliance on native resources. The reincorporation of the Schleswig-Holstein duchies was brought about in 1864 without the countenance of any outside state, and certainly would have been frustrated had Germany's claim been submitted to an international tribunal instead of to the arbitrament of the sword. Prussia's struggle with Austria in 1866, a struggle indispensable to the achievement of German unity, would never have taken place had the validity of the ostensible pretexts been referred to arbitration. The war of 1870 between the North German Confederation and France would never have occurred or would have been arrested quickly and would have had a very different outcome had a European Congress been invited to consider the questions nominally at issue. The seemingly headlong course pursued by Prussia at each of these fateful conjunctures would not have been justified by a European peace conference, but it was vindicated by the instinctive national resolve never again to miss an opportunity of establishing German unity.

"Is Germany's refusal to hamper by arbitration treaties her future power of enforcing what she believes to be her rights likely to prove a source of international peril? The question might be answered in the affirmative if she or the rulers who personify her spirit were as unscrupulous as Napoleon I. or as Napoleon III., or, we may add, as Warren Hastings. As a matter of fact, however, the German conscience is as clean, as alert, and as clear-sighted as is that of any other nation. As a rule the German Government in its controversies is compelled in its own interest to take good care to have the national conscience behind it. If Germany enters into a quarrel it will be one which her people think just and for which they will be willing to die by the hundred thousand, and it is in order that such sacrifices when they are needed may not be made in vain that her people are willing to bear for decade after decade the burden of military conscription and of a huge standing army. Their resolve is always to be prepared to make their conception of their rights prevail. That is why they will not trammel themselves by arbitration treaties, or disarm, wholly or even partially, in reliance on an international tribunal whose conscience may in Germany's opinion be no better than her own."

STARVING SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

"WHEN children actually faint in the schools from lack of food, and teachers and charity-workers begin to forsake their moderate discussions of 'underfeeding' and malnutrition, to proclaim the presence of impending starvation, the city should not be slow to realize the nature of the facts that confront it," remarks the New York *Globe* in reviewing the somewhat sensational reports that school-children on New York's East Side were destitute and in some cases actually starving.

The situation is so grave that relief-committees are organizing to open free kitchens. One principal, according to the New York *Tribune*, testifies that he knows of twenty pupils, in his school alone, who have been coming to their studies without breakfast, and the same conditions are reported to be more or less prevalent throughout the district.

Miss Julia Richman, the school superintendent of the district affected, while acknowledging that there are many children on the East Side suffering from want of food, does not verify the more sensational reports of the press. Through an interview in the New York *Post* she says in part:

"A majority of the children in the public schools, insufficiently nourished, are not sick enough to faint. They are not so pitiably weak and wan that their condition can be detected readily. But

they are not in a condition to come to school and study with better-fed children.

"For example, the incident which happened in my office yesterday, when a woman brought to me by a truant officer to explain why her daughter had been absent, fainted from hunger. That was sheer luck—a piece of stage-mechanism by the hand of fate—and, of course, it was described afterward very dramatically. But it was not a usual happening, such as some people might think. It was quite the reverse.

"There is trouble and hunger enough among the children down here, without exaggerating it. An officer of a bank in this district tells me that within the past few months $250,000 in small amounts has been withdrawn, obviously by people who have found it necessary to subsist on their savings. The hard times have indeed been hard for the East Side. Work is scarce and poverty on the increase.

"At first the comparatively poor could look after the very poor among their neighbors, and the outside world heard little of the pinching that was beginning to be felt. In a sixteen-family tenement, fifteen fairly well-off families could look after the one penniless group. But in time the comparatively poor began to reach the end of their resources, and the one very poor family in a tenement increased to maybe eight. Eight penniless families were too much of a drain on the other eight, so there was a limit to the assistance.

"Possibly that is one reason why the East Siders now are more ready to admit, some of them, that they do need help. A year ago, when the question of insufficiently fed children came up, many residents of the district scorned offers of help from outside as intrusions into their private affairs. It is true that the cases at that time were much overstated. Only since the hard times began has suffering been so wide-spread."

The New York *Times*, which believes that the present crisis "justifies a violation of all rules" in supplying relief, stops to point out certain dangers which might arise from indiscriminate and unorganized giving. We read:

"The distribution must not be continued longer than is absolutely necessary, and every effort must be made to prevent abuse of the offered charity. Its purpose is not to relieve parents of their legitimate responsibilities or to enable them to transfer to others household expenses which they can themselves meet. That effect the new beneficence will doubtless have in some measure, and that is why it is viewed with apprehension and disapprobation by the trained sociologists of the organized charities. Economically unsound as the measure doubtless is, it is the less of two evils, and resort to it is warranted by necessity. The children, too, can be trusted promptly to impress upon each other that it is not desirable to accept free food for any except the best of reasons. They have a savage frankness in the expression of their opinions, and no regard for 'feelings' will prevent them from inspiring a commendable desire for eating only at the parental table."

LAWYERS AGREEING TO DO RIGHT

THE proposition that the profession that lives by the administration of justice should itself be just strikes the newspapers as so novel an idea that they are all commenting on it; and many doubt if the idea is feasible. Some are hopeful, however. "I believe the day will come in this country," said Mr. Bryan to a recent gathering of lawyers in Chicago, "when we will not have so many men who will sell their souls to make grand larceny possible." And he went on to explain his meaning by saying:

"Perhaps some time it will not be less disgraceful for a lawyer to assist in a gigantic robbery than for a highwayman to go out and hold up a wayfarer. I know of a case recently in which they had to go to New York to get lawyers to represent the people, because all the lawyers available nearer at hand had been bought up."

The proposition referred to above is the suggestion made by a committee of the American Bar Association, headed by Judges Parker and Brewer, that candidates for admission to practise take an oath containing, among others, the following paragraphs:

"I will counsel and maintain only such actions, proceedings, and defenses as appear to me legally debatable and just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense.

"I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided in me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law.

"I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged.

"I will never reject, from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or oppresst, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice."

The committee's report will be presented at the August meeting of the Association in Seattle.

It is doubted by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* if the adoption of such a code "will have any appreciable effect," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks "it wouldn't amount to anything at all," as "it would be needless for some, and useless for the rest." *The Inquirer* adds:

"The men who would live up to the code would do so anyhow, and the others would not by their subscription be restrained from disregarding it. But a well-considered and strictly executed set of rules whose infraction should involve disbarment would do a lot of good."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* says, on the other side:

"No doubt good would result from the adoption of such a code as will be submitted to the Seattle meeting. It would, of course, be violated by the same lawyers as now violate the unwritten rules, but the public, knowing the standard of conduct demanded of the bar, will be able to judge its members more intelligently."

The problem of the "shyster" is treated thus by the Columbia *State*:

"There seems to be little doubt that the sharper competition of life has driven into the professions many men that would in other times have sought the more congenial arena of the market-place or even of some shady vocation. The law, for instance, is infested to a dangerous degree, at least in some of the larger cities, with shysters and unscrupulous tricksters. These men will accept cases that they have to conduct without respect to law or the public good, to say nothing of morals and common decency. If they do not find a remunerative practise skulking about their doors, they will hunt it down, create litigation, and sow discord that they may reap iniquitous harvests of gain. These men are, of course, not representative, nor are they numerous; but they are far too numerous, and they besmirch their profession and constitute a peril to society. Medicine also knows its quacks and vile practitioners and humbugs; and theology knows its impostors.

"What is to be done? How are these men to be reached, who for generations have been accounted the sources of morality, of decency, of honesty, and of law? If the laws and customs of society, to which we look to protect us from other offenders, can not reach them, is it likely that codes of ethics and rules of professional conduct and etiquette will hold them in check?

"It would seem most unlikely."

The situation in the South is considered by the Charleston *News and Courier* in the following editorial:

"The standards of the legal profession have not been lowered in South Carolina and other Southern States as they have been elsewhere. Much of the traditional integrity of the bar survives with us. We have had misfortune and poverty, and they have at least checked the rank growth of a crop of legal pirates. But the South rapidly is taking on flesh, which is to say, wealth. In a material sense the South is even now in its infancy, and we may look for the development of rich communities during the approaching fifty years as they have been developed in the last fifty in the North. Therefore, it is right and expedient that Southern lawyers stop and take stock of what they have inherited, and the code which the American Bar Association has promulgated may serve them well as a text-book. Formerly, the shyster died for want of sustenance; now he must be plucked up and cast out, and the affirmative duty is upon those lawyers who cherish the good report of their calling to see that this is done."

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CURRENCY COMMISSION

THE body of Senators and Representatives who are charged with the duty of framing a plan for the reformation of our patchwork currency system have a splendid opportunity to confute their critics by bringing in a creditable scheme of reform, for the aforesaid critics are predicting that they will do just the opposite. "The appointments made to the Currency Commission dash the hope of anything profitable coming from that body," remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), with little regard for the feelings of the statesmen concerned; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares the Commission is "packed in favor of a retention of the present irrational, unsatisfactory, and dangerous system," and its composition "is a complete triumph of the predatory interests of the country as against all other interests." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says similarly that "it represents a notable victory for the Aldrich cabal and the interests which stood behind it, and a notable defeat for the chambers of commerce, the banking organizations, and the believers in currency reform."

The members of the Commission are enumerated in the following paragraphs from the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), with descriptions under which their best friends might perhaps fail to recognize them. We read:

"What the country got was the law that already is a national scandal, and the Commission made up of these men:

"Aldrich, agent of Rockefeller; Allison, the Iowan fossil buried in antique ideas; Burrows, enemy of all reforms, especially those akin in any way to the ideals of Roosevelt; Hale, the mournful hater of anything west of New England; Teller, the silverite and rabid opponent of commercial paper as a basis for any money issue; Bailey, the big-brained Texan, over whose career, unfortunately, lies the trail of the Standard-Oil serpent too plainly to hope for strong antagonism to Wall Street; Daniel and Money, able and honest, but infants in finance; Knox, high-minded, patriotic, and independent, but, with Daniel, in a lonely minority, even if they were experts and, by temperament, crusaders. These men from the Senate.

"From the House—Vreeland, Overstreet, and Weeks, subservient tools of the interests that speak through Aldrich; Burgess, Smith, Bonynge, and Pujo, echoes, nullities, or unknowns; Burton, honest and patriotic, but deferential to wrong power at times; lastly, the one good hope, Padgett, of Tennessee, put on this Commission by mistake, student, patriot, and fighter, who will make trouble, if anybody will, because he will be the spokesman of legitimate commerce and industry.

A NEW COAT FOR UNCLE SAM.
—Bow in the Salt Lake *Herald*.

WHEN THE HERO MEDALS ARE GIVEN OUT.
The real champion of that eighteen-hour vigil must not be forgotten.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"But what could four or five men with right ideas do against the mass of this rump Commission? If the intent were to bring about hasty action, a minority report might be of service. But the aim is not what may appear on the surface. It is not to put the very men who rough-rode the latest, vicious first aid to injured Wall Street through Congress in a position to recommend something still worse.

"The Commission has been established solely for the purpose of side-tracking, delay, and deceit. Aldrich and Cannon named the members from among those who were for the rotten measure just adopted not by reason of party expediency, but because they believe that the gambler-swindlers, who, to them, constitute 'the great business interests,' can do no wrong.

"Therefore, these men were chosen to compose this Commission. Therefore, an insult unparalleled in parliamentary annals was given when the chairman and all the ablest members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency were deliberately omitted from a body which was made purely political, tho it should have been a non-political, non-partizan, business commission of experts.

"And the reason of it all is that this Commisison is intended not to accomplish, but to prevent, scientific currency reform."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) thinks the Commission "has not been created for the purpose of effecting a real reform," but is "a device for preventing reform instead of providing for it." If we are to have reform, therefore, "it must be through other influences." It continues:

"If any progress is to be made, there must be some organization formed to represent the other side of the issue. That may be represented in a feeble way in the Congressional Commission, but if so it is by a minority that will be helpless to accomplish anything more than to raise its voice in protest. It can have little influence upon the course of the inquiry or the character of the report. The reform sentiment must have an organization of its own which shall represent the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country and not the political or speculative interests, and it must utilize the knowledge and the judgment of the experts which Congress has determined to ignore. The sentiment of the country needs to be informed, enlightened, educated on this subject, in order that the issue may take distinct form, be clearly understood, and may appeal to the people. The opportunity is presented by what Congress had done and failed to do for a campaign of education which shall command attention. It is to be hoped that there is sufficient public spirit to set a propaganda of currency reform at work which shall result at no distant day in giving the

United States a settled and permanent system, based upon sound principles and safe methods, which shall relieve the country from the violent ups and downs through which it has been forced to pass for forty years."

Considerable significance is seen by the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) in the fact that Chairman Fowler, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, was left off the Monetary Commission. He "is being disciplined," says this paper, "because he opposed the decrees of the masters of Congress, and because he refused to assist their plans for forcing their currency nostrum upon the country." Further:

"Assurance has been given that actual reform will be provided by the new Monetary Commission. Confidence begotten by that assurance will be shaken when the public appreciates the fact that the interests which have been responsible for the disgraceful record upon the currency problem which has been achieved by Congress have perpetuated themselves in the Monetary Commission and are still relying upon arbitrary official power to handicap and obstruct the presentation of the cause of sound economic reform.

"What sort of currency reform can be expected from the Aldrich-Vreeland Commission? Will it be an Aldrich bill authorizing the permanent annexation of miscellaneous bonds to the currency system? Will it be a Vreeland bill, authorizing the issue of money by irresponsible banking associations? Or will it be a combination of both, terrified into shape by Cannon, of Danville? Whatever the report of this political Commission may be, it will have to meet another appearance of the Fowler bill on the floor of Congress. The campaign has really but just begun. The public has had only a first lesson in the currency problem. The facts are as important as those involved in the old discussion of the gold standard. They are as intimately related to the welfare of every man. Congressman Fowler is not likely to ignore the challenge of his opponents. The Aldrich-Vreeland Commission has not yet eliminated Mr. Fowler. It will yet be forced to face him with his principles and his facts."

BRYAN AND RYAN

WHILE Mr. Bryan was calling upon our legislators to insure publicity of campaign funds in future elections his leading newspaper opponent, the New York *World* (Dem.), turned its searchlight upon the past in a disconcerting effort to show that Thomas F. Ryan contributed $20,000 in 1904 to help elect Mr. Bryan to the United States Senate from Nebraska, thereby securing his support of Judge Parker for the Presidency. Whatever the success or failure of *The World's* effort from a political point of view, it has at least supplied unpartizan observers with one more argument for compulsory publicity for campaign contributions.

From Mr. Bryan it has drawn a denial and a challenge. "If Mr. Ryan contributed to the Nebraska campaign it was without my knowledge or consent," he affirms in a statement issued from Lincoln last week; and he adds that if *The World* will prove that such a contribution was made, "I shall see that the amount is returned to Mr. Ryan." He further answers: "As to the charge that my support of Judge Parker was purchased, I need only to say that I announced my support of Judge Parker immediately after the St. Louis Convention, and that support was open and unqualified from the convention until the polls closed."

On the other hand, State Chairman Thomas S. Allen, Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law, admits that he received from New York, through Thomas Taggart, the National Democratic Chairman, the sum of $15,000, which he turned over to Mayor James C. Dahlman, of Omaha, who was Democratic National Committeeman for Nebraska. Mr. Dahlman remembers this money, and says he used it to help elect George W. Berge, of Lincoln, as Governor—a fact which is received with surprize by Mr. Berge. Both Allen and Dahlman state that they had no dealings with Ryan in the matter, and they both assert that Mr. Bryan had no knowledge of the contribution. These are the facts as they can be gathered from the Lincoln dispatches. It will be seen that between these admissions and these denials there remains a "twilight zone" in which mystery and surmise may linger. In view of the fact that Nebraska had at the time a law demanding publicity in regard to such contributions many papers are asking how it happens that in this case the facts were concealed not only from the public, but from Mr. Bryan himself.

Even if the $15,000 or $20,000 was not a personal contribution from Mr. Ryan, but came from the general fund, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "as Ryan made up half of that fund the distinction may not be of such moment to others as it probably is to Bryan." On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) dismisses *The World's* story as "a mare's nest." Varying the figure, it characterizes this effort to discredit Mr. Bryan as the "dying gasp" of the anti-Bryan faction. It points out, moreover, that Mr. Roosevelt has made no offer to return to Mr. Harriman his famous $260,000 contribution to the Republican cause. Less indignant, but equally untroubled, is *The Observer* (Dem.), of Charlotte, N. C., which does not find *The World's* "rather strained inferences" at all convincing. It adds, however, by way of warning:

"The somewhat overcanny tho honest Nebraskan has himself largely to blame for such flings. It is to be hoped that he, a rich man and daily growing richer, will conduct himself with more financial propriety in the future than he has shown at times in the not distant past."

On the whole the topic has proved more inspiring to Mr. Bryan's critics than to his champions, and has afforded a specially fruitful text to the New York press. If the public is to derive any benefit from the incident, says *The World*, the sequel must be not restitution but publicity. The return of the money "would benefit nobody but Mr. Ryan, who does not need it." To quote further:

"If there had been a law in 1904 compelling publicity of campaign contributions Mr. Ryan would not have given this $20,000 to promote Mr. Bryan's Senatorial candidacy. Mr. Harriman, after a conference with the President, would not have raised $260,000 for the Roosevelt campaign fund. The two most distinguished men who have made a political specialty of denouncing 'malefactors of great wealth' could have carried on the work of denunciation in the assurance that they were under no obligations to the 'malefactors' whom they assailed. . . . . .

"Of more immediate importance, however, than the 1904 campaign fund is the 1908 campaign fund, concerning which even unofficial publicity would be better than none at all.

"How much have Mr. Bryan and his supporters spent to obtain for him the Democratic nomination for President?

"How much have Secretary Taft's managers spent to obtain for him the Republican nomination for President?

"We do not insinuate that any of these expenditures have been illegitimate; but under the practise of demanding instructed delegations the American people have a right to know how much ready money a man must have back of him before he can confidently aspire to a Presidential nomination."

Turning to the less general aspects of the case, *The World* asks "why this sudden sensitiveness in regard to Mr. Ryan?" It goes on to say:

"Mr. Bryan allowed the silver-mine owners to contribute $288,000 to his campaign fund in 1896, and there could be no more sordid purpose than that which prompted those contributions.

"Mr. Bryan allowed William A. Clark, of Montana, to contribute to his campaign fund, and there has been no more notorious corruptionist in American politics.

"Mr. Bryan gladly accepted political assistance from Richard Croker, and there is no great mystery as to where Mr. Croker got it.

"A candidate who could be grateful to Clark and Croker need not be overly squeamish about Ryan."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) suggests that in the cases of both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan "past errors are best atoned for by stout resolves." We read:

"Mr. Roosevelt's position is the reverse of Mr. Bryan's. Re-

POSSIBILITIES OF A SUDDEN CHANGE OF DIET.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE SMALL THIS YEAR.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

CONCERNING CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

funding is impossible with him—the sum is too big—but his language about Mr. Harriman's undesirable citizenship and his incessant belaboring of the malefactors of great wealth show that quiet and acquiescence on his part are not to be secured by campaign contributions. It is a question for moralists whether a man who takes the money and then turns upon the giver and rends him is more deserving of the world's approval than he who keeps mum, but repays.

"In one respect Mr. Roosevelt has an immense advantage over Mr. Bryan. The enthusiasm for the President is so unquestioning that it condones, applauds even, what in another would be condemned. If Mr. Roosevelt should be detected in the act of secreting the Washington Monument in the White-House cellar, Oregon, Montana, Wisconsin, and probably Texas would unhesitatingly pronounce the deed the most exalted and inspiring achievement in American history; while if Mr. Bryan were caught playing baseball on Sunday his name would disappear from our day-to-day annals. . . . . .

"These old scandals must be painful to those they touch and smirch, so painful and embarrassing that we should suppose there would be an understanding and pledge all around that prompt publicity of name and sum be made the condition of accepting campaign funds this year. That is the only course consistent with prudence and morality."

Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"In the present campaign, if Bryan is again nominated, money will be spent in his interest. Tammany Hall alone will spend several hundred thousand dollars. Will Bryan be as discreetly and stubbornly ignorant concerning the sources of this money as he pretends he was in 1904 concerning money that went to Nebraska in his interest? As he sees the sign of flushness about his headquarters as he saw them in 1904, will he again scrupulously refrain from asking questions?"

The New York *Press* (Rep.) enlarges upon this idea and caps it with a challenge. Thus:

"If Mr. Bryan's political intimates concealed the Ryan gift from his knowledge in 1904, why may they not even now be taking money from Rockefeller and Harriman and even from Thomas F. Ryan without letting him know about it? There is only one way to guard against such a taint of the Bryan canvass, and that is for him to come out with a demand for complete publicity on the part of his campaign managers for all the contributions to his cause.

"If *The Commoner* will come out and tell who is authorized to receive gifts in his behalf, and promise that these gifts will be published and that no other contributions will be accepted by any one acting for him, he can protect himself from penury by reason of any obligation which he may feel to reimburse givers of tainted money."

Feeling that an act of injustice has been done Mr. Bryan by the way the incident has been presented in the press, Mr. William F. Sheehan, who was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1904, has written a letter in which he states that "whatever money was sent to the State of Nebraska was taken from the general fund of the committee, which money was made up of voluntary contributions from many persons." He adds that "there was not the slightest suggestion at the time from anybody" that Mr. Bryan had any knowledge on the subject, or that knowledge of the transaction was to be brought home to him.

CHEAP POSTAGE TO ENGLAND

ANYTHING that facilitates communication with another country helps the development of international friendship and aids in the spread of culture, observes the New York *Times* in commenting on the reduction of letter postage between America and England to two cents an ounce, which will take effect on October 1. The same paper predicts that the ocean mails between the two countries will more than double as a result, and most of our papers agree that the increase in correspondence will more than compensate in revenue for the reduction in rate. It is also expected that other countries will soon follow England's example. As the New York *Globe* remarks:

"It will cause the rest of Europe to take notice, and make it uneasy until the differential in favor of everything from a business letter up to a proposal of marriage enjoyed by Great Britain is made its own. Are there not multitudes of Italians, Hungarians, and Frenchmen in this country? Must they continue to pay five cents for a letter home and their relatives five cents for their replies, where Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen complete the circle for four cents?"

The London *Daily Mail* throws out a significant hint by expressing the hope that our Government will complete the reform by lowering the huge charges levied on parcels; and the New York *World* reminds our Post-office Department that "no arrangement

with Great Britain is necessary to secure for the people of the United States cheaper domestic postage and a parcels-post service such as the rest of the civilized world already enjoy." The New York *Times*, quoted above, recommends the example of this postal reduction to the cable companies. It remarks:

"A cheaper rate for ocean cables is as much needed as cheaper international postage. We have no doubt that the profits of the companies would be largely increased if the prevailing cable rate were reduced one half. Quick and cheap communication is a growing necessity, and the telegraph companies should heed the example of the postal authorities."

Our papers seem disposed to give the credit for this reform to Postmaster-General Meyer, while in England the credit is accorded to Mr. John Henniker Heaton, "the Father of Imperial Penny Postage." But Mr. Heaton himself is quoted as saying: "I attribute our success not to my efforts, but to the influence of Ambassador Reid, Ambassador Bryce, Lord Blyth, and John Wanamaker."

OUTLOOK FOR THE COTTON CROP

BECAUSE cotton leads all crops in our export trade and brings back to this country more money than any other one commodity, interest in the government cotton reports is not confined to the "cotton belt." According to the first estimates for the year, as issued last week by the Department of Agriculture, the condition of the crop on May 25 was 9.2 per cent. better than that revealed on the same date a year ago, and the number of acres under cultivation had been increased by 21,000. While the increase in acreage is very slight—about one-tenth of one per cent.—it at least shows, as a number of papers point out, that the recent campaign for a 25-per-cent. reduction in acreage in order to increase the price of cotton did not make many converts among the planters.

The exact figures of the government report for 1908 are 32,081,000 acres, as against 32,060,000 acres last year, with 79.7 as an index of condition, as against 70.5 in 1907. While condition shows so marked an improvement over last year, it is still 2 or 3 points below the average for the last ten years. Independent estimates made by *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* and by *The Journal of Commerce* differ but slightly from the Government's figures, except that they both give a somewhat higher figure for the increase in acreage. Unofficial forecasts based on these various figures predict a crop for the year of from 10,300,000 to 12,500,000 bales. The most unfavorable feature of the government report, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, is the fact that "the condition is poorest in the largest producing States." Says *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, commenting upon the story told by the June estimates:

"The state of the goods market, present and prospective, and the situation as regards surplus stocks of raw material, are considerations appealing to the Southern farmer with added force year by year. These points have been uppermost in his mind the current spring. Over against the decreased consumption of cotton in the world in 1907-8, and the uncertain, if not unpromising, outlook for the immediate future in the goods trade, he has placed at the time of planting this spring the fact that not only has the American crop shown a considerable decrease in 1907, but that other sources of supply have contributed less liberally than in 1906-7. Striking a balance, he has found that notwithstanding the decreased consumption, the world's surplus stock of the raw material in sight and in mills is noticeably less now than it was a year ago, and that the deficiency is likely to be further increased before new supplies are at hand. Under the circumstances it is not surprizing that the tendency to add to the area under the staple, so apparent in the spring of 1907 and 1906, has not been wholly curbed this year, tho the lack of ready money or credit has, no doubt, been a setback."

An added interest is given to the cotton estimates this year by the cabled report from the International Congress of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, in session in Paris, to the effect that European cotton manufacturers are growing uneasy over their dependence upon America as the chief source of supply of the raw material. Says the Troy *Times* on this phase of the situation:

"This is no new question. For many years European manufacturers of cotton goods have cast about for new areas where they could find what they needed without being dependent on the United States. Some of the countries have colonial possessions in which it was believed cotton culture could be carried on successfully, and there has been progress in that direction. In Egypt, the Sudan, the African territories in French control, and India considerable cotton has been produced, and the output is of commercial value.

"But there can be no denying that little has been accomplished to affect the preeminence of America as a cotton country. Some of the more sanguine at the Paris gathering pinned strong hopes on what can be done in the localities mentioned, especially in Africa, where it was asserted that in ten years 10,000,000 bales could be produced. If the hope be realized, there will have to be extraordinarily rapid growth. At present the yield is only a fraction of that quantity. For the year 1907-8 the estimated world's yield of cotton was 15,200,000 bales, of which 12,500,000 bales were from the United States, 1,300,000 from the East Indies, and 1,400,000 from 'other countries,' including Egypt, the Sudan, and other districts in Africa. That is far short of the anticipated 10,000,000 from that quarter. Meanwhile the United States has more than held its own, in spite of the fact that prices have not always been satisfactory and in some parts of the South there has been organized effort to restrict production. . . . . .

"The world is coming to be a great consumer of cotton goods, and the commercial nations are realizing this. Hence the struggle to get the raw material. There is an especial lesson to the United States, because this country holds the key to the situation and bids fair to hold it indefinitely. We can easily produce the cotton, and other nations can not. Help is needed in the South, as was hinted at Paris, to carry on cotton cultivation more extensively. But mills are also needed there. We have the cotton and may get more when required. We should make more of the raw material into finished goods and do a far larger share of the world's business in cotton cloths."

It is estimated that the area of land available for cotton cultivation in the United States is sufficient to yield, under proper conditions, a yearly crop of 100,000,000 bales. But as the New York *Times* remarks, "this will never be realized so long as the 'big stick' overlooks the trust which advocates reducing acreage, plowing up planted fields to make the ticker talk the way they wish, and holding the crop when industry is hungry for the staple."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BY this time, we suppose, whenever Mr. Taft hears the train whistle he grabs his grip and starts for the depot.—*Houston Post.*

PITTSBURG's bank-wreckers were kind enough to leave for the receivers the safe and the key to the front door.—*Chicago News.*

"GIVE us rest and sunshine" is now the cry of the "Interests." But not, be it noted, the sunshine of publicity.—*New York American*

"WHAT America needs is a quiet President" says Richard Croker, and a hopeful tremble is detected upon the closed eyelids of George B. Cortelyou.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

IF this big scientist, who ascribes the downfall of Greece and Rome to malaria, turns out to be correct, what in the world will the commencement orators of the future have to fall back on?—*Newark News.*

THE first "home-owned" automobile appeared on the streets of Humboldt, Tenn., the other day, and created a great deal of excitement. The fact that it is owned by the local undertaker may account for some of the excitement.—*Washington Post.*

GOVERNOR JOHNSON's friends say that he has won the athletic heart of the South by turning two double somersaults in diving into a swimming-pool. But Bryan has turned at least three on the question of government-ownership.—*New York Post.*

THE Socialists say they do not hope to elect their ticket for years to come, but they want the members of their party to stand stediast and not try to get with the winning party. Are the Democrats striving to occupy the same high ground?—*Florida Times-Union.*

A SOCIETY made up of many of the wealthiest married women of Pittsburg offers a prize of $10,000 for the best name for their organization. While we have no use for the money, we suggest "Daughters of the Broadway Chorus."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

PORTENTOUS COURTESIES

THE concert of Europe is so precariously balanced that even an unusual display of friendship in one quarter is enough to cause alarm in another. When the lion and the bear became friends, says the old fable, the smaller animals were in a panic. So while the visit of the French President to London and the projected visit of King Edward to Russia call out the most kindly expressions from the French, British, and Russian press, the papers of the other countries are asking rather anxiously what is up. Mr. Fallières, the delightfully bourgeois President of the French Republic, has recently been visiting London, where he has been received with unprecedented enthusiasm by the representatives of the British Empire. And now it is announced that Edward VII. is to pay his respects to his imperial cousin (in the Shakespearean sense) Nicholas II. at St. Petersburg. The tongues of the European press are all wagging over this portentous manifestation of friendship among princes, to paraphrase the famous sentence of the Latin satirist. The London *Times*, of course, regards the English King's visit to Russia as an event of good omen. Accordingly this journal says of the St. Petersburg Government that "the remarkable change in a liberal direction that has taken place in the internal politics" of Russia "has removed a great obstacle to a true friendship" between that country and England. Hence the significance of King Edward's visit. Commenting upon this visit from a merely commercial point of view *The Statist* (London) declares that England, as well as Russia, has need of "repose" in order that "the great reforms" necessary for England in India, and Russia at home, may find "the time necessary for carrying them through." The Russian press express pleasure at the prospect of King Edward's arrival in Russia, and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) observes:

"We warmly welcome the impending arrival of the exalted guests. The meeting will afford a new link in the agreement between the largest naval and the largest territorial Power. Out of these links is being forged the chain which, by an historical misunderstanding, was severed and only now, at the dawn of the twentieth century, is beginning firmly to unite our common missions in Asia and the general interests of Europe, serving as a stanch guaranty of peace for all who sincerely follow peace."

The same tone of welcome runs through the comments of the *Russ*, the *Slovo*, and the *Retch*, all of St. Petersburg. The French newspapers greet the announcement that Nicholas II. and Edward VII. are to meet at Reval with enthusiasm, and the Paris *Temps* quotes with emphasis the saying of Gambetta: "So long as we have the support of Russia and England we shall be invincible." The article concludes:

"This vision of the future has become pacifically realized in the events of to-day. We hail with satisfaction this confirmation of a political program which from the significance it bears as a warlike measure carries with it the very strongest guaranty of peace."

A discordant note among these optimistic utterances of Russian, English, and French opinion comes from Germany. It would almost look as if the courtesies exchanged between the chief representatives of the English and German press, and the moderated tone of the Germanophobes of Great Britain, had amounted to nothing in the way of dissipating the clouds of international misunderstanding. The demon of distrust and jealousy appears to be still unexorcised. The newspapers of Germany seem to think that both Fallières and Edward are now in league with her enemies, and we read in the *Koelnische Zeitung:*

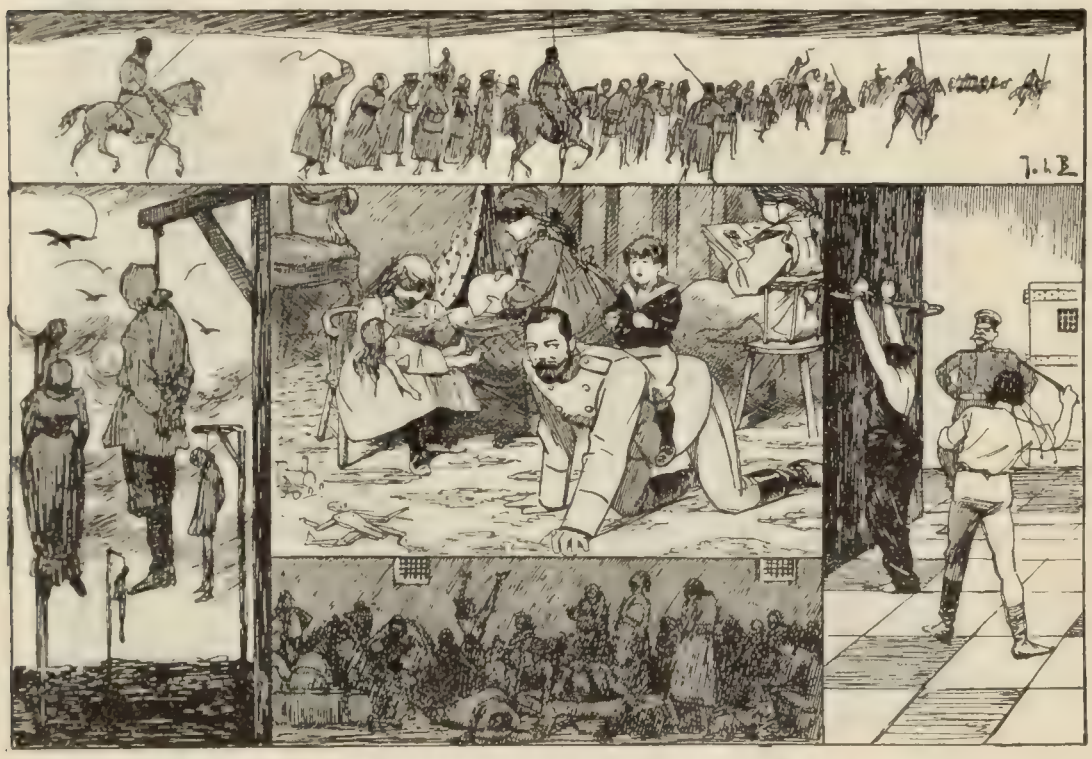
"We can not help believing that throughout the civilized world the visit of Mr. Fallières to London and of King Edward to St. Petersburg will be interpreted as a hostile demonstration toward Germany, and the conclusion will be arrived at that a new triple alliance has been made, and made as against Germany. . . . Let us keep our hands on the pommel of our sword and await with confidence in our lucky star the development of the political situation. May a happy destiny furnish to Germany men who shall be big enough to extricate her from her dilemma and restore to our country the prestige she enjoyed in the time of Prince Bismarck"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT MAKES GERMANY UNEASY.
The President of France, the King of England, and the Prince of Wales at the Franco-British Exposition in London.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.
"In the spring the young man's fancy," etc. He visits his old sweetheart of Hyde Park—but another's eye is on him.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

A DEFENSE OF NICHOLAS II.

ENOUGH has been written in detraction of Nicholas II. and his advisers to allow something to be said on the other side. People generally have a very false and imperfect idea of the genuine character of the Russian Government and its autocratic ruler, says Edouard Blanc in the *Correspondant* (Paris). They speak of Czarism as "a mysterious and odious power," such as it has long ceased to be. For if by Czarism we mean absolute autocracy, barbarous and at times tyrannical, we speak of something which at present has no existence, says this writer. "For the past fifty years, that is, since 1855, the date of Nicholas I.'s death, the different Russian sovereigns have always marched in the vanguard of progress." To quote Mr. Blanc's general statement as to the great advances Russia has made:



NICHOLAS II. AS FATHER TO HIS FAMILY AND TO HIS PEOPLE!
Amsterdammer.

"Since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 up to the ukases which have been published during the past few months we are compelled to acknowledge that the Russian autocracy has been an instrument of progress the most rapid and the most powerful which has operated in modern society. Japan alone, under a régime equally autocratic, has furnished an example of parallel progress. The system of summary decrees, swift and omnipotent, may not be the best for a people who stand at the head of human civilization, . . . but when a nation has to follow the example of other nations and to win a place among civilizations more advanced than its own, to imitate, altho it may improve inventions and industrial methods already existing, the autocratic régime is the most favorable of environments."

From these general statements Mr. Blanc comes down to details and eulogizes Nicholas II. as the wisest and most liberal of monarchs. In the first place he has established throughout the Empire liberty of conscience to Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians of all denominations. And it was he who inaugurated the day of peace conferences, of which our writer observes:

"The idea of universal arbitration, which should put an end to international squabbles, an idea which the boldest intellects had looked upon as in the highest degree utopian, or at least quite beyond discussion at this era, Nicholas II. had the honor of broaching, of introducing, and of risking in its advocacy his sovereign power over an important section of the habitable world. It was a master-stroke on the part of a young inexperienced sovereign, reigning over a people somewhat behind the rest of the world. In this matter he took the initiative before more experienced monarchs who might have been expected to anticipate him."

He has accorded to the Douma all the power he could possibly concede, we are told; but he has been "prudent as well as liberal." To quote further:

"In short, we should yield our admiration to Nicholas II. in that he has been able, without weakly capitulating to the revolutionary forces, to govern his people under the most difficult circumstances without sacrificing either his dignity or his prestige, without giving way before his foes, without tyranny or taking back the privileges he had once bestowed. This he has accomplished without caprice, without injustice, without vindictiveness. He has shown himself superior to all feelings of rancor or reprisal and has conceded to his adversaries the freest and justest political advantages they could claim. In the way he settled the agrarian question he has given something not only more, but something even better, than was demanded of him. It must also be added that he has struggled to keep intact the principle of imperial power, and thus to preserve the life of his country, for with the fall of the autocracy the destruction of the Russian nation by the breaking up of its essential elements would have inevitably followed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN SERENITY EXPLAINED

IT has seemed rather mysterious to some observers that Germany should sit quietly and see France make a virtual conquest of Morocco without a word of protest. Some of the more jingoistic German papers have raised an outcry over it, but the ones that are understood to voice official opinion have seemingly been perfectly content to see this new territory brought under the French flag. The reason is now given by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. If Germany threatened France, this paper argues, it would result in a coalition against Germany and a war that no German can possibly wish to see. This Hamburg journal regards the interests of Germany in Morocco as almost insignificant, and certainly not worth quarreling about. France has got the start in the commercial circles of that country and must be allowed to maintain it, altho she may not interfere with German enterprise. Thus we read:

"It is not to be expected that France should waive her claim to a predominant place in Morocco, and Germany will not force her to do so. Germany must expect in the future to see France exercising the chief influence there. Of course we hear it repeatedly said that France is trying to destroy German trade in those regions. We, however, consider this to be an exaggerated statement. Even if we admit that France has any such intention, Germany can easily prevent the accomplishment of any such scheme."

In any case Germany and France must not go to war over Morocco. In the words of this influential journal:

"We ought not to forget that whatever interests we have in Morocco we can not go to war with France on account of them. Such a war would necessarily result in a European coalition against Germany. Our adversaries have long waited for an opportunity to form such a coalition. There is not a statesman in Germany who would make our interests in Morocco the ground for an appeal to arms; no Reichstag would vote a war fund to be raised for the sake of fighting the French in Morocco; no German father would be ready cheerfully to send his son on a campaign in the defense of German interests there. . . . . .

"What would be likely to happen if we attempted to enter into a dispute with France on the subject of Morocco, and if France, supported by England, Spain, and Italy, should refuse to grant our demands? The result would necessarily be war. Would any one wish to prevent such a struggle by a second edition of the Algeciras Conference? May good fortune spare us such a thing as that! It would turn out ill for our prestige, considering the present grouping of the European Powers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MIDSHIPMAN TAKEO URIU,
Eldest son of Admiral Uriu
Both his parents were educated in this country.

THE CRUISER "MATSUSHIMA,"
Sunk off the Pescadores, on April 30, by the explosion of the magazine, with the loss of 107 lives.

MIDSHIPMAN T. OYAMA,
Eldest son of Field Marshal Oyama.
His mother is a Vassar graduate.

THE ILL-FATED JAPANESE SCHOOL-SHIP AND TWO OF THE VICTIMS.

AMERICA'S NEED OF ADVERSITY

SWEET are the uses of adversity, says Shakespeare, and what the United States needs, observes the London *Saturday Review*, is a good dose of it. The writer of the editorial to which we refer is speaking of President Roosevelt's address to the Governors of the different States who recently assembled at Washington to discuss the conservation of national resources, which the President declared to be "in course of rapid exhaustion." *The Saturday Review* comments on this by saying that "President Roosevelt's passion for facing the music is so strong that sometimes he makes us believe that he invents the music. We know that expert who declares that the end of both coal and iron is in sight—we have had him in this country." But, this writer thinks, the pessimistic utterances of the President show a change in the popular character and mood of the United States. "The Americans are so naturally sanguine "that the gathering of the Governors at Washington "betokens a mental revolution," and "a deep and serious searching after the truth about the prospects of the nation." *The Saturday Review* thinks that the Chief Magistrate of the Union is exaggerating and his advice platitudinous. To quote:

"The President divides the natural resources of the United States into two classes—those which are, and those which are not, capable of renewal. Coal, oil, gas, iron, and metals obviously fall into the unrenewable class, and of these all that Mr. Roosevelt had to say was that 'they should be wisely used.' This is rather a bathos after the opening strain of national bankruptcy, and we are surprized that Mr. Roosevelt did not recommend the acquisition by the Federal Government of these wasting resources. 'The second class,' the renewable resources, 'could not only be used so as to leave them undiminished, but they could actually be improved by wise use. The soil, the forests, and the waterways came into this category.' This is hardly an original discovery, tho announced with all the pomp of a recondite truth. The systematic cutting of timber and planting of trees, irrigation and drainage, and canalization are the remedies which President Roosevelt recommends for the improvement of the renewable resources of his country; all of which is sound, if commonplace, advice. It certainly would be very important if it were possible to ascertain how much of this tale about the exhaustion of the resources of the United States is even approximately true; for if the Americans were to cease exporting wheat, steel, iron, and oil, the industrial and financial history of the world would be violently changed."

The Saturday Review thinks that Mr. Roosevelt missed the real point of the situation, which is moral rather than material. America, like apples and some grapes, requires a touch of frost to produce ripeness, and especially the frost of administrative, Federal supremacy, in the appointment of the judiciary. To quote the words of this journal:

"That a touch of adversity would improve the moral health of the citizens of the United States we need not conceal our opinion. It is little short of astonishing that an earnest and not unobservant statesman like Mr. Roosevelt should fail to perceive the absurdity of dwelling upon a physical danger of 'doubtful, distant date,' while he refuses and always has refused to propose what he must know to be the cure for the much more pressing moral danger. What the United States want, and must have, is the purification of the magistracy. The Supreme Court of the United States is comparable in learning and character with the House of Lords, or any other tribunal in the world—only it takes an unconscionable time for an American suitor to arrive at its door. But the corruption and cowardice of the inferior magistracy, and of the judges of first instance, are the source of all the evils in the United States. The

CAN HE HIT THEM ALL WITH ONE SHOT?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

scandal does not spring from any double dose of original sin in the American nature, but simply from the fact that these judges are elected by popular suffrage. With the exception of the unpaid justices of the peace, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in recognition of their character and position, every judge in Great Britain and Ireland, down to the humblest police magistrate in the

provinces, is appointed for life, is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and is only removable by the Crown for grave misconduct. The American judges, except those of the Supreme Court, are not only inadequately paid, but are dependent for their small stipends on the very persons upon whom their duty is to execute justice. We doubt whether the citizens of this country appreciate the value of a pure and firm administration of the law, because they have been accustomed to it for so long."

PROGRESS OF THE BLACK MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

ONE of the most remarkable things in the history of the human race is the advance in civilization made in the last fifty years by the African aborigines, declares Sir Godfrey Y. Layden in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). Sir Godfrey is an experienced Africander, at present a resident of Johannesburg, and has spent many years in the service of the British Government in Africa. He knows well the theme on which he speaks, and proves that if the Ethiopian can not change his skin he can radically improve his manners and customs. When Africa was first opened to the white man, the Bushmen lived in caves. There were a few nomadic tribes, but the majority of the African people were "found to be living closely packed together in a raw or savage state." Polygamy, murder, and robbery were considered normal conditions of life. Trade was unknown, there was no systematic cultivation of the ground, and what religion prevailed was cruel and oppressive. The establishment of magistrates and the work of missionaries brought about the first steps toward civilization. The dawn of enlightenment came to these naked barbarians through external agencies, principally "through the influence of magistrates and other officers, who by their characters for justice and good faith won over the untutored savages as men with such attributes will always do." But the Christian missionaries also did their part. "They taught their pupils to distinguish right and wrong." They gave them education, trained them in mechanical arts, and made them realize the advantages of industry. Thus we read:

"By attaching them to agricultural pursuits, which demanded frequent attention, their warlike instincts became moderated, with the result corresponding in the history of all nations, that succeeding generations lost not only the inclinations but the physique of their forefathers. They retained the condition of health, but, by disuse, lost much of the knowledge of the art of war and with it the faculty of confidently taking the field with a shield presented to all comers.

"Finally, the depletion of big game, and restrictions imposed by Government upon the killing of what remained, removed the chase from their list of dangerous pursuits, thus tranquillizing the course of their lives."

The things which are now bought and sold in country places in South Africa afford a good idea of how conditions are improved. This writer remarks:

"Of the many illustrations which can be given of the progressive movement, few are more striking than a comparison of the contents of nowadays country stores with what they formerly were. The writer can recall the time when the stock-in-trade consisted almost entirely of such things as Kafir hoes, cotton blankets, beads, copper wire, and matches. Any casual visitor to those stores in modern times would find a widely different assortment of wares, of which the following are samples: carpenters' tools, plows and other agricultural implements, cloth clothes of good make and shape, crockery, leather and fancy goods, furniture, linen fabrics, hats, bonnets, shoes, and perfumery. The use of beads as an article of dress, and of wire as a cumbersome ornament to clog the arms and legs, were abandoned largely as clothing became habitually worn, the girls winning admiration more for their general quality than for the variety of colored trinkets which formerly made them attractive-looking."

He summarizes the results of European influences in Africa in the following terms:

"Within the space of comparatively few years, the natives of South Africa [have] advanced from a state of utter barbarism to one in which they are clothed, fairly industrious, peaceful, and progressively inclined; in which education and Christianity have been felt by them, their condition of life vastly improved, and the path of evolution made accessible.

"It was a great accomplishment, for which we may look in vain through the pages of history to find a parallel in point of the time expended upon it, seeing that but a few years ago some of the tribes were almost at their worst.

"That the natives themselves were in some degree willing agents for conversion can not be doubted. But, to the governments, to the magistrates, and the European races, notwithstanding deep prejudices, must be awarded the credit, where credit is due, for a remarkable achievement, tho, as before stated, a large share of the inspiration emanated from that fine missionary effort which enveloped the Subcontinent in a network of Christian labor."

APPALLING TAXATION IN JAPAN.

Thirty-two soldiers have deserted on account of "cruel treatment." If the cruel taxes keep on increasing, the nation itself will desert the country for abroad. —Tokyo *Puck*.

FALSE PROMISES OF THE PORTUGUESE ASSASSINS.

"The king is killed—but the poor are still poor."
—*Nova Silva* (Lisbon).

POVERTY KNOWS NO FLAG.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SECRET OF THE WRIGHT AIR-SHIP

As noted in these columns some time ago, the secret of the aeroplane invented by the Wright brothers lies in its system of balancing, which the brothers themselves have always declared to be very simple. This secret the New York *Herald* now professes to have unearthed by a study of the French and American patents taken out by the Wrights. The past few weeks have been very interesting from an aeronautic point of view. Lagrange, a French aviator, has made in public a record flight of eight miles; the Wrights assert that they have doubled or trebled this in private. On account of the mystery attached to the Wright machine, the public appears vastly more interested in it than in Farman's or Lagrange's, and its recent exploits at Kill Devil Hill, a lonely spot on the North-Carolina coast, were eagerly watched by reporters, who wrote home to their papers enthusiastic accounts of "the great bird" and its maneuvers. All this, however, we have had before. *The Herald* "revelations" are of a more definite order. This paper (May 29 and 31) prints reproductions of the diagrams in the Wrights' French and American patents, but since, as it admits, these would be intelligible to few but students of engineering, it boils them down into the accompanying figure, which, the writer asserts, embodies the salient feature of the Wrights' invention—"the contrivance that has enabled them, with the mere movement of the wrist, to restore and to maintain under all ordinary aerial conditions the stable equilibrium of their aeroplanes, to turn and to keep the machine on an even keel through the ever-shifting direction and the continuously changing potency of fickle air-currents." The writer goes on:

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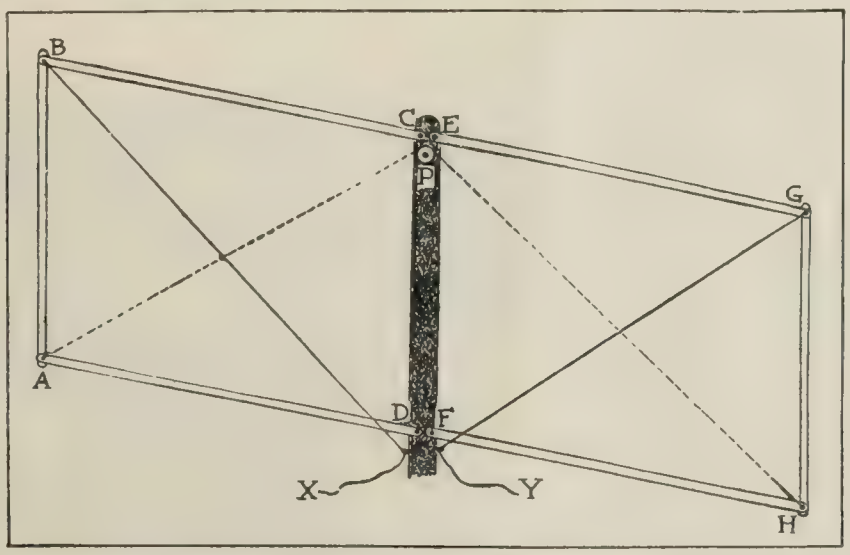
THE WRIGHT AIR-SHIP PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE WING.



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SIMPLE DIAGRAM EXPLAINING ONE MAIN PRINCIPLE OF THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

"Conceive [the] figure . . . to represent a fixt post, a lath or any sort of a rigid upright, to which are fastened six lighter pieces of wood or light metal in the general shape of a parallelogram, as illustrated, all the points fastening, however, being so pivoted at the intersections marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H as to permit free movement upward or downward at the joints indicated by those letters. With such a framework we have, pivoted upon the rigid post or lath, the essential bony structure for a pair of wings, but, as yet, with nothing to prevent them sagging downward together toward the central post in the form of an inverted letter V.

"But fasten a wire or a cord on the pivot marked A, stretch it taut over a wheel or pulley at P, and make it fast again on the pivot H, and you have then supported your structure of sticks so that if the half of the parallelogram represented by A, B, C, and D be pushed downward the other wing, represented by E, F, G, and H, must be forced or pulled upward correspondingly. It is obvious from this that the pulling downward of either wing must lift the other.

"Next fasten tightly at the pivotal points B and C other wires or cords (X and Y), passing them through screw-eyes or pulleys fixt in the rigid central upright. It is now easy to see that if the end of the wire X be pulled downward the side of the parallelogram represented by AB will be deprest, while the other half or wing must be correspondingly and equally elevated by the means already explained, the complete structure remaining all the time a parallelogram, tho changing its complementary angles as one wire or the other is pulled.

"Now if, instead of having loose ends of the wire or cord left dangling at X and Y, we tie or splice those ends together and stretch them taut over a wheel or drum, a slight movement of that wheel or drum will raise either wing at will, depressing the other proportionately, precisely as a steering-wheel governs and turns a rudder yoke.

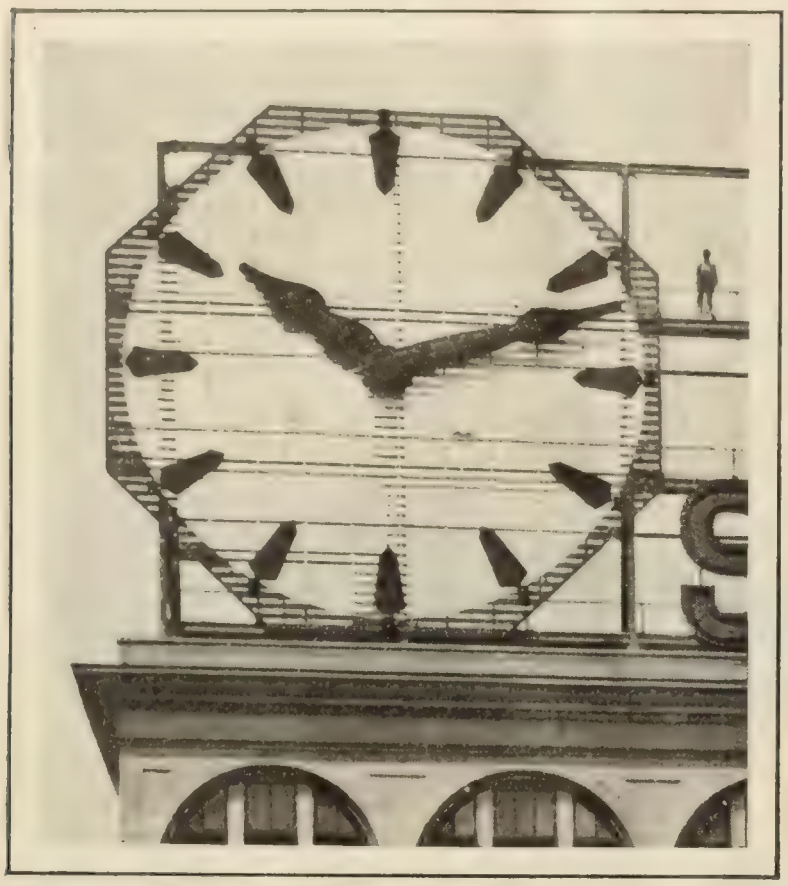
"There, in brief, is the secret of the Wrights' mastery of the problem of stable aerial equilibrium. The rigid post of the diagram stands for the central and rigid section of the Wright aeroplane, in which the operator is installed. In its front framework both the central structure and the lateral extensions, or wings, form together a rigid rectangular parallelogram, from the upper and lower sides of which are stretched backward the textile material forming the two superposed horizontal aeroplanes. But the rear framework, to which these superposed planes are stretched, is constructed like the flexible parallelogram illustrated in [the figure], the pivotal points indicated by A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H being in reality not merely pivots, but universal joints.

"By means of a wire line passed over a drum, as described, the operator of the aeroplane with a turn of the wrist on a lever may so elevate the ends or wings of the rear framework on one side and depress it coordinately on the other that the linen composing the upper and lower planes is curved upward at the extremity of one wing, while it is deprest throughout the other."

By means of this simple device, readily understood by any one who has studied geometry and rudimentary physics, the aviator is enabled, when threatened with an overturn by a vagrant air-current, instantly to increase the angle of resistance on one wing and to

decrease it on the other, thus restoring equilibrium. Says the writer:

"Struck by a sudden squall of wind, the prudent skipper jams down his helm and brings the head of his craft up into the wind, to prevent her being bowled over. The aviator performs a not dissimilar evolution. He gives an upward twist to one wing, a downward twist to the other, and the air-ship is restored to an even



Photographs used by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE COLGATE CLOCK.

keel. But the evolution which restores her to an even keel, by giving her momentarily the shape of the two blades of a screw propeller, would also have a tendency to give her a rotary motion. To counteract that danger the Wrights have rigged a vertical fish-tail rudder, which by a simple but ingenious device is brought into play by the same movement that elevates or depresses the tips of the great wings, and thus holds the aerial craft on her true course.

"Like the wires controlling the raising and lowering of the wings, those governing the vertical rudder are brought together, so that convenient levers place them directly under the control of the operator's hand.

"In some of the earlier Wright aeroplanes, in which the operator was compelled to lie prone at full length in the forward end of the central or rigid portion of his craft, the controlling wires of the wings and rudder were brought together in a sort of yoke or cradle, fitted beneath the aviator's body. . . . . .

"Since that time the Wright aeroplanes have been so developed that the operators are now enabled to sit erect while in flight. . . .

"If the reader has followed closely this explanation, with the aid of the simple figure he should find little difficulty in comprehending the essential principle of the device whereby the Wrights have succeeded in balancing their machine. Experimenters with aeroplanes from the time of the pioneer, Chanute, have found no trouble in the mere feat of gliding or soaring under favorable conditions, but they have not infrequently met disaster and death through inability to maintain their balance while in midair. Lilienthal, of Germany, the first practical experimenter with an aeroplane, lost his equilibrium and was plunged to the ground and killed. Other air navigators have had a like fate.

"It is not strange, therefore, that in the scientific world there has been felt the keenest interest in the secret device used by the Wrights to balance their machine in unstable atmospheric conditions. By their ingenious arrangement, here illustrated and explained, they have apparently made their aeroplane as flexible as a bird's wing and, what is no less vital, as strong. Indeed, they have successfully copied the movements of the bird's wing in meeting the varying conditions in the air."

Orville Wright, in an interview with a *Herald* representative, says its description "is perhaps the most accurate that has ever been published," but adds that while "*The Herald's* statement that the secret of our machine's successful flight lies in its flexible mechanism is partially true," "there are other component parts of the machine just as essential." Wilbur Wright, who is in Paris, said to a *Herald* reporter there:

"We think we have really solved the problem of equilibrium in the air in winds up to twenty miles an hour. We have no trouble whatever in very strong winds. Eddies and currents are much more treacherous and some difficulties would arise in them, but we believe this can be overcome by practise with the machine.

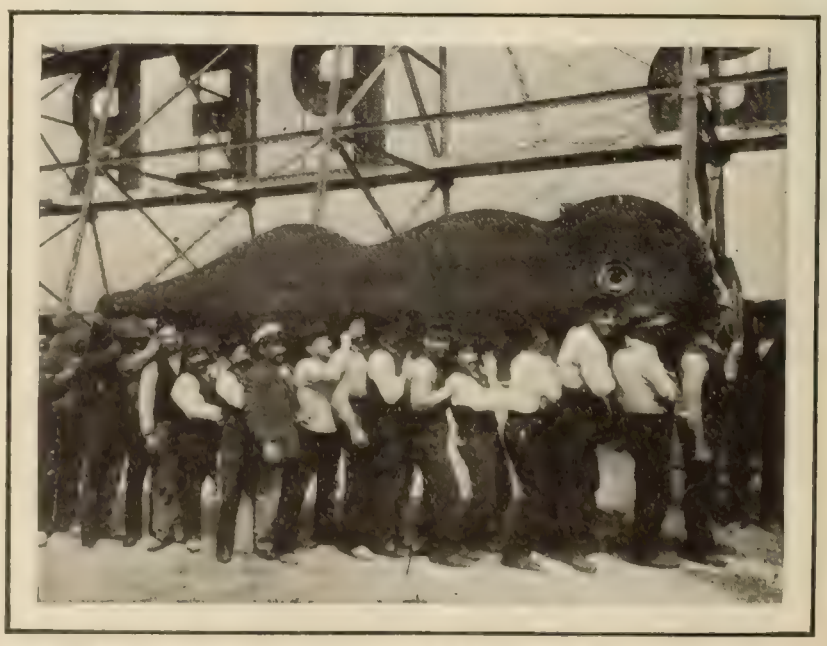
"I believe it would be quite possible for us to go out with our machine in comparative safety in any wind in which birds can fly. . . . . .

"We had very little motor trouble from the commencement. In the first place five years ago we tried to purchase a motor suitable for our work, but could not do so. This forced us to make our own, and this we have done ever since, but we won't lay much stress upon the motor question. We are prepared to build an aeroplane in which any ordinary automobile-motor can be used.

"What is wanted in aeroplane work is not so much a light motor as one which works regularly and is not liable to breakdowns. If we could only be as sure of a petrol engine as we are of a steam-engine, very lengthy flights might be undertaken in almost perfect safety. We think a water-cooled motor more satisfactory for aeroplane work for the reason that the air-cooled motor to give equal average power must be half as powerful again as the water-cooled motor. There are also other considerations into which it is not necessary to enter in favor of the water-cooled motor."

A GIANT CLOCK

WHAT is claimed to be the largest clock in the world has been set up on the roof of Colgate & Company's factory in Jersey City, N. J., where it is plainly visible to thousands of passengers crossing the North River to and from New York daily. A writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 23) remarks that this clock is not only larger than any other in the world, but "it has established a class of its own, because its dial area is more than twice as large as that of its nearest competitor." This does not take into account the great clock of Mechlin, Belgium, which is credited in this article with a dial 37 feet in diameter, but which Baedeker puts at 43 feet. The Mechlin clock was erected in 1708, and the writer thinks it is "hardly fair to make any comparison



SIXTEEN MEN CARRYING THE ENORMOUS HOUR-HAND.

between this crude mechanism, with its single hand to mark off the hours, and the perfect timepieces of to-day." He goes on to say of the Colgate clock:

"The dial . . . measures 38 feet in diameter by day and 40 feet by night; that is, the lights which serve for the hour marks at night

are set beyond the periphery of the daytime dial, and form a circle of 40 feet extreme diameter.

"Some conception of the enormous proportions of this clock may be had from the accompanying photographs of the hands. The hour-hand, which is shown supported by sixteen men, measures 15 feet from end to end and is 3 feet 10 inches at its greatest width, while the minute-hand has an over-all dimension of 20 feet and with its counterpoise weighs 640 pounds. Every half-minute the tip of this hand moves 11½ inches, and in the course of a day it covers a distance of more than half a mile. The hands are made of copper sheet-metal, secured to a brass frame and stiffened by means of brass truss-work. The copper sheathing is painted black with a sanded surface, so that there can be no reflection of light to confuse the observer in reading the time. To lessen the wind pressure, the dial is made of 6-inch pine boards spaced three inches apart. In place of numerals, coffin-shaped strokes of black 5½ feet long are used. In large tower clocks it is found unnecessary to use the usual Roman numerals, as they can not be read at any great distance. It is probable that few persons who have looked at the Westminster clock or that at Philadelphia are aware that the dials bear no numerals. At night the dial face will be illuminated by a ring of incandescent lamps. Each minute-mark will be indicated by a 4-candle-power lamp, and at the hour-mark 96-candle-power will be used in red lanterns. The hands will be outlined with electric lights, 40 4-candle-power lamps being used on the minute-hand, and 34 on the hour-hand. The current will be supplied to these lamps by means of carbon brushes bearing against copper contact-rings. . . . . .

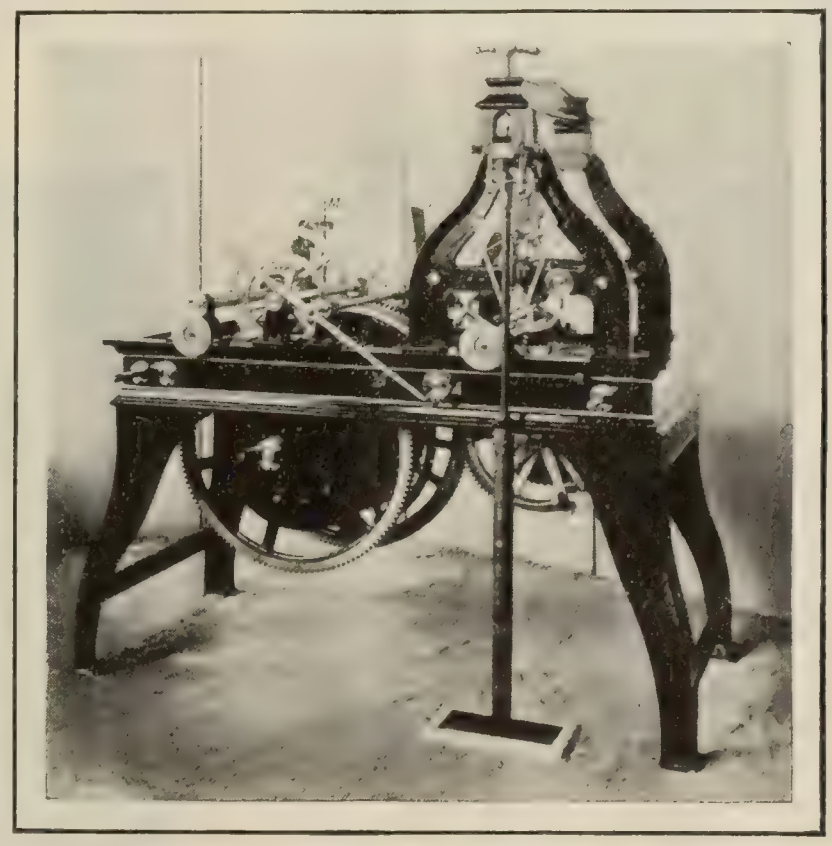
THE HANDS ILLUMINATED.

"The Colgate clock will be driven directly by a mechanical clock train. The clock mechanism comprizes two separate movements; one, the 'time train' or master clock, serves to keep accurate time, while the other, known as the remontoir train, is controlled by the time train, and acts to drive the hands of the clock.

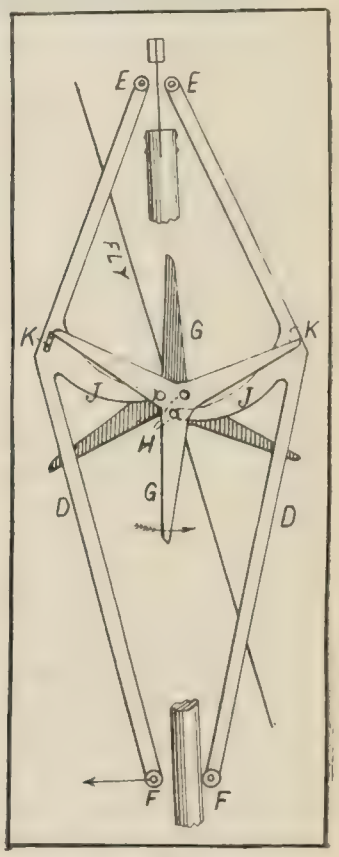
"The two trains are mounted on a bed four feet long. In our illustration of the movements the time train is shown at the right, and its office is to release the remontoir train every 30 seconds."

The advantage in having two separate movements to drive the clock is, we are told, that one acts as a relay for the other. The remontoir movement, which drives the hands, is operated by a weight of over 1,100 pounds, enough to overcome any jar caused by a high wind. The time train is operated by a weight of but 600 pounds, which permits a more delicate movement. In case of accident to the hands, they could be stopt without disturbing the master clock, and, after the repairs were made, the hands could easily be reset. To resume our quotation:

"The form of escapement used on the Colgate clock is similar to that invented by Sir Edmund Becket for use on the famous Westminster clock, and is known as Denison's double three-legged gravity escapement. It consists of two very light arms or gravity pallets, which alternately give the pendulum a gentle push and thus keep it swinging. . . . In the Colgate clock the pendulum is eight feet long, the rod weighs 76 pounds and it carries a bob weighing 330 pounds. The impulse given it by the gravity arm is a slight touch of less than two ounces at each stroke."



THE TIME AND REMONTOIR MOVEMENTS OF THE CLOCK.



DETAILS OF THE ESCAPEMENT MECHANISM.

HOW STIMULANTS INFLUENCE FATIGUE

THE common idea that alcohol, tobacco, tea, and coffee relieve fatigue and give ability to do more or better work is in these days being subjected to rigorous scientific scrutiny. Probably the most exact investigator along this line is Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, lecturer on experimental psychology at Cambridge University, England. Dr. Rivers carried his impartiality to the point of giving up alcohol, tea, coffee, and, in fact, all stimulants for a year in order to fit himself for his task, and during his experiments he so disguised the stimulants given to the subjects that they did not know what they were taking. This effectually disposed of the mental factors that have complicated most of the work of this nature. An editorial reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, May 16) discusses his investigations as follows:

"Soon after beginning his investigation Dr. Rivers became aware of the unsatisfactory nature of previous researches on the capacity for muscular work in man, and much of his work has been occupied in perfecting exact methods and eliminating disturbing factors. The method he used was to take six series of ergographs a day, at intervals of one hour, the subject not being allowed to see either the weight lifted or the tracing produced. To eliminate physical factors the subject took control mixtures, so that he did not know the days when he took the drug. This last precaution is obviously most important, but does not seem to have been taken by any previous worker. Professor Dixon compounded a mixture of gentian and citric acid to which caffein could be added without altering the taste, while a mixture of capsicum, cardamom, and a small amount of chloroform was used to simulate a similar mixture containing alcohol, or capsicum and cardamom were used to conceal from the subject the fact whether a small or a large dose of alcohol was taken. Dr. Rivers constructed an ergograph which prevented extraneous muscles coming into play. . . . The mental effect was also tested by prolonged multiplications, and by typewriting, the number of corrected and uncorrected errors in the latter being taken as an indication of mental fatigue."

Dr. Rivers observed in himself that symptoms of neurasthenia at first followed the giving up of tea and coffee His own sleep was upset by caffein, but on a fellow worker it had no such influence. The Doctor is quoted as saying:

"Caffein increases the capacity for both muscular and mental work, this stimulating action persisting for a considerable time after the substance has been taken without there being any evidence, with moderate doses, of reaction; . . . taken in excess, the

stimulating action may be so transitory that it (caffein) may legitimately be spoken of as an accelerator of fatigue; . . . experiment suggests strongly that caffein is a dangerous remedy as a stimulant in cases of prolonged fatigue, or of that enhanced tendency to fatigue which is the characteristic feature of neurasthenia."

With regard to the effect of alcohol on muscular work Dr. Rivers says:

"There is definite evidence that small doses, varying from 5 to 20 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol, have no effect on the amount or nature of the work performed with the ergograph, either immediately or within several hours of their administration, the results previously obtained by other workers being almost certainly due to defects of experimental method."

A SWIMMING JELLY-FISH.
Photographed from above the surface.

With a larger dose of 40 cubic centimeters the evidence was uncertain and inconstant. With larger doses experiments showed a decided falling off in the amount of work. In the case of mental work the evidence points to decrease, but in some instances no effect is detected and there would appear to be great individual differences. The reviewer goes on:

"It must, of course, be remembered that any pleasurable emotion excited by the ingestion of alcohol was excluded by Dr. Rivers's method of disguising the alcohol, and that emotion and excitement undoubtedly affect the work records. The ergographs taken after the fatigue and excitement of giving a scientific address or after a public dinner, showed more, not less, sustained effort, which again is a rather surprizing result. The effect of taking alcohol on prolonged fatigue, as, for instance, during a campaign, is the part of the problem which most requires answer, but what this is can with difficulty be elucidated by the exact methods of laboratory inquiry, the varying factors of daily life being unavoidable. In the case of a coworker, Mr. Webber, the taking of 40 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol was followed by sweating, flushing, and irritation of the skin, some salivation, symptoms of giddiness, lassitude, and disinclination to use either body or mind. . . . With smaller doses of 10 to 20 cubic centimeters (about 3 to 6 fluid drachms) absolute alcohol, none of these symptoms occurred.

"Tobacco proved to have a most unfavorable effect on muscular work, and a distinguished physiologist informs us that he can confirm this from his own experience; he found that the giving up of smoking had a most evident effect on his energy and power for work. Dr. Rivers is to be congratulated on the exact scientific spirit in which he has carried out these researches, and we hope to see them carried a step further."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE BOTTOM OF A POND

METHODS of photography under water, where the apparatus as well as the object is submerged, have already been described in these columns. The translation given below is from an article contributed by Lucien Rudaux to *La Nature* (Paris), in which he tells how to make pictures of objects not far below the surface by using a downward-pointing camera in the air above the water. Says Mr. Rudaux:

"Given the facility of direct vision of these aquatic objects, it would appear quite natural to replace the eye with an object lens and photograph what is seen. But, altho this is easy enough theoretically, in practise the operation is somewhat complicated, or at least requires precautions and the fulfilment of conditions that must be defined beforehand. We should say at the outset that there is no question here of apparatus to be immersed in the water; we are not here in the domain of submarine photography. . . . Our rôle is more modest, but I think I can show that it is no less fruitful.

"If, provided with a photographic apparatus, you seek to obtain a picture of the bottom of a pond by simply directing your camera downward . . . the result will be a failure. The photographic 'eye' is not so easily adapted as our own to the conditions of such vision; the sensitive plate will be specially influenced by the bluish color of the water, which will mask the objects that our own eyes see so clearly at the bottom. . . . . .

"After various trials my friend Mr. R. Thévenin and myself have determined upon the following process, which has furnished excellent results, due not so much to the method itself as to the precautions taken.

"The photographic apparatus is a camera of any kind, provided only that it be movable and that . . . the focal distance be short, because of the inequality of the bottom and the different dimensions of the objects to be photographed. The instrument must be focused before each exposure on the most interesting plane, and this is a somewhat delicate matter where the illumination is so feeble. It is impossible to focus on an object in the open air at the same distance, for the refraction of the water will modify the result. . . . We made use of a tripod surmounted by a large flat

BOTTOM OF A POND.
Shellfish walking on the sand, algæ, and anemone.

surface with a central opening allowing the lens to be directed toward the bottom. The large platform is to shut off the reflection from the water. In fact, the field of the camera is in this way occupied only by the obscure image of the lower surface of the platform, and the plate is affected by no superficial reflection."

The exposure, we are told, must be almost instantaneous, because neither the water nor the living creatures in it are ever perfectly still, especially since the operator himself, by walking into

DISPOSAL OF APPARATUS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING OBJECTS IN SHALLOW WATER.

the pond, causes waves that subside very slowly, besides stirring up mud from the bottom. The writer ends by remarking:

"Despite all these objections, this simple method appears to me to be a valuable one, because of the interest of the records that it is able to obtain and preserve for us. These are of course less sensational than pictures of the great submarine abysses, but it is no less useful to record the natural groupings of shallow-water organisms and their manner of life, without the perturbation due to their transportation to an aquarium. I therefore recommend this method of investigation to all who are not afraid—of getting wet."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COST OF ACCIDENTS

SOME analyses of the nature and cost of accidents on street-railway systems have been prepared by individual companies for their own use, but it would be a difficult matter to compile a comprehensive table based upon all or a large proportion of the roads in the country. This matter, we are warned by an editorial writer in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, May 23), becomes more important every year, and the first step toward a prevention of accidents is an understanding of the causes in action. He goes on to say:

"The cases are not rare where the amounts paid in damages annually equal from 4 to 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. One can not expect the casualties ever entirely to disappear. Human nature will continue fallible, and accidents are one of the prices which are paid for the enjoyment of the benefits of modern civilization, which include rapid transit. Neverthless, in the last analysis all accidents, or practically all, are caused by negligence on the part of the public or the employee, or both. The pedestrian on the street will take chances about getting across the track before the approaching car reaches him, or will forget that another car may be coming in an opposite direction. The passenger will jump on or off the car while it is in motion and fail to do so safely. The motorman will start his car too soon or fail to stop it in time, the conductor will give the wrong signal, and so on down the list. These things are bound to occur, even under the best conditions, but there is no doubt some good will accrue from careful work in endeavoring to lessen them.

"A certain amount of instruction in the proper way of boarding and leaving cars can be given the public, but the principal remedy so far as the public is concerned is in making everything as nearly fool-proof as possible. It is for this reason that the Minneapolis gate has proved successful in reducing accidents from boarding and leaving cars. The same advantage is claimed for the pay-as-you-enter car, because the conductor remains on the rear platform and sees that passengers do not injure themselves. The possibilities of instruction, so far as the train crews themselves are concerned, are more favorable, because these men can be brought together and told explicitly what to do under different conditions to avoid accidents as well as how to manipulate the controller or collect fares. For this instruction the services of the claim-agents of the company are most useful, because they are constantly dealing with accidents and know under what conditions most of them arise. This plan is being followed by several companies with very satisfactory results."

"SYMPATHY" IN THE EYES—When one eye is inflamed, its fellow often becomes red through "sympathy." What is the reason for this? Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to explain it, we are told by a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, May 23). He says:

"Clinically it is found almost impossible to foresee this turn of affairs, and until lately the pathology of the affection has been equally obscure. Dr. George Lenz . . . [comes to] the conclusion that sympathetic ophthalmia is due to a specific infectious agent, especially as the pathological findings in the later affected eye are similar to those in the eye that is originally attacked. The author thinks that this infection is carried from one eye to the other by the blood-stream, the absence of pyemia [blood-poisoning] being probably due to the great specificity of the organism, limited as it is to the tissues of the eye alone. It may be hoped that such observations will soon reach the stage of assisting the ophthalmologist in foretelling the probable occurrence of sympathetic ophthalmia, and in preventing it by early removal of the originally affected eye."

THE GROUPING OF FARM-BUILDINGS—Two common practises that seem to prevail in grouping farm-buildings on a particular side, or in placing them in relation to one another are discust from an economic standpoint, by R. S. Shaw and I. A. Jeffery in *Bulletin 250* of the Michigan State Agricultural College. They say:

"Buildings are either grouped to form an unbroken line or square, or they are placed promiscuously without any definite relation one to another. It is a common practise in some parts of the country, particularly New England, to have house, woodshed, carriage-building, horse-stable, and other farm-buildings joined in a continuous string, so that the most remote one can be reached from the house without going out of doors. Barns are frequently placed so as to form a court, three sides of a court, or an L; this is usually done to secure a yard protected from wind and have easy access to the stores of fodder in the barn and to the stack of straw in the yard. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory grouping of farm-buildings, except for danger of loss by fire, is secured by placing them in the form of a square surrounding a court. The chances of complete loss by fire are such, however, that this plan should receive very careful consideration before adoption. No matter how perfect the water system to guard against fire may seem to be, it is a general rule that if a barn takes fire from lightning or other causes, it is almost certain to be completely destroyed because of the very combustible material of which it is constructed, and the hay, straw, and dust found therein. If barns are grouped to form a square, adequate gaps should be left at the corners of the square for fire protection; then the group is only measurably safe, even with a good water system."

THE latest annual statistics of automobiles show, says *Cosmos* (Paris, April 11), that there are now 34,850 of these vehicles in France. "Paris and the Department of the Seine alone have one-fifth of the number, or 7,670. Only two other departments have more than 1,000 apiece, namely, the Rhone (1,135) and the Nord (1,050). All the others have less than a thousand, headed by Seine-et-Oise with 960. The lower end of the list is held by Tunis with 31 automobiles and, in France itself, by La Lozere, with 32. We should not omit to mention Corsica, where it would appear there is not a single owner of a motor-car."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NEW YORK CHRISTIANITY

BY a remarkable manipulation of statistical estimates the Rev. Dr. Aked, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, recently presented his congregation with a vivid view of what he called the decay of Christianity in New York. The aim of the presentation was to stir his hearers to greater Christian activity. Quoting the statement of another city preacher, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, that "the last decade has been the most strenuous and discouraging for Christian workers which this city has probably ever known," he gave the reasons for this in statistics taken from a recent article by Mr. Thomas Dixon in the February *Arena* (Boston) going to show "a menacing decline in the percentage of Protestant churches and church-members to the population of New York City." In *The Examiner* (New York) we read his words as follows:

"If the churches had kept pace with the population on the 1855 proportion there should be to-day, not 1,200 churches, but about 2,000. In 1855 there was one Protestant church to 2,126 of the population; in 1905 there was one Protestant church to 3,312 of the population.

"Now, it may be said that this only means that the city is becoming overwhelmingly Catholic, and, compared with Protestantism, that may be true; but compared with the increase of population, you can scarcely find much consolation there.

"I stand on the broadest grounds—not of toleration, for toleration is an intolerant thing, and the right to tolerate carries the right to persecute—but on the broadest grounds of human comradeship. But, all the same, I am not prepared to rejoice in the gains of Roman Catholicism, if those gains have been won at the expense of the Protestantism in which I believe. But have they?

"Mr. Dixon calculates that during the last eighty-six years this country has received about 25,000,000 immigrants, and that, at the fewest, 15,000,000 of them have been Roman Catholics. But, as a matter of fact, the Roman-Catholic Church only claims 12,000,000 of adherents in this country—Mr. Dixon says 10,000,000, but I think he is wrong*—so that, notwithstanding the prolific birth-rate of the classes from whom that Church draws so largely, Catholicism seems to have gained nothing from outside, and lost some of its own number.

"And a more careful writer than Mr. Dixon gives us certain figures. He says that in 1890 there were in this country 8,301,367 Catholics; in 1902 there were 10,976,757. This is an increase of 2,675,390 in twelve years, but during those years the Roman-Catholic immigration amounted to 2,705,134, so that instead of gaining through births there was a net loss of 29,794 members.

"It does not, therefore, seem probable that Protestantism has lost in this city merely because Romanism has gained. And, coming back to our own position, it seems quite clear that there is a vast population, variously estimated as three-fourths of a million or a million, made up of nominal Protestants, that is to say, people who are neither Catholics nor Jews, entirely untouched by any of the churches.

"Failing the definiteness of figures concerning church-membership believed to be reliable, you have to fall back upon certain general observations. Call to mind what you know of failing churches, of churches with feeble congregations, of large buildings through which on any Sunday you can fire a shotgun without danger of hurting anybody.

"Call to mind what you know of abandoned enterprises, of strategic positions deserted, of churches which have joined with other churches, unable to preserve an independent existence. Call to mind the slight attention given nowadays by the press to preachers and sermons. I contrast what I can remember of newspaper reporting of sermons with what I find to-day. Or, consider the small influence of the churches as churches on public life. And one single return of the federation of churches for the year 1905 strikes terror to my heart.

"In the Borough of Manhattan there were 335 churches. Through the course of a long twelve months' work, with their preaching and praying and giving and working, with all their machinery of demonstration and organization, these 335 churches added 386 to their membership—and this with a million of people untouched!"

The facts concerning New York are only symptomatic of "a world-wide phenomenon" to which in the same number of *The Arena* Mr. George Allen England calls attention. Quoting this and other authorities, Dr. Aked proceeds:

"In Russia the peasants are very largely becoming either indifferent to the Greek Church or hostile to it. In Austria there is a revolt against ecclesiastical authority. In Germany attendance at worship is falling off.

"In Italy and Spain it is the same thing. Everybody knows how enormous is the proportion of the French people untouched by the Church. In Great Britain there are echoes of our own depression.

"The newspapers which have reached me this week report the May meeting of the Baptist Union of Great Britain. My friend, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, secretary of the Baptist Union, has just read a paper on 'The Arrested Progress of the Christian Church.' He says: 'The Anglican Church finds it harder than ever to get preachers; the condition of the Methodist Church is distressing in the extreme, and Baptists are going through a period of marked depression.'

"And he says further that the loss in our own denomination in Great Britain 'is numerical, social, and spiritual.' That is to say, the gains are fewer, the classes of people won are of a lower social position, and the spiritual life of the churches is suffering.

"Dr. Josiah Strong makes an absolutely appalling statement with regard to the gains of the churches of this country at the present time as compared with earlier victories. He says: 'If the gain of the Church on the population during the first half of the century is represented by 80, during the last half it is represented by 20, during the last twenty years it is represented by 4, and during the last ten years it is represented by 1.'"

DISCOURAGED PREACHERS

MINISTERS are reported by one of their number to be in a permanent condition of "Blue Monday." The editor of *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) informs us that he was told by a friend not long ago that "nine-tenths of all the preachers in his circle of acquaintances are discouraged." This same Jeremiah "asserted that the great majority of pastors are practically hopeless of accomplishing anything worth while; that they are restless and discontented, and heartily wish that they had never entered the ministry." If he is right, the editor of *The Standard* observes, "we may add another to the tabulated reasons why young men do not enter the ministry." The editor thinks that the preacher, under stress of unusual discouragement himself, is mistaken, but the Rev. Dr. Aked, whose recent sermon on the alleged decay of Christianity in New York is quoted in part in another article of this issue, practically asserts the same facts as falling under his observation when he first visited America. As quoted by *The Examiner* (New York), his words are:

"One of the things that imprest me most when I came here for a month in the autumn of last year but one was the depression of so many preachers and recognized leaders in the churches of this city. I met many representatives of the denominations, and their discouragement about Christian work in this city seemed very strange to me.

"It was unlike anything I had observed in previous visits, reaching back about fifteen years. It seemed to me, also, so unlike yourselves. The American people are not easily discouraged. There is in you a buoyancy of spirit, an irrepressible vitality, an intellectual and emotional agility which smiles in the face of difficulty.

"We English people have shown through many centuries the

*The Wilziu "Official Catholic Directory" reckons the Catholic population at about 13,[illegible].

grim determination we possess, and our Yorkshire saying, 'It's dogged as does it,' represents a national characteristic. With you it is different. It is not 'grimness' nor 'doggedness' that I find in you so much as a joyous and sunny disregard of difficulty, and the easy assurance of victory everywhere, which itself is more than half the battle, so that this attitude toward the problems of religious life struck me as significant.

"I have heard much of that kind of talk since I came here more than twelve months ago. First, one well-known preacher or worker and then another has shown that in his opinion Christianity is not holding its own in this city. And lately some remarkable utterances have reached the public ear."

The editor of *The Standard* attempts to furnish healing balm to the cases who may come under the preacher's classification. We read:

"To be sure, almost every man, in the ministry or out, has his hours of depression. The minister who goes home from the Sunday evening service after speaking to a handful of people, a majority of whom have not been members of his church, somewhat worn by the work of the day, casting about in his mind for something upon which to preach on the following Sunday, carrying in his heart the news, just made known to him, that one of his best families will soon remove to a distant State, will doubtless feel cast down. But even so his courage is not utterly destroyed. After a good night's rest and a talk with his Master, he goes about the tasks of the new week with a good measure of hope in his heart. The man who is permanently disheartened by one difficulty, or two or three or a dozen, ought not to be in the ministry. In fact, it is difficult to think of a place in this world where he ought to be, for there is not a worthy activity of man that can be continuously prosecuted without meeting obstacles. The lawyer, the physician, the farmer, the merchant —each has his peculiar trials. If he amounts to anything among men he must do his work in spite of discouragements. The minister is no exception to the general rule."

CATHOLIC RECONQUEST OF PARIS

IT is in no vein of rhetorical exaggeration that the present Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Amette, spoke of the Separation Act of 1905 as introducing an era of liberty. So observes Julien de Narfou in the Paris *Figaro*. The great majority of important churches in Paris, he writes, are within the walls; but the faubourgs, the districts which lie outside the fortifications but within the banlieue, have not been hitherto adequately supplied with priests and churches. There was indeed a society formed by the late Cardinal Richard in 1901 to promote church extension, but according to the terms of the Napoleonic Concordat no church could be built without the consent of the Government, and the Government, from motives of economy, was frequently "refractory" and declined to sanction the founding of a parish which would entail a further draft on the public treasury.

MONSEIGNEUR AMETTE,
Archbishop of Paris,
Who declares that the first year of separation of church and state has proved the first year of liberty.

The Catholics of Paris can now build as many churches as they choose without consulting any one excepting their diocesan. While the receipts of the Society for Church Extension founded in 1901 did not at first amount to more than sufficient to support existing chapels-of-ease, they rose during the years preceding 1905, we are told by Mr. de Narfou, to $223,298 annually. The fears of the faithful concerning the fate of the Church stimulated their liberality.

At a recent meeting held in Paris in the drawing-rooms of the Baroness of Rochetaillée, a devoted Catholic, Archbishop Amette, of Paris, made a speech in which the papers report him as remarking:

"I feel we ought to be congratulated on the present condition of the Church in Paris. The first year of actual separation between Church and State has proved to us the first year of liberty. The past year has been exceptionally fruitful in the growth of the Church. Catholics have everywhere shown themselves exceptionally generous. Mr. Jules Rostand, member of the French Academy, has founded with the assistance of a group of Catholics an ecclesiastical Real Estate Association, by the assistance of which it is now possible to open up new centers of religious activity and to place their property under the legal guardianship of a central board."

Mgr. Amette then proceeded to give an account of ten new places of worship which it had been found possible to build during the past year within the banlieue of Paris, and Mr. de Narfou tells of preparations that are under way for ten more.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MRS. EDDY'S IDEAS OF THE BIBLE

MRS. EDDY'S exegetical theories are dealt with in the final article on the history of Christian Science in the June *McClure's*. The writer, Georgine Milmine, makes copious citations from Mrs. Eddy's famous book, "Science and Health," and connects these by comment of her own. "Mrs. Eddy says that her theory of the universe is founded not upon human wisdom, but upon the Bible," reports the writer, adding: "and so it is, but she uses both addition and subtraction very liberally to get her Biblical corroboration." The account given of Mrs. Eddy's point of view is:

"The Bible may be interpreted in two ways, Mrs. Eddy says, literally and spiritually, and what she sets out to do is to give us the spiritual interpretation. Her method is simple. She starts with the propositions that all is God and that there is no matter, and then reconstructs the Bible to accommodate these statements. Such portions of the Bible as can be made, by judicious treatment, to corroborate her theory, she takes and 'spiritually interprets,' that is, tells us once and for all what the passages really mean; and such portions as can not possibly be converted into affirmative evidence she rejects as errors of the early copyists. Mrs. Eddy insists that the Bible is the record of truth, but a study of her exegesis shows that only such portions of it as meet with Mrs. Eddy's approval and lend themselves—under very rough handling—to the support of her theory are accepted as the record of truth; the rest is thrown out as a mass of erroneous transcription. Mrs. Eddy's keen eye at once detects those meaningless passages which have for so long beguiled the world, just as it readily sees in familiar texts an entirely new meaning. She explains the creation of the world from the account in the first chapter of Genesis, but the unknown author of this disputed book would never recognize his narrative when Mrs. Eddy gets through with it."

Beginning with the account of the creation, the writer takes her citations from the first edition of "Science and Health" which "remains practically the same in later editions under the chapter called 'Genesis.'" We read:

"To begin with, Mrs. Eddy says, there was God, 'All and in all, the eternal Principle.' This Principle is both masculine and feminine; 'Gender is embraced in Spirit, else God could never have shadowed forth from out himself, the idea of male and female.' But, Mrs. Eddy adds, 'We have not as much authority for calling God masculine as feminine, the latter being the last, therefore highest idea given of him.'

"Mrs. Eddy next sets about the creation. The 'waters' out of which God brought the dry land, she says, were 'Love'; the dry land itself was 'the condensed idea of creation.' When God divided the light from the darkness, it means, says Mrs. Eddy, that

'Truth and error were distinct from the beginning, and never mingled.' But Mrs. Eddy has always insisted on the idea that 'error' is a delusion which arose first in the mind of mortal man; what is error doing away back here before man was created, and why was God himself compelled to take measures against it? Certainly the account of the Creation which came from Lynn is even more perplexing than that which is related in the Pentateuch.

"With regard to the creation of grass and herbs, Mrs. Eddy eagerly points out that 'God made every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew.' And that, she says, proves that 'creations of Wisdom are not dependent on laws of matter, but on Intelligence alone.' She admits here that the Universe is the 'idea of Creative Wisdom,' which is getting dangerously near the very old idea that matter is but a manifestation of spirit. Call the universe 'matter,' and Mrs. Eddy flies into a rage; call it 'an idea of God,' and she is serenely complaisant. There was certainly never any one so put about and tricked by mere words; on the whole, it may be said that the English language has avenged itself on Mrs. Eddy.

"Arriving at the creation of the beasts of the field, Mrs. Eddy says that 'The beast and reptile made by Love and Wisdom were neither carnivorous nor poisonous.' Ferocious tendencies in animals are entirely the product of man's imagination. Daniel understood this, we are told, and that is why the lions did not hurt him."

The treatment of the story of Adam is thus examined:

"'The history of Adam is allegorical throughout, a description of error and its results,' etc. Man was created in God's likeness, free from sin, sickness, and death; but this Adam, who crept in, Mrs. Eddy does not explain how, was the origin of our belief that there is life in matter and was to obstruct our growth in spirituality. Mrs. Eddy says, 'Divide the name Adam into two syllables, and it reads, *a dam*, or obstruction.' This original method of word-analysis she seems to regard as final evidence concerning Adam. About the creation of Eve, Mrs. Eddy changes her mind. In the later editions of her book she says it is absurd to believe that God ever put Adam into a hypnotic sleep and performed 'a surgical operation' upon him. In the first edition she says it is a mere chance that the human race is not still propagated by the removal of man's ribs. 'The belief regarding the origin of mortal man has changed since Adam produced Eve, and the only reason a rib is not the present mode of evolution is because of this change,' etc.

"Not to be warned by the footprints of time, Mrs. Eddy pauses in her revision of Genesis to wonder 'whence came the wife of Cain?' But on the whole she profits by the story of Cain, for here she finds one of those little etymological clues which never escape her penetration. The fact that Adam and all his race were but a dream of mortal mind is proved, she says, by the fact that Cain went 'to dwell *in the land of Nod, the land of dreams and illusions.*' Mrs. Eddy offers this seriously as 'scientific' exegesis.

"Mrs. Eddy's conclusion about the Creation seems to be that we are all in reality the offspring of the first creation recounted in Genesis, in which man is not named but is simply said to be in the image of God; but we *think* we are the children of the creation described in the second chapter; of the race that imagined sickness, sin, and death for itself. The tree of knowledge which caused Adam's fall, Mrs. Eddy says, was the belief of life in matter, and she suggests that the forbidden fruit which Eve gave to Adam may have been 'a medical work, perhaps.'"

Mrs. Eddy, continues this writer, "says that Christ did not come to save mankind from sin, but to show us that sin is a thing imagined by mortal mind, that it is an illusion which can be overcome, like sickness and death." "The Trinity, as commonly accepted, Mrs. Eddy denies, tho she seems to admit a kind of triune nature in God by saying over and over again that he is 'Love, Truth, and Life.' The Holy Ghost she defines as Christian Science; 'The Comforter I understand to be Divine Science.'"

Mrs. Eddy is said to have revised the Lord's Prayer "a great many times." The form printed in the edition of 1902 is given and commented on thus:

"'Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious, adorable One. Thy kingdom is within us, Thou art ever-present. Enable us to know as in heaven, so on earth—God is supreme. Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections. And infinite Love is reflected in love. And Love leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth from sin, disease, and death. For God is now and forever all Life, Truth, and Love.'

"In this interpretation the petitions have been converted into affirmations, and Mrs. Eddy's prayer seems a somewhat dry enumeration of the properties of the Deity rather than a supplication.

"This method of 'spiritual interpretation' has given Mrs. Eddy the habit of a highly empirical use of English. At the back of her book, 'Science and Health,' there is a glossary in which a long list of serviceable old English words are said to mean very especial things. The word 'bridegroom' means 'spiritual understanding'; 'death' means 'an illusion'; 'evening' means 'mistiness of mortal thought'; 'mother' means God, etc., etc. The seventh commandment, Mrs. Eddy insists, is an injunction against adulterating Christian Science, altho she also admits the meaning ordinarily attached to it. In *The Journal* of November, 1889, there is a long discussion of the Ten Commandments by the editor, in which he takes up both personal chastity and the pure-food laws under the command, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'"

MEXICO IMITATING FRANCE

THE Mexican Government, apparently inspired by the example of France, has issued a notification to the local authorities throughout the country to make inventories of the property of the Church and report the same to the head of the Republic. In addition to this, so we read in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, the bishops and other clergy of Mexcio have been warned "to see that no property of any description is alienated or disposed of, because the Government claims it is the property of the Republic of Mexico and it must be conserved and duly cared for in the name of the Republic." We read further:

"The peremptory tone assumed by the Government has, it is said, caused some perturbation at the Vatican, which, however, during hundreds of years, has become accustomed to such claims, but among the Mexican clergy there is consternation, for, better than the Vatican, do the clergy of Mexico understand the temper of the Government. Of course, it is expected that the Church will protest as vigorously as possible, and, viewing the situation in the light of recent experience in France, it is possible that the protests may have some effect, for in France, in spite of the utmost endeavor, the victory over the Church was only partial, and it is claimed that the Gallic Church is stronger to-day than before its separation from the State.

"The claim of the Mexican Government is, however, more radical than that of France, a rather surprizing fact, because a belief prevails that, in Mexico, Church and State were on friendlier relations than in most of the Spanish-American republics."

An unnamed person, described as "one who evidently represents the interests of the Church in the United States and perhaps also in Mexico," is quoted in the following defiant strain:

"The churches and cathedrals in Mexico were built after many sacrifices by the Church authorities, with their own money. The present Mexican Government did not contribute one cent toward the erection of the great cathedral in the city of Mexico, which cost millions of dollars. This structure was built by the Church with its own funds, yet the Government claims to own it to-day. By what right? That will be the interesting question. There is a whole library of law-books on this subject in the Vatican. The Mexican politicians in matters of this kind are mere infants compared with the diplomats of the Vatican, who were born and brought up in an atmosphere surcharged with the moral and legal grounds for taking church property.

"Entirely aside from these grounds is the great question of possession, which is said to be nine points of the law. Let the Mexican Government follow up its preposterous claim to ownership by an attempt at possession of the Mexican churches, necessitating the eviction of the Church, and then we will see what will happen.

"This is precisely the condition that confronted the French Government within three years. The Church defied the French Government to evict it and has remained in undisturbed possession. So will the Mexican Government be defied."

LETTERS AND ART

ROMANCE OF A BURIED BOOK

THE strange story of the burial and exhumation of Dante Rossetti's poems is told in the autobiographic narrative of Hall Caine now running in *M. A. P.* (Mainly About People, London). This account may be supposed to be an authentic record of facts, since Mr. Hall Caine was, in earlier years, a personal friend of the poet, and shared his home in Chelsea. The poems, so he tells us, were inspired by and addrest to Rossetti's wife, who was a woman of great beauty and the original of many of the women of ethereal charm that are to be seen in his canvases. Their married life lasted but two years, being cut short by her tragic death from an overdose of laudanum taken as a remedy for insomnia. "The blow to Rossetti was a terrible one. It was some days before he seemed to realize fully the loss that had befallen him, but after that his grief knew no bounds, and it first exprest itself in a way that was full of the tragic grace and beauty of a great renunciation."

On the day of her funeral, Rossetti, according to the present narrative, walked into the room where her body lay, bringing the little book which she had given him for the purpose of preserving the poems. "Quite unmindful of the presence of others, he spoke to his dead wife as tho she could hear, saying the poems it contained had been written to her and for her, and she must take them with her to the grave. With these words, or words to the same effect, he placed the little volume in the coffin by the side of his wife's face and wrapt it round with her beautiful golden hair, and it was buried with her in Highgate Cemetery." The other side of the story is given in these words:

"Thus seven years passed, and during that time Rossetti, who frequently immersed himself in the aims and achievements of his friends and witnessed their rise to fame and honor, began to think with pain of the aspirations as a poet which he himself had renounced, and to cast backward glances at the book he had buried in his wife's coffin. That book contained the only perfect copy of his poems, other copies being either incomplete or unrevised, and it is hardly to be wondered at that he asked himself at length if it could not be regained. The impulse of grief, or regret, or even remorse, that had prompted him to the act of renunciation had been satisfied, and for seven years he had denied himself the reward of his best poetic effort—was not his penance at an end? It was doing no good to the dead to leave hidden in the grave the most beautiful works he had been able to produce—was it not his duty to the living, to himself, and perhaps even to God, to recover and publish them?

"The exhumation, when Rossetti had brought himself to agree to it, was eventually carried out. According to his own account, given to me twelve years afterward, the preparations were endless before the work could be begun. But at length the license of the Home Secretary was obtained, the faculty of the Consistory Court was granted, and one night, seven and a half years after the burial, a fire was built by the side of the grave of Rossetti's wife in Highgate Cemetery, the grave was opened, the coffin was raised to the surface, and the buried book was removed.

"I remember that I was told, with much else which it is unnecessary to repeat, that the body was apparently quite perfect on coming to the light of the fire on the surface, and that, when the book was lifted, there came away some of the beautiful golden hair in which Rossetti had entwined it.

"While the painful work was being done, the unhappy author of it, now keenly alive to its gravity and already torturing himself with the thought of it as a deed of sacrilege, was sitting alone, anxious and full of self-reproaches, at the house of the friend who had charge of it, until, later than midnight, he returned to say it was all over. . . . . .

"The volume was not much the worse for the years it had lain in the earth; but, nevertheless, it was found necessary to take it back to Rossetti, that illegible words might be deciphered and deficiencies filled in. This was done, with what result of fresh distress can easily be imagined, and then, with certain additions of subsequent sonnets, the manuscript was complete. Under the simple title of 'Poems,' it was published in 1870, fifteen years after the greater part of it was produced, and when the author was forty-two."

The success of the book was immediate and immense, says the chronicler. "It was reviewed with enthusiasm on nearly every side, and it was, indeed, at once the literary sensation and one of the social events of the hour." A year later another event occurred that turned Rossetti's happiness over the success of the volume into bitterness. He, along with Swinburne and William Morris, was attacked in *The Contemporary Review* in an article called "The Fleshly School of Poetry," written by Robert Buchanan, then, as Mr. Caine estimates him, "a young author who had risen to very considerable distinction as a poet, and was consequently suspected, no doubt without injustice, of being actuated by feelings of envy rather than by a desire for the public good." The effect of the article on Rossetti is told in the following:

"Against Rossetti, as the latest and most universally acclaimed of poets, Buchanan's attack was especially directed, and while it may be freely admitted that there was actually present in some of the poetry assailed a tendency to deviate from wholesome reticence in dealing with human passion, and that to deify mere lust is an offense and an outrage, the sum total of all the poetry that was really reprehensible was probably less than one hundred lines, and therefore too inconsiderable to justify the charge made against its author of an attempt to ruin society.

"To say that Rossetti felt this charge is not to express his sense of it. He who had withheld his pictures from exhibition from dread of the distracting influence of public opinion, he who for fifteen years had kept back his poems from print in obedience first to an extreme modesty of personal estimate, and afterward to the command of a mastering passion, was of all men the one most likely to feel deeply and incurably the wicked slander, born in the first instance of jealousy, that he had unpacked his bosom of unhealthy passions and demoralized the public mind.

"If what Rossetti did, under this first fire of the enemy, seems weak or futile, let it be said that only those who know by experience what it is to have this foul accusation made against them, can have any idea of its distracting power. In the first moments of his indignation he wrote a full and point-by-point rejoinder, printed it as a pamphlet, had a great number struck off, and then destroyed every copy. After that he wrote a temperate but not very effectual letter to *The Athenæum;* but, finding that the accusations he rebutted were repeated immediately with increasing bitterness, he lost hope of stemming the tide of hostile criticism, and announced his intention of abandoning poetic composition.

"One by one some of the remaining friends of earlier years seemed now to have left him. Whether, as I have heard certain of them say, they wearied a little of Rossetti's absorption in the critical attacks made upon him, thinking he put them out of proportion, or interpreted their origin and intention by a light that was scarcely consistent with sanity, or whether Rossetti, on his part, began to think of his old comrades as 'summer friends,' who fell away at the first breath of winter, the result was the same—he shut himself up in his big house in yet more absolute seclusion than before.

"Nor did the mischief end there. The chloral which he had first taken in small doses he began now, in moments of physical prostration and nervous excitement, to indulge in to excess, and as a consequence he went through a series of terrible tho intermittent illnesses, inducing a morbid condition in which he was the victim of many painful delusions. Among them, as was perhaps natural, were some that related to the exhumation of his wife's body, and the curse that was supposed to have followed him for that desecration. This was an idea very liable to torment a mind so susceptible to supernatural suggestion as Rossetti's, and altho one's soul cries out against a torture that was greater than any sins of his deserved, one can not but welcome the thought that the seclusion to which he doomed himself, and the illness from which he suffered, were due to something more serious and more worthy of a man than the hostile article of a jealous fellow poet."

MORAL INTEGRITY OF PICTURES

HAS the imitation picture that deceives even experienced connoisseurs an artistic merit of its own that entitles it to respectful consideration? Such a question has been frequently asked in connection with the alleged art frauds that have become the matter of an important legal suit. In our issue of May 30 we referred to Mr. William T. Evans's suit against an art-dealer for passing upon him certain alleged fraudulent canvases attributed to the late Homer D. Martin. In the course of a review of this case in *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Samuel Swift puts the question: "If the supposed imitation is good enough to deceive all save a few experts, why is it not, for practical purposes, good enough to buy and to enjoy?" He replies:

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BREAKFAST ON THE PIAZZA.
From the painting by E. C. Tarbell in the collection of F. P. Carpenter.
Tarbell's pictures, says Mr. Caffin, are "almost exclusively the medium of expression of abstract beauty."

"Perhaps the best answer to that is that in the final test of living with such pictures . . . they are bound to lose their potency and to disclose their true character. Paintings are like men and women—their honesty, or the lack of it, is invariably established in due time. Clever and superficially agreeable scoundrels have their day, and sometimes it is a relatively long one. A picture, to exert positive influence, must be more than a mere record of facts (else a colored photograph could replace it); it must express the character and personality of the artist, the emotional reaction of his own nature under the impact of what he sees. These qualities of a creative artist find utterance in the subject and in the design of his pictures, their relations of line and mass, the depth and luminosity of their color, the habitual but not merely formal or routine strokes of the brush over the canvas. Clever mimics, for amusement or gain, can often simulate one or half-a-dozen of these typical modes of expression, but to those familiar with the subject himself such performances are mere feats of virtuosity, and do not deceive for long, if at all. Every original work of a good artist shows a nervous force, an outspoken treatment of his material, a boldness of handling, that a copyist, no matter how skilful, can hardly ever attain. The creative vigor becomes in the imitation timid conformity. Beautiful in some degree the copy or the spurious work may be, but it can not have the freedom and energy of the pictorial utterance it seeks to reproduce. And by just so much, like an insincere man or woman, the untrue work will lose its hold upon those who have made its acquaintance."

MISTAKEN VIEW OF AMERICAN ART

AMERICAN painters are sometimes accused of being little more than technicians, without ideas or ideals, and the charge is made that their work may be searched in vain "for the evidence of elevated thought, for the expression of exalted sentiment." Mr. E. C. Tarbell's work is often cited as an example. Critics who take this view of American artists in general and Mr. Tarbell in particular are answered in the June *Harper's* by Mr. Charles H. Caffin. The layman makes this charge, says Mr. Caffin, under the impulse of the feeling that modern American art gives "no echo of the spiritual and mental conflict that is seething around" us, but such a critic fails "to recognize that the status of painting has changed; that in the revolution of events the scope of its ideals and possibilities is materially different from what it was in the great days of the past." Mr. Caffin explains:

"Narrowed down to the simplest terms, the change which has taken place in the scope of painting is that, whereas in the past it was preeminently an art of representation, to-day it should be an interpretation of expression. To the Renaissance it was an expansive and decorative exposition of the common and collective belief in religion, and of the more restricted but fully as fervent enthusiasm for the recovered philosophy of classic Greece. It was an anthropomorphic art; on the one hand embodying the dogmas and story of the Christian faith, on the other hand giving splendid concrete form to the belief in life. It was suited to the people of its time—a Southern race, for the most part unlettered, sensuous, and practical. Its example survived with constantly dwindling luster through two centuries, during which the worship of the human form as the highest embodiment of beauty persisted. Under various treatments of imagined idealism, really more than less materialistic, the representation of the concrete, the flesh and blood of matter, was the artist's ideal. With hosts of them it still is to-day. They have not noticed the change in the relation of their art to life.

"For no longer is there a need for the painter to occupy himself with representation. The spread of education has opened up new fields of thought and experience, which painting is powerless to represent. In rivalry with literature, painting is a dead language; pitted against the exactness and scope of science, it is utterly inadequate; regarded as an art of representation, it is but food for children, fit only for men and women whose minds have not passed beyond the child stage of picture-books.

"Accordingly, people, whose minds are grasping the real problems of life, but who still look to pictures mainly for representation, are baffled and have lost interest in art; while painters who cling to the old traditions of art, discovering the indifference of the more intelligent people, lay the blame upon them and prate of the lack of an 'art atmosphere' in this country."

There is a need felt by the present generation, the writer asserts, for painting "treated as an art of interpreting expression." People are "hungry to be awakened to a sense of beauty in the abstract." The modern landscape-painters, he contends, supply the need, tho the appeal they make "is very slightly, if at all, through the facts of nature which are represented. It is almost exclusively the result of their expression of abstract beauty." In another field than that of landscape Tarbell's pictures are "almost exclusively the medium of expression of abstract beauty." They are not to be regarded as "*genre* in the old sense that their significance is to be

calculated by their intimate representation of familiar things," tho such matters form the subject of his pictures. "An artist may approach his subject in a manner purely objective, and yet inform his interpretation of it with the subjectivity of his own imagination." With the help of such a principle Tarbell's work is further examined:

"We are no longer occupied with the actual subjects he has chosen, so much as with the way in which he has exprest and interpreted their inherent beauty. We become aware that the subjects have been viewed with no ordinary eye, but with a rare vision that is keenly sensitive to the most subtle and intangible and fugitive evidences of beauty; that these have been comprehended with a sensuous intellectuality, which knows how to unify all these myriad nuances into a chord of complete harmony, and with an imagination that feels this beauty in its relation to the conception of beauty in the abstract. Particularly is this true of Tarbell's latest works that are the expression of his full maturity both of self-realization and technical efficiency.

"The well-known artist-critic, Philip L. Hale, has put on record his belief that Tarbell's 'The Venetian Blind' is 'the best picture that has been done in America.' The words were written in 1898, and Mr. Hale, I imagine, would be disposed to question their present validity in view of his friend's latest achievements. Moreover, one may suspect, the judgment had particular, if not exclusive, reference to the technical problems involved in the picture and to the assurance of their solution. His opinion, it will be remembered, was so far indorsed by the jury of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg that they awarded the picture the gold medal. For my own part, I must admit that it never appealed to me as deeply as do, for example, 'A Girl Crocheting,' 'Breakfast on the Piazza,' or 'Girls Reading.' In these, if I mistake not, there is superior evidence of technical skill, a more complete merging of the means in the end; a closer approximation to Whistler's dictum that a work of art is finished when all traces of the means by which it has been produced have disappeared. But aside from technical considerations such as these, the later pictures I have named and many others stir my imagination to a degree that 'The Venetian Blind' failed to do. In them one loses consciousness of the model and surroundings, gets beyond the jangle of studio jargon, and finds oneself in that region of pure delight in which the actual sense consciousness has become rarefied into abstract sensation. Lest this sound to some readers absurdly transcendental, let me drop down, even at the risk of astonishing and perhaps offending the artist, to a more comprehensible plane—a *moral* one.

"But to me 'Girls Reading' seems a lesson in the holiness of beauty.

"In the hush that pervades the room, the pensive tenderness of the various silhouettes of dark against light; in the reverence, if I may say so, that impregnates the harmony of the whole, I discover, idealized with inexpressible charm, the possible beauty of the home life.

"Such a lesson, of course, was not intended by the artist; yet so profoundly has he explored the visible beauty of the scene, and so informed it with creative spirit, that the picture is at once an expression of the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty. Imagine for a moment, if it is not too great an effort to your feelings, a painter starting out to convey this suggestion by direct representation.

"The comparative banality of the probable result would illustrate the point with which I began, that in substituting expression for representation and affecting us by abstract suggestion rather than by concrete facts Tarbell proves himself responsive to the mental needs and conditions of his time. His art, in fact, has the quality of symbolism by which the modern mind is endeavoring to interpret 'the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'"

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GIRLS READING.

From the painting by E. C. Tarbell in the collection of Mrs. Daniel Merriman.

In the reverence that impregnates the harmony of this picture, Mr. Caffin discovers, "idealized with inexpressible charm, the possible beauty of the home life."

THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE PLAYWRIGHT

IS the instinct of the crowd more nearly right than the logic of an expert psychologist? Such is the question the theatrical world of Paris is trying to decide. The occasion for the debate is the production of a new drama, "Simone," from the pen of Brieux, the ultramodern French playwright-moralist, which has been the event of the Parisian theatrical season. It would have excited general interest in any case, owing to Brieux's prominence, his radicalism, his disregard of convention, and his use of the stage as a platform to denounce social and moral evils. But "Simone" has proved a veritable sensation for another reason—the author, in view of hostile criticism and intense dissatisfaction with his dénouement on the part of the dress-rehearsal audience, usually very select and exacting, felt himself constrained to rewrite and change his last act, or the final scenes of it. He, a psychological and philosophical dramatist, has allowed an audience to overrule him on the vital question of his play, to dictate a conclusion opposite to that at which his own logic had arrived. Was this a surrender or an act of courage? And was he right, or is the public's solution of the problem of the play the correct one, with human nature as it is?

All these questions are still under discussion in French journals. Brieux is convinced that he did the right thing in accepting the psychological verdict of his impartial audience, but he is obliged to admit that the great artists, the writers of masterpieces, do not need to rewrite their plays at the command of the public.

The plot of "Simone," as summarized in *Le Figaro*, is as follows:

A woman has betrayed her husband, and he has exercised his "legal" right, as well as the right which earlier dramatists recognized, to kill her. It is generally believed that the woman has committed suicide, but a long conversation in the first act draws out the truth. The husband unfolds the terrible secret in the presence of his father-in-law and other intimates. There is a tender child in the family, a little girl *Simone*, and her whole future is at stake in the secret. It must be kept for her sake.

Ten years elapse. *Simone* has grown up and has been the joy

and the comfort of her father. Both have been very happy, the girl in her ignorance, the father in his belief that no one suspects or remembers the past. *Simone* is in love, and the fortunate youth is even more deeply enamored of her. A betrothal takes place in the absence of the young man's father, but that gentleman's appearance on the scene immediately follows, and the clouds gather. He begins to offer all manner of explanations for deferring the marriage. The explanations are rather lame and embarrassed; gradually the truth emerges. The boy's father knows the secret of the father of *Simone*, and he is opposed to the alliance. A rupture is inevitable, and it occurs then and there. *Simone* enters and at once finds out that something is wrong. Painful questioning and more painful evasion ensue. Finally, the father tells *Simone* that the engagement is off, but passionately begs her to swear never to ask him the cause of the affair. He alone is to blame, he admits; he is the author of her misfortune, but precisely in what way he can never reveal. Out of devotion and loyalty to him she makes the promise, but makes it in anguish and sorrow.

When the third act opens, the poor girl has learned the bitter truth through the confidences of a sympathizing governess. She knows of her father's guilt, of her mother's sin and terrible punishment. The former, whom she had adored, she now loathes; she can not bear his touch, his presence. She is very cruel, and here the dramatist in the act as originally written, sought to justify her attitude by mercilessly logical reasoning in a long dialog between father and daughter. The upshot was that the murder could not be forgiven by the girl, and that both must suffer from the tragic wrong that he had committed.

It is against this dénouement that the audience revolted. It had enthusiastically applauded the first two acts, but the last it rejected with equal emphasis. It thought that the daughter, in the circumstances, must and would forgive the wretched father. And Brieux, in rewriting the final scenes, makes her forgive.

If, he writes to *Le Figaro*, "I have written a play with the intention of convincing thousands of persons, and they resist my solution, it is I who must be wrong." And he adds that there would be no warrant for persisting in an error simply because the public, not professional psychologists, had pointed out the error. An author, like other people, should be willing to learn and profit by spontaneous, honest criticism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIPLE HANDICAP TO MEN OF LETTERS

A TRIPLE handicap is responsible for the high percentage of casualties among men of letters. Casualties, that is, not of broken arms and legs, but broken spirits and health over the failure of their literary wares. Mr. Kipling, in giving the president's address at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, in London, pointed out what these handicaps were. Thus: "Men perpetually measured against the great works of the past; men debarred by law from full possession of their own works in the present; men driven from within to work whether their world desires that work or not." These three seemed to the speaker more adequate causes of misfortune than the individual folly which is sometimes alleged as the rock upon which writers strike. Mr. Kipling, according to the report published in the London *Standard*, had this to say of the slanderous alternative:

"There is a legend in Philistia—a pharisaical legend—that those who follow letters are disorderly minded, unstable of habit, and so peculiarly open to misfortune. Now since the Pharisees originate very little that has not been put into their minds by the Scribes, it is possible that men of letters writing about men of letters have themselves to thank in some measure for this unkind judgment. Every man in trouble naturally cries that there is no sorrow like his sorrow, but not all men, not all men's friends, nor all men's enemies can draw the world's attention to that complaint. Writers have been their own interpreters in this respect—not always to their own advantage. It does not square in with experience that any class of men has preeminence over any other class in the zeal and perseverance with which its members go about to compass their own ruin."

But besides that failing, erroneously, as this speaker thinks, ascribed to men of letters as distinct from men of all classes, there are the three "handicaps" aforementioned, upon which Mr. Kipling enlarged in these words:

"If you go no further back than the Book of Job you will find that letters, like the art of printing, were born perfect. Some professions, law and medicine, for example, are still in a state of evolution, inasmuch as no expert in them seems to be quite sure that he can win a case or cure a cold. On the other hand, the calling of letters carries with it the disabilities from which these professions are free. When an eminent lawyer or physician is once dead, he is always dead. His ghost does not continue to practise in the law courts or the operating-theater. Now, it can not have escaped your attention that a writer often does not begin to live till he has been dead for some time. In certain notorious cases the longer he has been dead the more alive he is and the more acute is his competition against the living. I do not ask you to imagine the feelings of a barrister exposed to the competition of all the dead lord chancellors that ever sat on the woolsack, each delivering judgment on any conceivable case at 6d. per judgment, paper-bound. I only ask you to allow that what lawyers call 'the dead hand'—in this case with a pen in it—lies heavy on the calling of letters.

"In other callings of life there exists a convention that what a man has made shall be his own and his children's after him. With regard to letters, the world decides that after a very short time all that a writer may have created shall be taken from him, and shall become the property of anybody and everybody except the original maker. This may be right. It may be more important that men should be helped to think than that they should be helped to live. But those on whom this righteousness is executed find it difficult to establish a family on letters. Sometimes they find it difficult to feed one. That letters should be exempted from the law of continuous ownership seems to constitute another handicap on the calling. Most men are bound by oath, or organization, or their natural instinct, not to work for nothing. When his demon urges a man of letters to work he may do so without any regard to wages or the sentiments of his fellow workers. This may be incontinence or inspiration. Whichever it is, we must face the fact, and its consequences, that at any moment a man of letters may choose to pay not only with his skin, but in cash and credit, for leave to do his work—to say the thing he desires to say. This is, perhaps, not fair to himself or his fellows, but it is a law of his being, and as such constitutes yet another handicap."

In speaking of the silence and discretion with which the charity of the Literary Fund was administered, Mr. Kipling spoke of the difficulty of bringing home the value of the work to the public, or of persuading that unreasoning body of the more difficult question of deserts. He goes on to say:

"Few people seriously believe that the public success or failure of any work has necessarily any bearing upon its real value. If it had, the public would be as gods, knowing good and evil. It is difficult to find a true test; but suppose that men and women at large could be compelled to remember, and realize to themselves, and to say honestly, what writers of their time had most directly influenced their inner lives. The answers might be unflattering to such of us as think that we make or shape thought. We should come across a thousand instances of good work—faithful, loving, and inspired work—already forgotten, and always unacknowledged, except by the very few it was destined to reach. We might also discover cases where the blessed canons of art would seem to have recoiled upon themselves—puzzling cases where the apparently flagrant pot-boiler had turned a man from destruction quite as effectually as an angel with a flaming sword; cases where a piece of unthinking buffoonery had steadied a man through the ten vital minutes of a life's crisis, where cheap sentiment and rank melodrama had helped to lift some poor soul to humility or sacrifice or strength that he knew not he possest.

"I am making no excuse for mediocrity. I only say it is possible that if the full record of unacknowledged influences were ever revealed, we might end by believing that in the kingdom of Letters also there is neither first nor last. Mercifully that record will never be submitted. But we, the first matter of whose work, great or small, must be the human heart, we can frame our own judgments. Being craftsmen we know where we ourselves have been helped in insight, sympathy, or suggestion by the work of our fellow craftsmen. For the same reason, we can trace the influence of their work on the lips and in the minds of unsuspecting men and women the world over."

By courtesy of "Motor."

ENGLISH MOHAIR MOTOR-COAT. ON THE ROAD TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY, CALIFORNIA. CHARLOTTE CORDAY MOTOR-HAT.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

STATUS OF THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS RACE

SINCE the failure of the leading car in the New York-to-Paris race to penetrate into Alaska after having reached Valdez by steamer, interest in the contest has waned —partly, and perhaps mainly, because there has been little news beyond the fact that the cars had sailed for Japan and had made tours across that country, sailing thence for Vladivostok where their long and difficult journey to Irkutsk, in Siberia, was to begin. Further news from the car will be fragmentary until this part of the journey to Paris has been completed. Meanwhile, in *Motor* for June (from which periodical the four pictures at the head of our motor-car article in the issue of May 9 were taken) is printed a statement as to the relative positions of the three cars in the race as it now stands and as affected by conditions which have arisen since the start from New York was made:

"At a meeting of the committee having charge of the race in Paris, it has been decided that the Thomas car should be allowed fifteen days of time over the Zust by reason of its trip to Alaska whereby it lost that much advantage which it had gained in the United States. This time is calculated according to the relative arrival times of the two cars at Seattle, where the Thomas led the French and Italian cars by fifteen days.

"Another question which arose concerned the status of the Protos, which, in order to sail with the other cars to Vladivostok, was shipped by rail from Pocatello in Idaho to Seattle. Before taking the rail, however, Lieut. Koeppen secured the permission of St. Chaffray, who was the original commissioner-general of the race in Paris, and who, he presumed, could speak with authority. St. Chaffray allowed him to take the train, and under this misapprehension Koeppen shipped his car to Seattle. In consideration of the circumstances, the committee decided that the German car should penalize for fifteen days for going to Seattle by rail, the time being its estimate of how long it would have taken him to reach the Pacific coast without recourse to railroad.

"The Thomas thus starts from Vladivostok with a lead of fifteen days over the Zust and thirty days over the Protos. All the cars are now on the ground ready for the Transsiberian journey."

The road from Vladivostok to Irkutsk has never been crossed by a motor-car. Post-roads exist in that country, but they hardly deserve the name of roads. Luigi Barzini, who rode in the Italian car that won the Peking-to-Paris race last year, has written on this subject an article that recently appeared in the New York *Times*. He says the drivers of the cars in the present race "will find everything along their course except one thing—a road, a real road, white, even, hard, for which the automobile was invented. Not before reaching the center of European Russia at Nijni Novgorod will the automobiles enter the fine stretch of road which is their real home. There they will feel delicious transports of joy as they dash along at furious speed." He says further in detail:

"Around Vladivostok the country is hilly, varied, rough, uninhabited, and lacking in real roads. The mountains are all grouped close to the seashore. They crowd toward the Pacific, as if the entire Asiatic continent had stood up close to the sea to look into the distance. Fifty miles from Vladivostok, near Lorenzoff, the last outposts of the coast mountains vanish along the horizon, and plains without end begin. For the automobiles this part of the trip will be slow, arduous, and filled with small hardships; there will be precipitous descents, steep climbing amid reddish rocks, and afterward, on level ground, soft, swampy stretches. The journey will be made at a favorable time of year, namely, when the thaw is over and the dried ground is firm and hard. The rainy season will still be far away; but wo betide the contestants if they are surprized by a day's bad weather! Then the alluvial soil will soften to a great depth, transforming itself into an impassable sea of mud. The rivers, the wide beds of which are not well defined, will overflow and become unfordable. In vain the automobilists will attempt to force a passage. They will be obliged to wait encamped until the soil dries and solidifies once more.

"The old road, joining Vladivostok to the Transbaikal region, has been completely abandoned. The railroad has killed it. From Khabarovska to Stretynsk, in the Transbaikal, the road was the river, which was navigated by travelers for a distance of two thousand versts. The automobiles will traverse only a part of this old road of the Russian conquests, which in its best times was so bad that the present Czar, in 1891, when he was still the Czarevitch, after having inaugurated with great pomp the work on the Transsiberian Railroad at Vladivostok, consumed eight days in going up the Usuri, traveling in part by ox-cart, at the end of which time he, the cart, the oxen, and the imperial retinue emerged completely covered with mud.

"A great part of the rapidity and good fortune of the automobile race will therefore depend on the weather encountered. Too much precaution can not be taken in crossing the long stretches of swampy ground. For scores of miles the machines will have to go as slowly as men walk, stopping every little while when the soil before them looks insecure, and turning back, perchance, in quest of other means of passage. It will often be necessary to explore the pathways, to penetrate on foot into the dry, grassy tracts; among the underbrush and bushes which give to that region in May a strange and poignantly melancholy coloring.

"After about two days of arduous journeying through the valley of the Suifun River, the automobilists will, on the third day, enter Manchuria. On many occasions the machines will need to add to their horse-power that of the good Chinamen with their dusty pigtails and blue trousers. This will happen in traversing the bleak spurs of the Kinghan, which raise their rough peaks in the western part of Manchuria beyond Tsitsikar.

'Manchuria lacks real roads. There are paths which join village to village, laid out according to the whim of the carters, who drive their heavy, primitive, creaking wagons, made from rough planks, through the fields, following schedules which change according to the seasons and the state of cultivation of the fields. These paths go down to the bottom of ravines, only to emerge again suddenly; they zigzag over the stony or sandy beds of rivers, ford water-courses, obediently following all the roughnesses of the ground. For long stretches the springs and chassis of the automobile will be subjected to severe tests by bumps, shake-ups, and shocks which the road will cause. The motors, kept down to minimum speed, will be exposed to excessive overheating. It will be necessary every few miles, in order to allow them to cool off, to pour water anew into the radiator, which will smoke and hiss like the valve of a steam-boiler.

"Often the automobilists will be forced to bring into requisition all the resources of their ingenuity to solve the most tremendous problems connected with their advance, such as building roads, filling in hollows, reenforcing embankments, removing obstacles, improvising bridges with planks and ropes, acting as mechanics, engineers, strategists, working as sappers do on battle-fields when there is urgent

THE SERPENTINE ROAD, CENTRAL OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

need of preparing the way for ammunition convoys and of making it possible for artillery to reach the most inaccessible places. At such times victory, as is often the case with the victories of armies, will come not from force, but from patience.

"Manchuria is traversed by numerous rivers, some wide and deep, like the Sunghari, which is crossed at Harbin, and the Nomni, crossed at Tsitsikar. All are not fordable, none have bridges, few have boats. It is probable that the automobiles will pass over the railroad bridges of the Russian line. The Russian authorities will doubtless not refuse them permission to use the railroad as a road in case of difficulties. Perhaps, moreover, the automobiles may go through the numerous tunnels of the hilly regions of the He-Lung, thus avoiding many difficult mountain passes in the Kinghan and the Yablonoi mountains, which are absolutely impassable for automobiles with motor power alone. It will be a strange sight to see the automobiles penetrating to the very heart of the mountains by the light of their lamps and strong searchlights flashing along the curved black walls of the tunnels.

"Fortunately the railroad will be near. Almost everywhere on their route the contestants in the New York-to-Paris race have had and will have the railroad near-by, like a friend always willing to give aid, like the vigilant presence of civilization in the most remote and uncivilized places, which follows the ardent automobilists, providing their machines with new parts, according as they have need of them, acting alike as a companion and as a defender.

"At Verkhne-Udinsk, about 120 miles from Lake Baikal, they will cease to be the pioneers of automobiling in Russian Asia, for they will enter upon the road already traveled in July of last year by the competitors in the Peking-to-Paris race. They will cross the Selengo's clear waters on the large and primitive ferry-boat near the city, which is always filled with Buriat horsemen of Mongolian features, wrapt in long, hairy zimarres; they will ford the Bolshaia, in the midst of the grandeur of ancient dense forests, and they will travel along the enchanting shores of Lake Baikal, marvelous when it is calm and reflects the luminous abysses of the heavens.

"They will travel through capricious and dangerous meanderings in the swamps of Kolyvan, between great masses of rushes and grasses taller than a man on horseback, and through dense aquatic growths. And, as do the inhabitants, they, too, will be obliged to cover their faces with a great black veil, which looks like a dark emblem of mourning, in order to defend themselves against the poisonous insects which come up in clouds from the stagnant waters. They will pass through great cities, with their imposing white churches, topped by queer green and gilded cupolas, cities in which all the races of Asia come as to a rendezvous, through Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, and Krasnoiarsk, the headquarters of the gold-seekers, and Tomsk, the city of studies, and Omsk, the commercial capital, to which America sells over $40,000,000 worth of agricultural machines every year, and Ekaterinburg, city of miners, overshadowed by the superb forests of the Ural Mountains.

"They may go at the highest speed over the interminable, desolate steppes, where the nomadic Kirghiz gallop, and bands of gipsies encamp in gaudy rags, looking from a distance as if they were clad in old banners. And later they will see, rising on the flat and green horizon, the gradual, easy slopes of the Urals, foreshadowing Europe, and they will salute them with that ineffable pleasure with which mariners on the sea hail the outlines of their homes."

The article in *Motor* contains the statement that from Vladivostok to Moscow the route measures 6,000 miles, while from Moscow to Paris are 3,000 miles more, so that the cars have twice as far to go as they had to go in the United States. The Peking-to-Paris race was made in sixty days, from which it is anticipated that seventy-five days will be sufficient to complete the present journey. By this calculation Paris ought to be reached by August 15.

A TEST CASE IN NEW JERSEY

R. H. Johnston, the writer who is known in automobile literature as "Pathfinder," is engaged in a contest in New Jersey to test the constitutionality of the new automobile law of that State. On May 22 of this year he purposely ran his car through the streets of Trenton without a license and was arrested. Several days later, when his case came before a police justice in Trenton for trial, Mr. Johnston's counsel made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds:

"First, that the required tax of $10 per year, which the New-Jersey law demands of a nonresident owner of an automobile, is a revenue tax and not a license fee imposed under the police powers; that this revenue tax imposes an unconstitutional restriction upon the privilege of a nonresident citizen to enter the State of New Jersey, thereby infringing his liberty as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

"Second, that the New-Jersey tax of $10, for the nonpayment of which this defendant was arrested, constitutes an unconstitutional tax on interstate commerce, violating the Federal Constitution, which places interstate commerce within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Government.

"Third, that this court has no power to impose a fine as directed by the New-Jersey statute, since the New-Jersey tax in question is a revenue tax, this proceeding being noncriminal in its nature, and this court here to-day, if it imposes a penalty under the revenue tax, will be exercising the power of taxation, which is exclusively delegated to the legislative department of the Government, to the exclusion of the judicial.

"Fourth, that this court has no power to impose a fine because the penalty, as described in the New-Jersey law, is dis-

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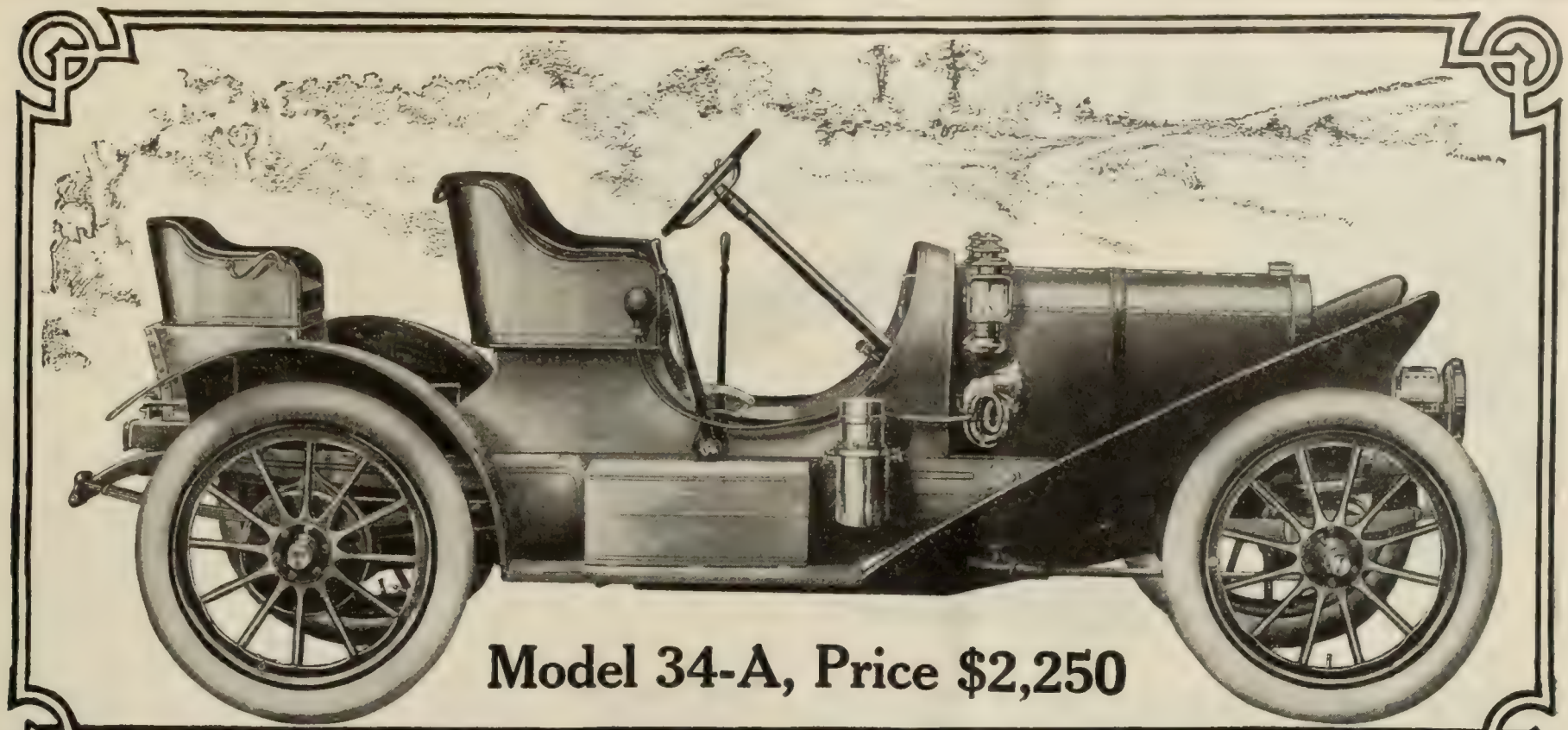

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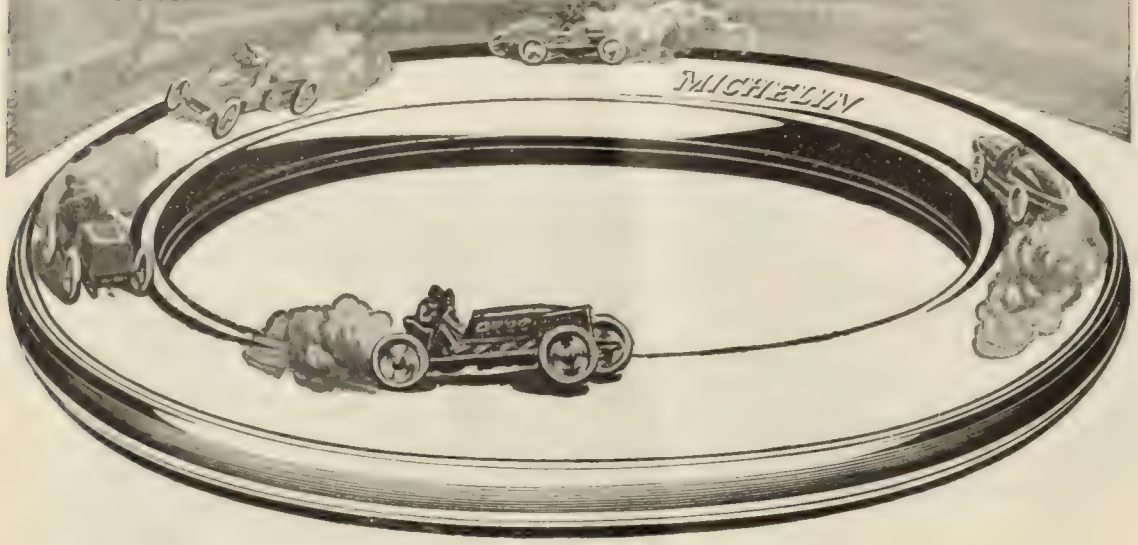

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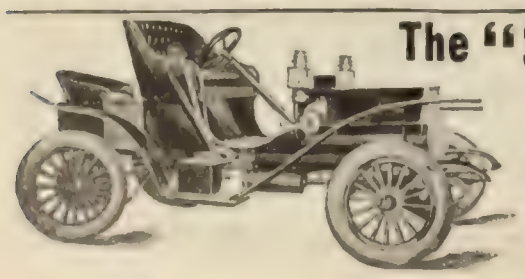

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MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 874*)

cretional with this court up to the sum of $100, and that, in order for the law to be valid, the exact and precise fine must be determined by the law imposing the tax, and the power of the legislature to impose a tax can not be delegated to this court."

The motion of dismissal was denied by the justice, and a fine of $100 was then imposed on Mr. Johnston. Counsel for Mr. Johnston gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, where the constitutional questions involved will be argued.

THE ROUTE OF THIS YEAR'S GLIDDEN TOUR

Of the route selected for this year's contest for the Glidden trophy the comment generally made is that it should prove unusually satisfactory in respect not only of the scenery embraced and the cities passed through, but of the opportunity it gives for thorough and satisfactory tests of the merits of the cars. It is believed that the cars will be obliged to travel strictly on their merits and under rules which will make the test fair for all. The route as laid out runs as follows:

July 9, Buffalo, N. Y., to Cambridge Springs, Pa., 117.4 miles;
July 10, Cambridge Springs to Pittsburg, Pa., 110.2 miles;
July 11, Pittsburg to Bedford Springs, Pa., 106.4 miles;
July 12 (Sunday), at Bedford Springs;
July 13, Bedford Springs to Harrisburg, 107.3 miles;
July 14, Harrisburg, Pa., to Philadelphia, 133.5 miles;
July 15, Philadelphia to Milford, Pa.;
July 16, Milford to Albany;
July 17, Albany to Boston;
From Boston the tour will go into Maine, thence into the White Mountains, and probably disband at Saratoga on July 22 or 23.

Of the pathfinders and their work in laying out the routes, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* remarks that they "have had a soggy time of it," having had to "accept the country as they found it, and it was a muddy, spring-freshet sort of a find," and then proceeds;

"Sometimes when the pathfinders have wandered a bit from the proper roads, they have had to be ferried from the car to their meals; at other times, they have climbed from the car, up through the mud, to the door-sill of a farmhouse, by means of ropes and ladders. Yet always the car has extricated itself and carried them back to where there were roads with some bottom to them, even if somewhat distant. Thus far there has been no mishap to either ths car or its passengers; but the progress hae been slow, because at this season of the year even the good roads being chosen for the tour are in bad condition, and not at all what they will be in July. The pathfinders have had hard luck, also, in running from one rainy section into another. In spite of all, the route is now nearly measured, all the turns and landmarks noted, and the arrangements for hotel accommodations for 500 persons made."

L. M. Bradley, writing in *Motor* (June),

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It's an effective aid to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

says that "time and gain the car has plunged through mud, slush, and snow, many times sinking to the running-board, at other times the axles have been buried in soft, clayish mud. The run from Buffalo to Erie was through seven inches of snow and mud, and a stinging wind was sweeping in from Lake Erie. While going through the Indian reservation outside of Buffalo, for twelve miles the roads were in terrible condition. Both rear chains were thrown off." These, however, are conditions which prevailed in the season of bad roads. With the coming of July they will alter greatly for the better. The writer in *The Evening Post* adds a few interesting statements:

"As the pathfinder proceeded, he made note of every turn, of the character of the roadbed, the landmarks, the toll-gates and their fees, and of the distances between each turn and crossroad; so that the route-book issued will be more complete in detail, more accurate, and of permanent value as a touring-guide. Nearly all of the overnight stops will be in big cities, where there are ample accommodations, and arrangements have been made all along for putting up the tourists at regular rates. Following the usual custom, the first few days of the tour have been made comparatively easy, and the harder days will come later in the mountains.

"From Cambridge Springs to Pittsburg will not be an easy run on the tour, altho the distance is short and the roads fair, for there are many hills and dangerous curves. From Pittsburg the route leads across several summits of the Alleghanies to Bedford Springs. There were more hills to be surmounted going from Bedford Springs to Harrisburg and from there to Philadelphia, but the roads are splendid from Harrisburg to the Quaker City, and this day's run will probably be made in six or seven hours."

Charles J. Glidden of Boston, from whom this tour gets its name, arrived in New York from Europe with his wife on May 30, after having made a tour in the Mediterranean countries which added 4,161 miles to his motor record begun in 1901

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Look at the running-cost of a light-weight automobile compared with a heavy one.

You can carry seven passengers in the Franklin Type H automobile cheaper than you can run the ordinary 5-passenger machine. And Type H has six cylinders with all the smoothness and speed and perfect balance they give. Think of it!—a powerful roomy touring-car refined and strong and capable of 55 miles an hour; yet weighing only 2600 pounds, and actually costing less to own and run than the average 5-passenger 4-cylinder machine.

Other seven-passenger machines, both 4 and 6 cylinders, weigh on the average, a thousand pounds more than Type H, and cost over 40 per cent more to run besides depreciating faster.

All the Franklin models are on the same principle—high power with strength and light weight.

The Franklin doesn't bump itself to pieces nor jolt its passengers. The laminated wood-frame and four full-elliptic springs absorb roadshocks. There are no water-cooling troubles. What water-cooled motor could run a solid week with the automobile standing still in a warm salesroom, as the air-cooled Franklin did at Chicago? What heavy automobile could run from Chicago to New York in less than 40 hours?

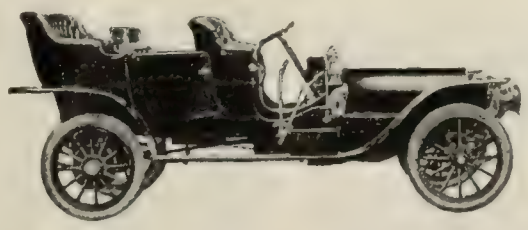
You can't drive a heavy, steel-frame, hard-riding automobile at speed safely and comfortably on American roads.

You're sure of comfort and safety in a light-weight Franklin.

16 h.p. 4-cylinder Runabout $1750 16 h.p. 4-cylinder Touring-car $1850
28 h.p. 4-cylinder Touring-car or Runabout $2850
42 h.p. 6-cylinder Touring-car or Runabout $4000
Prices f.o b. Syracuse

Write for catalogue describing the Franklin.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.



How to Breathe

For Health, Strength and Endurance

Send for my 64-page illustrated book

Lung and Muscle Culture

the most instructive treatise ever published on the vital subject of deep Breathing. Correct and Incorrect Breathing clearly described with diagrams and illustrations.

The information given in this book has led thousands into the correct path to health and strength. Over 200,000 already sold. **Sent on receipt of 10c.** (stamps or coin). Address

PAUL VON BOECKMANN, Respiratory Specialist

1353 Terminal Building 103 Park Ave., New York

The "Maxwell"

"When my car is in condition"

Protested a disgruntled driver, when his machine had lost a hill climbing contest to a lower (rated) power Maxwell—"when my car is in condition, I can beat you all right, all right."

The Maxwell man laughed. "I admit it," he said, cheerfully—"at least I would if I ever saw a car of that make in condition."

I was only an innocent—though interested—bystander, so I held my peace.

But I thought, if the man who contemplates buying a car this season could appreciate, as I do, how much that controversy indicated as to the difference between Maxwells and other cars—why! we never could turn out enough to meet the demand even with the addition of our new, ten-acre factory at Newcastle, Ind.

"When they are in condition," other cars sometimes defeat Maxwells—one never can account for the spectacular sprint of a "dark horse"—any more than he can depend on a repetition of it.

But the quality that I like in Maxwell cars—the quality that enables every Maxwell owner to wear a confident expression just before, as well as a contented one after, a contest—is that of consistency, certainty, dependability or whatever you may term it, that you can stake your life on.

Maxwell drivers have at their command a known quantity of power and performance and they can rely on repeating, at any time or place any performance done anywhere else with a Maxwell.

"It serves you right"—the Maxwell.

Benj Briscoe
President

Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company

Members A. M. C. M. A.

P. O. Box 3, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Factories:

Tarrytown, N. Y. Newcastle, Ind.
Pawtucket, R. I.

and now showing a total of 46,528 miles traversed in 39 countries. He and his wife "have twice encircled the globe with their car, reaching the most northerly points across the arctic circle, and southerly in New Zealand." They have taken 2,500 photographs on their trips, and their minutes comprize a manuscript of 225,000 words. Last spring they were the first persons to enter Syria with an automobile. Three permits had been obtained from the Sultan of Turkey. They drove to many historic places in the Holy Land, and were received in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth with notable interest on the part of natives.

POLICE ABUSE OF MOTOR-CAR LAWS

Alfred E. Ommen, who at one time was a magistrate in New York City and at another for several years special counsel for the Automobile Club of America, writes in *Motor* (June) of the enforcement of motor-car laws in cities and particularly of the abuse of those laws by the police. He says "it is impossible accurately to time a car by means of a stop-watch over a measured course, where the officer (as he usually does) stands four blocks from the starting-mark and two blocks from the finish." He remarks further:

"The enforcement of the law has been abused and made ridiculous. An automobile can be stopped in much shorter distance and with greater safety to its occupants than a trolley-car. An accident caused by a trolley-car running over a man and killing him is noticed in the daily press by a few lines, if noticed at all. But if it be an automobile there are large headlines, a long story, and it is generally said that the automobilist was careless and reckless. The result of all this newspaper agitation has created an intense situation between motorists and the people who do not own cars.

"You can take an automobile into the street and use it by going at the rate of ten miles anhour, but ifyou go, say, fifteen miles you are arrested and generally convicted and have to pay a fine, the amount of which depends on the location of the arrest. Geography and the temper of the judge have much to do with the amount that you have to pay. What makes this arbitrary distinction? When you go ten miles an hour where the houses are less than one hundred feet apart you obey the law, while if you go eleven at the same place you violate it. In Connecticut there is no limit; in New Jersey it is twelve miles an hour; in New Hampshire it is eight. In going around a sharp corner in New York, you must go no faster than a mile in fifteen minutes, but in Massachusetts you can lawfully go around in seven and one-half minutes, while in New Jersey you can legally do it in seven minutes. Under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Hainer case the law in New York City now is that if you go eight and one-half miles an hour (assuming that proper signs have been put up) you can be fined ten dollars under the City Ordinance; if you go ten and one-half miles an hour and it is a first offense, you can be

Red Seal Brand Inner Tubes Guaranteed for One Year

Ever notice how much of your Tire trouble is in the Inner Tubes? That's because Inner Tubes have been neglected by tire makers heretofore.

The 1908 Red Seal Brand Inner Tubes are in a class by themselves—the best that experts can construct with the finest materials. That's why we can afford to protect you from all tube troubles—except those due to punctures or carelessness—for a full year. These tubes are in thorough keeping with the

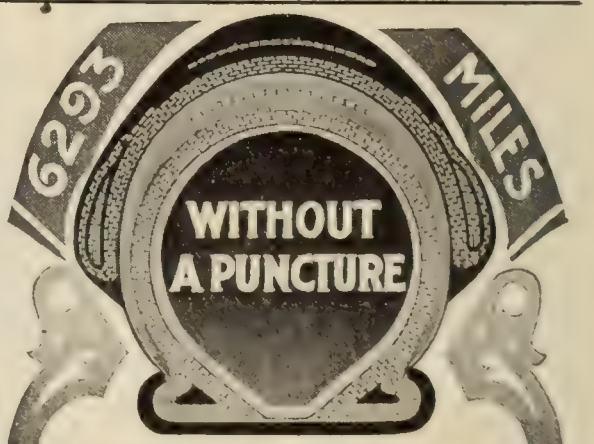
GOODYEAR Detachable Auto-Tire

That's the strongest thing that can be said for inner tubes. Red Seal Brand Tubes in Goodyear Detachable Tires on Goodyear Universal rims complete a combination that insures the motorist against tire worries. Call at any of our branches—or at our factory and see the tubes, the tire and the rim. Write for illustrated booklets and description.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Boston, 261 Dartmouth Street; Cincinnati, 317 East Fifth St.; Los Angeles, 932 South Main St.; Denver; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Ave.; New York, 64th St. and Broadway; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland, 2005 Euclid Ave.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan Street; Buffalo, 719 Main Street; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave; Pittsburg, 5988 Center Ave; Seattle, 2001 Second Ave; Omaha, 2010 Farnam St; Milwaukee, 190-196 Eighth St.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio.



ISN'T that a record to make you envious—Mr. Motorist? Read this letter:

"I am returning to you one of your Tire Protectors after a run of 6293 miles, very little the worse for wear. I have not had one puncture and my casings are apparently as good today as when I put them on."
Very truly yours, A. MASON, Supt Buick Motor Co.

Standard Tire Protectors

solve tire troubles to stay solved. If you are tired of the worry and drudgery of puncture and blowouts and the delays and everlasting repair bills, let us prove to you that "Standard Protectors do protect." No mechanical fastenings; they positively will not creep or come off. Send to us today for handsome descriptive booklet and our special offer that will end your tire troubles.

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Whitman Saddle

Originated by an army officer 30 years ago, and ever since supreme in the favor of expert horsemen and gentlemen riders. Modeled scientifically to fit horse anatomy and give perfect comfort and assured safety to rider. Lightest, strongest, best.

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Tells all about Whitman Saddles and Equipment—everything "from Saddle to Spur."

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IN order to make safety doubly sure deposits with this Company are secured by our capital and surplus and by independent mortgages on real estate. Please write for booklet "F."

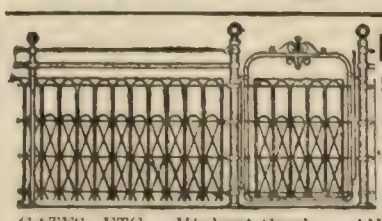
SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY

A. B. C. AUTOMOBILE Simple Name—Simple Machine

A fine hill climber. Speeds up to 25 miles an hour. Most practical, powerful and durable automobile of its class. Is made easy to operate—no complicated parts—no tires to puncture—no repairs. Safest machine made. Built for 2, 3 or 4 passengers. 10 to 12 h. p. Write today for particulars.

$600

A. B. C. Motor Vehicle Co.
3911 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.



Dwiggins Lifetime Quality Fences

"Cost Less Than Wood"

LAWN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, ETC. Highest Grade. All Work Guaranteed.

Large Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices FREE

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 82 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

fined one hundred dollars for violation of the Motor-vehicle Law.

"There have been just as many accidents caused by running cars within the speed limit as beyond it. There are many more accidents caused by horse-drawn vehicles, comparatively, than by automobiles. The man who goes through the streets of New York, driving his car at the rate of ten miles an hour, is just as liable to run over a child who dashes out from the sidewalk as the man who is going fifteen miles an hour."

The matter of accidents to children is made the subject of a special paragraph:

"Most of the accidents to children in this city are caused by the children themselves and not because of any excessive speed. The non-owner does not believe it, but let him run a car once through the streets of New York City and the statement, after such an experience, will not appear so harsh. He will find children who stand in the middle of the street, waving their hands, until the car is almost upon them. They they run—sometimes they fall, and there is an accident. The driver of the car is blamed. Sometimes boys try to jump on the running-board and fall and are hurt. Children often run out blindly in front of a car; they dash out of hallways or from the curb. Every child has to throw his cap in the roadway so that you will run over it. Many of the children throw things at you. I remember once when going to the Astoria Ferry with my wife in the car, a young man, of surely seventeen years of age, threw a large piece of ice that he picked out of the gutter. The ice crashed against the side of the car and left a bad mark. One can not catch such a miscreant. There is absolutely no respect for ladies who may be in the car; whether the ladies are young or old and gray, it makes no difference."

He Told Them.—LADY BOUNTIFUL—"Well, all I can say is, Jenkins, that if these people insist on building those horrid little villas near my gate, I shall leave the place."

JENKINS—"Exactly what I told them at the meeting, your Ladyship. I said, 'Do you want to drive away the goose that lays the golden eggs'?"—*Punch.*

The Lady or the Tiger?—"Your wife's twin sister is so like her that I wonder you can tell them apart."

"Well, when I meet either of them, I kiss her. When she slaps my face I know it isn't Bertha."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

BUILT UP

Right Food Gives Strength and Brain Power.

The natural elements of wheat and barley, including the phosphate of potash, are found in Grape-Nuts, and that is why persons who are run down from improper food pick up rapidly on Grape-Nuts.

"My system was run down by excessive night work," writes a N. Y. man, "in spite of a liberal supply of ordinary food.

"After using Grape-Nuts I noticed improvement at once, in strength, and nerve and brain power.

"This food seemed to lift me up and stay with me for better exertion, with less fatigue. My weight increased 20 lbs. with vigor and comfort in proportion.

"When traveling I always carry the food with me to insure having it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The new Victor records for each month are for sale on the 28th of the preceding month—the Simultaneous Opening Day throughout America.

THERE ARE NO FORCED SALE METHODS

employed in selling ***Shawknit*** Socks which have stood the test for more than 30 years. Each year, the sales rapidly increasing, the demand exceeding the supply.

Shawknit Socks are seamless—knitted to fit the feet—from standard, uniform quality yarns. Famous for their unrivalled wearing qualities

Shawknit Socks are not chemically finished—they are given a natural finish which preserves their strength. Pure, indelible, vegetable dyes only are used, which never crock, stain nor fade.

It is a pleasure for us to recommend you to the nearest dealer.

When a dealer once puts in the ***Shawknit*** line he sticks to it, because when a man once wears the ***Shawknit*** Socks he will take no others

We fill orders only when you are unable to procure them from your dealer. In such cases we will deliver goods anywhere in the U. S. upon receipt of price. When ordering direct specify size. Our beautiful illustrated catalog will help you in your selection and will keep you posted. Try the following assortments and give ***Shawknits*** a thorough test: **1989 Famous Snowblack; 5P1 Black and White Mixture, pure white inside; 388 A rich dressy Navy Blue.**

25c. per pair, 6 pairs in a dainty box $1.50. **Thousands of dealers carry and sell *Shawknit* Socks. Accept no substitute.**

SHAW STOCKING CO., 4 Smith Street, Lowell, Mass.

Collars, Cuffs, Waists, Belts, Etc.

DAINTY pins of tempered steel with coil spring, and needle points so sharp they pass easily through starched linen without tearing fabric or bending pin. Practically indestructible. Made in Nickel Plate, Jet and Dull Black Enamel.

Also **14K Roman Plate** or **Bright Rolled** Gold Finish, that will keep its luster as long as and look as well as the highest price baby pins.

Price, Nickel, Jet, or dull Black, 4 on card, **10 cents**; 14K Gold Plate, 2 on card, **25 cents.**

Your dealer will supply you. If he don't keep them, the kind and size wanted will be sent by mail on the receipt of price and dealer's name. Money back if you're not satisfied

Consolidated Safety Pin Company
171 Farrand St., Bloomfield, N. J.

The crude, untidy belt with its loose curling end sticking out in that unsightly way—or—

The "LA-FLAT" Belt with its patent inner pouch. No clumsy straps. The end is in the pouch and out of sight. The result is a classy, smooth body-hugging belt that lays flat all the way round.

THE LA-FLAT BELT Not a novelty, but the most simple, practical belt idea ever conceived. All this superiority of make—without a cent added to the cost.

Why buy the old style belt, when you can get this classy "LA-FLAT" Belt at the same price?

Made in a dozen different leathers with a wide choice of exclusive buckle-styles, in oxidized, solid bronze and gunmetal. Made in two styles 75c. and $1.00.

If your dealer doesn't sell "LA-FLAT" Belts, send us your waist measure and retail price, and we'll prepay the belt to you. Booklet, showing "LA-FLAT" styles, free upon request.

THE RUCEL COMPANY, 63 Ferry St., Newark, N. J.

CURRENT POETRY

In Praise of Portraiture.

By Richard Watson Gilder.

At the annual exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February last, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, a change was made in the ceremony of conferring degrees, the candidates being presented by others than members of the University. On this occasion the artist Cecilia Beaux was presented for the degree of Doctor of Laws in the following address in verse.

Myriads of souls from out the unknown vast
Flash forth and swift return. Tho' something stays,—
Remembered words and deeds,—the look they wore
Were lost forever save for the art we praise,
The art that holds the fleeting spirit fast:
Afield, in household ways, at rest, a dance;
The sweet, companionable presence; the austere
Demeanor, hiding a rich heart; the glance,
Intense and penetrant, that says: A soul is here.
A soul is here, even as in life it lived,
It wantoned, it impassioned, joyed and grieved,—
So might an angel through life's doorway peer,
Half drawing back as if in mortal fear;
So might a lost soul linger,—leaving here
Remembrance of the horror of its doom:
A living soul, defiant of the tomb.
Great were the masters of the art we praise,
In other lands, in past and splendid days.
What souls the chief Venetian in his art
Makes to the eye apparent, and the heart!
What warriors, princes, women all of grace:
Beauty of body, loveliness of face!
Master of color, he, well-nigh supreme,
Who nobly drew that which before was dream!
Glorious is Spain in the proud souls that breathe
In that most delicate and subtle touch,—
The art miraculous, the not too much,—
Of him whose brows the generations wreathe
With laurel on laurel, as the world grows old,
And all its annals one Velasquez hold.
And by the northern seas his art sublime
That trembles with the tragedies of time,—
His art who knew all mysteries of light,
Not less the heart of man; for in his sight
No secret could endure, and on his page
The soul's dark pathos lives from age to age.
They live indeed, whom art has made to live,—
How real from the canvas forth they look
And judgment seem on our own selves to give
As we judge them.
Miraculous art, that took
Through all its centuries the tongue of praise,
And worthy all honors,—not for the old days
Alone, and masters gone before,—no less
For those who dare discipleship confess
And in the footsteps of the mighty tread.
With modern skill the ancient mode they keep,
On the old altar burns the authentic fire;
Priests of the ancient faith, that never sleep;
They, with new masters of the sacred lyre,
And all the sons of genius still aspire
Purely and greatly; rendering our late time,
Not less than that long gone, imperial, sublime!

Lady, shrink not that you, to-day, we name
In the same breath with the age-conquering fame
Of them most glorious in a mighty line.
Not for the living is it to assign
Rank to the living, in the long roll of art.
But blame us not if here we crown the intent
Not less than the sincere accomplishment.
We only know the art we see and love
Is beautiful, intense, most subtile, rare,
And tho' with something from our New World air
Athrill, yet is it masterful, above
All else, with the old mastery,—not old
But fresh forever as the dawn's new gold.

And in your art, that follows down the line
Of the world's noblest, the most high, divine
Kinship of them who painted the deep soul,—
Glows a clear, individual attribute.
Something whereof the praiser would be mute
Save that he needs must tell the very whole
And, in his office utterly faithful be
Something that means swift vision of the truth,
The flame of life; the flush of endless youth;
A trait compounded all of Poesy;

A tone most exquisite, illuminate
With the keen sense of Beauty which even art
Can lift above itself; a throbbing heart;
An element that sets the noonday beam
Vibrant with tints; that makes the little, great;
And while the artist would another render
Reveals his own bright spirit in radiant splendor.
—*Putnam's and The Reader* (June).

Her Fruits.

By Mary Eleanor Roberts.

These are the fruits, kindness and gentleness,
And gratefully we take them at her hands;
Patience she has, and pity for distress,
And love that understands.

Ah, ask not how such rich reward was won,
How sharp the harrow in the former years,
Or mellowed in what agony of sun,
Or watered with what tears.
—*McClure's Magazine* (June).

PERSONAL

Mr. La Follette's Achievement.—Captain Matthew Webb swimming the English Channel, Barclay walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours, Jack Jones fighting 276 rounds in the prize-ring, make no stronger appeal to the imagination, says the New York *Sun*, than the recent long-distance talking-match participated in by Senator La Follette. For eighteen and a half consecutive hours he held the floor of the Senate, thus breaking all former records. The *Sun* continues thus:

What makes Mr. La Follette's performance especially worthy of note and commendation is that, except for quorum calls, he talked extemporaneously, without intermission. As his articulation is rapid, we calculate, allowing 200 words to the minute, that his product was 12,000 words an hour and 216,000 for the whole period, so that it was equivalent to reading aloud two problem novels, but a great deal harder, for Mr. La Follette had to improvise material as he went along, and no one was listening to him. Moreover, he finished in mellow voice and without turning a hair. He had not trained for the ordeal; in fact, was hardly out of the doctor's hands. Evidently his powers as a filibuster were but lightly tested, and it would be presumptuous to say that he could not have gone on for another day and a half. His diet consisted mainly of sandwiches cut very thin, sterilized milk, and new-laid goose-eggs, a point that will interest Horace Fletcher, the masticator, and Eustace Miles, the court tennis dietist.

The significance of Mr. La Follette's feat should not be lost upon the Senate parliamentarians. Hereafter the steering committee will have to pay as much attention to lung capacity as to logic. There will be other La Follettes, for no record of human skill stands very long, and some day a prodigy will appear before whom the most statesmanlike measure or the most cunningly contrived compromise will collapse at the sound of a voice that is never still. Unless the Senate rules are changed to permit of lawmaking by the majority, unless courtesy is qualified, there will come into the Senate, or collect in the committee-rooms, little retinues of trainers, rubbers-down, and handlers regularly hired to prepare relays of Senators for long-distance talks to defeat legislation obnoxious to professional reformers. The Senate is warned. Will it modify its rules and cease to be the greatest debating-club in the world, or will it be talked to death?

The Howard Watch

The man with the Howard makes an appointment over the telephone. He knows what he is talking about. He knows what time it is *now*. He calculates his time in seconds—not in quarter hours.
The average man distrusts his watch. Ask him the time and he apologizes in advance. He doen't say with the Howard owner, "It *is* thus and so." He says, "*I* have so and so." Or, "*My* watch says," etc. There is a new self-respect that goes with having the *exact* time and *knowing* that you have it.

The Howard horologists make nothing but exquisitely adjusted watches. They know nothing less. Some of them represent the fourth generation of Howard watchmakers. The Howard tradition is handed down; it is in their blood.

A Howard watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch from the 17-jewel, in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35; to the 23-jewel, in a 14K solid gold case at $150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Find the Howard dealer in your locality and talk to him. If you have any difficulty write to us. Not every jeweler can sell you a Howard. The Howard tradition is particular as to who represents it.

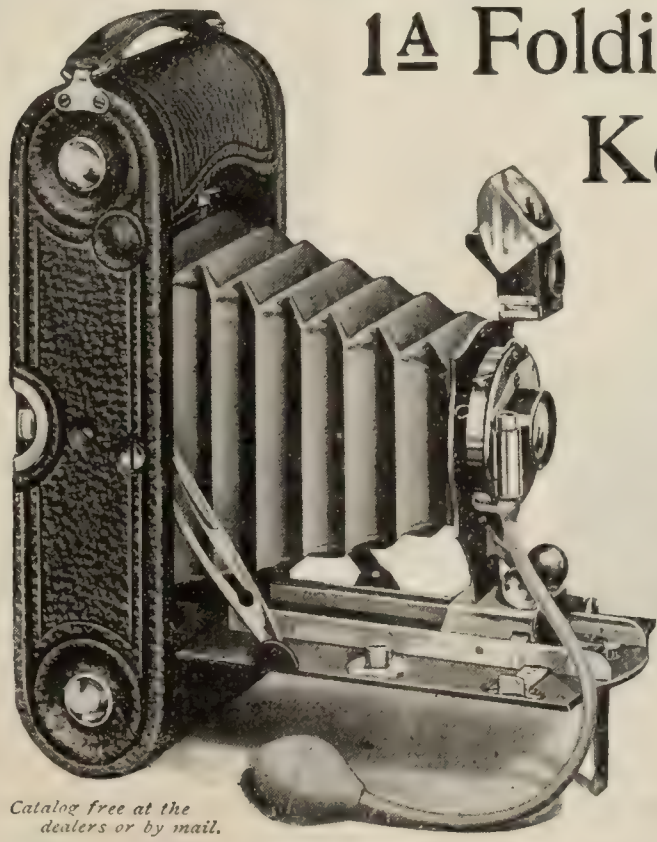
Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. O—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

EYEGLASSES EVER FALL OFF? Avoid further annoyance by sending for "**Nevaslip**" the infallible remedy. By mail 10c.
RELIANCE MFG CO., - - Arlington, N. J.

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. Haweis. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

1A Folding Pocket Kodak Special



Catalog free at the dealers or by mail.

Just as good as a camera can be made—so small as to never be in the way.

There has never before been so much quality put into so small a camera—in lens and shutter and mechanical precision it is right. Makes the popular 2½ x 4¼ pictures, the camera itself measuring but 2 x 3¾ x 8 inches. Rapid Rectilinear lenses. Automatic Shutter. A perfect combination of convenience and efficiency.

Price, $15.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y., *The Kodak City.*

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

You need not be an expert to see the difference between a cup of coffee made from the clean uniform particles of

Barrington Hall
The Steel-Cut Coffee

and a cup made from Mill-Ground Coffee, containing large and small pieces, chaff and dust

From Actual Photograph

IN **BARRINGTON HALL COFFEE** the pieces, being of uniform size, yield their flavor evenly and then settle like clean sand at the bottom of the coffee pot. Not so with mill-ground coffee. It takes so much longer to extract the flavor and strength from a large piece than from a small one that the small pieces and dust are boiled to death long before the oil is fully extracted from the large pieces.

It is this overcooking, unavoidable in unevenly ground coffee, which brings out the tannin and makes coffee disagree with some people.

Use Barrington Hall for a few days and you will see that it makes a coffee that is better, more wholesome and more economical, because you can get from it the maximum amount of the delicious flavor and the minimum of the astringent tannin.

PRICE: 35c. to 40c. per pound according to locality. Packed in sealed tins only. If your grocer tries to sell you something "just as good," he has his own interest, not yours, in mind. Write us, and we can tell you how and where to get Barrington Hall. If you accept an imitation, please do not judge our coffee by it.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER. For ten cents in stamps or coin to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough Barrington Hall to make eight cups of delicious coffee, together with our beautiful, frosted aluminum graduate, designed for measuring—rather than guessing—the amount of dry coffee to be used.

Address nearest office

124 Hudson Street New York City or **244 N. Second Street Minneapolis, Minn.**

BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY
COFFEE IMPORTERS

Sharpen Your Gillette Blades With The "Vim" Stropper

You will then enjoy your shave much better and your blades will be keen, sharp and last for years. A simple, convenient, all-metal device that saves time, annoyance and money. The only practical Stropper for Gillette Blades. If your dealer will not supply you, send us for Vim Stropper, prepaid, on

50 cts. 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Money back if not satisfied. **Over 50,000 sold this year and not one returned. Send today.**

YALE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY,
505 Manhattan Building. - CHICAGO, ILL.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Very Appropriate.—"My hair is falling out," admitted the timid man in a drug-store. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?"

"Certainly," replied the obliging clerk. "Get a box."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Better Alive.—A Washington man tells of a dinner he once had at a farmhouse in Virginia, on which occasion the *pièce de résistance* was a particularly tough chicken.

Among the others at the table were the farmer's two young sons. These, as well as the Washingtonians, were struggling unsuccessfully to make some impression on their respective portions of the aged fowl, when the youngest boy turned to his companion and observed, *sotto voce:*

"Tom, somehow I kinder wish old Dick hadn't a-died; don't you?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Light that Failed.—The Bachelor and the Benedick were wending homeward their weary way.

"Ah, you lucky married man!" sighed the Bachelor. "Think of having a hearthstone, a real home, a waiting welcome! Look—there is a light in the window for you!"

"Gee! So there is!" muttered the Benedict. "Well, there's only one way out of that—let's go back to the club."—*Home Herald.*

New Arithmetic.—"If it takes one boy one hour to do two errands, how long will it take two boys to do one errand?"

Answer—"Half a day."—*The Pathfinder.*

Grammatically Speaking.—HE—"Can you explain to me the difference between 'shall' and 'will'? For example, if I say, 'Will you marry me?' should you reply, 'I shall' or 'I will'?

SHE (coldly)—"I should reply, 'I won't.'"—*Home Herald.*

His Guaranty.—FAIR CUSTOMER—"Is this color fast and really genuine?"

GALLANT SHOP ASSISTANT—"As genuine as the roses on your cheeks, madam."

FAIR CUSTOMER—"H'm!—er—show me something else!"—*Punch.*

Brute. HOSTESS—"Why didn't you bring Captain Splasher with you?"

CAPTAIN BOLSON—"Duty, Mrs. Clutterbuck. We couldn't both get away, so we tossed up for it."

HOSTESS—"And you won?"

CAPTAIN BOLSON—"No—I lost!"—*New York Press.*

His Part. "What part am I to take?" said Chappie.

"You are to be the heroine's father," replied the stage manager.

"What does he do?"

"He dies ten years before the curtain rises on the first act."—*The Pathfinder.*

Considerate. GUEST—"I see you have counted up my bill wrongly, fourteen marks, instead of thirteen."

WAITER—"Well, I thought perhaps you might be superstitious."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Gratitude. THIEF (acquitted of stealing a watch, to his advocate)—"I thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart. I have no money to pay you; but here is the watch; take it—it is the best I can do for you, and I may have another job for you soon."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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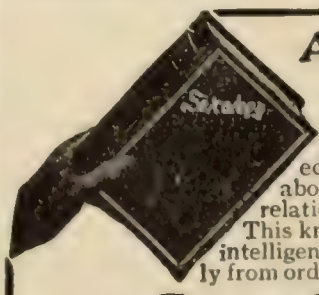

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Going Deeper.—CADDIE (to golfer, who has been lifting the turf all the way round the course)—"You'll be a stranger in these parts, I suppose?"

GOLFER—"Well, not exactly a stranger. I was born here, and all my folks are buried hereabouts."

CADDIE (as the golfer lifts another piece of turf with his driver)—"I doot you'll no' get deep enough with your driver; you'd better tak' your iron."—*Tit-Bits.*

Old-fashioned.—HE—"Mrs. Hopper's reception was quite an old-fashioned affair."

SHE—"Indeed?"

HE—"Yes. Why, the refreshments served were actually good to eat."—*Chicago News.*

Such Is Fame.—The secretary of a periodical published not far from New York City, and noted for the literary flavor of its editorial pages, recently received a letter from a subscriber asking for the address of George Meredith. The secretary had a careful examination made of the long payroll of the company, but the search was in vain. A reply was, therefore, sent to the subscriber couched in this language:

"We are very sorry that we are unable to give you the address of George Meredith. But if you will write to Joe Meredith, of our St. Louis office, perhaps you can ascertain it from him."—*Success.*

Increased Expenses.—"Are your five daughters all married off, Mr. Brown?"

"No, five sons-in-law have married on."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 29.—Advices from Samos report that firing continues at the capital, and that 150 persons have been killed or wounded.

June 2.—M. Kokovsoff, Russian Minister of Finance, sends a letter to the Cabinet proposing an immediate issue of a loan of $100,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Sir Redvers Buller, who commanded the British force which eventually relieved Ladysmith in the Boer War, dies in London.

June 3.—Five Socialists win seats in the Prussian Diet from the Radicals, four victories being gained in Berlin; no Socialist previously has been elected to this body.

June 4.—At the close of the ceremonies attending the canonization of Emile Zola in the Panthéon at Paris, a military writer named Gregori fires two shots at Major Alfred Dreyfus, wounding him in one arm.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 30.—The body of George Clinton, first Governor of the State of New York and Vice-President of the United States, is buried at Kingston, N. Y., with impressive ceremonies.

June 1.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference closes at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON.

May 30.—The first session of the Sixtieth Congress ends shortly before midnight. The La Follette filibuster collapses, and the conference reports on the Currency Bill is adopted in the Senate by a vote of 43 to 22.

June 1.—James K. Jones, formerly Senator from Arkansas and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, dies in Washington.

June 2.—The Employers' Liability Act of 1906, declared unconstitutional last January by the United States Supreme Court, is held constitutional as to the District of Columbia by the Court of Appeal at Washington.

The first cotton report of the season made public by the Department of Agriculture gives the acreage as 32,081,000, and the condition as 79.7 per cent.

June 3.—Postmaster-General Meyer announces an agreement with the British Government whereby a letter postage rate of two cents an ounce between the two countries will become effective October 1 of this year.

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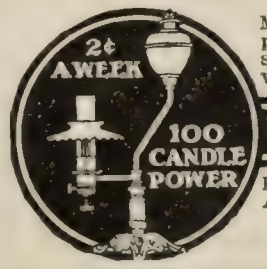

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"M. T. M.," Toronto, Can.—"I found the following—'This roughness and obscurity arise,' etc.—in a criticism of Browning. Please explain the construction. What is the explanation of *this?*"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY in an explanatory note (p. 1876) says: "*This* sometimes refers to a number considered as a single collection or whole." Notwithstanding the fact that *this* and *that* can not apply to plurals except as stated above, they have repeatedly been used to embrace singulars taken conjointly, and these, says Goold Brown, are equivalent to plurals. For example: "'*This power and will* do necessarily produce that which man is empowered to do' (Sae's "Koran," i., 229); '*That sobriety and self-denial* which are essential to the support of virtue' (Murray's "Key," p. 218); '*This modesty and decency* were looked upon by them as a law of nature' (Rollin's "Hist.," ii., 45). The plural forms, *these* and *those*, can not be substituted here; but the singular may be repeated if the repetition be thought necessary; yet, when these same pronominal adjectives are placed *after* the nouns to suggest the things again, they must be made plural; as, '*Modesty and decency* were thus carefully guarded, for *these* were looked upon as being enjoined by the law of nature.'"

"F. A. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—The correct way to write the time you ask is 12.30 A.M. Sometimes small italic letters are used for the abbreviation of ante meridiem.

"J. K.," Oakland, Cal.—*Whether* properly means (as the first alternative) "in case; if." It introduces an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or* or *or whether*. Sometimes it introduces a single alternative, the other, usually a negative, being implied. *Whether or no* is a phrase that has been legitimated by usage, but *whether or not* is correct.

"F. B.," Butte, Mont.—"What is the meaning of the phrase 'irony of fate'?"

This expression was used by John Morley in his "Life of Carlyle": "With no eye for . . . the *irony* of their *fate*." Its use is figurative and means an outcome of events contradictory to that which existing conditions promised, as if in mockery of one's expectations.

"G. B. D."—"Can it be said that the words 'strike against' are correctly used to indicate the impact of a stationary object?"

No. *Strike* is an active verb. One's fist may strike a table, or it may *strike against* a table. *Impact* is the act of striking; specifically, the forcible momentary contact of a moving body with another either moving or at rest. One may speak of the *impact* of a bullet against a tree when it strikes against the tree, or the *impact* of opposing forces in the field.

"F. L. G.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please explain the difference in use of the words *was* and *were* after a singular noun following the word *if*. Is it correct to say 'If John *were* here,' when referring to the present or past time, when it is meant that John is (or *was*) *not* here?"

In English the forms of the subjunctive mode are introduced by conjunctions of doubt, contingency, concession, etc.; as, *if*, *tho*, *whether*. *Be* and *were* are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms. As *if* is one of the signs of the subjunctive, *were*, which is the subjunctive in both singular and plural, must be used.

Was is a form of a defective verb, used in the first and third persons singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*, the second person being *wast*, and all the persons in the plural *were*. It has no etymological connection with *be* or *is*. The chief difference of character between the indicative mode and the subjunctive is that in the latter the verb is not inflected in the different persons. There is, however, a difference in meaning. The indicative, "If he *was*," admits a fact, while the subjunctive, "If he *were*," assumes that he was not. The sense of a sentence helps to determine the mode, even when the forms are alike.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S VICTORY

"A VICTORY for law and order" is Governor Hughes's characterization of the final passage of his bills to prohibit gambling at the race-tracks in New York State. It is "primarily a triumph of the people of New York," says *The Evening Post* (Ind.), which adds that they owe their triumph and the upholding of their constitution to the splendid leadership of their Governor. "It will be a long time before a greater moral triumph is won in this State or a better leader sounds the call to arms." New York can now rejoice, says *The Post*, that in its attitude toward the race-track gamblers it no longer lags behind New Jersey, Missouri, Ohio, and the District of Columbia. Senator Otto G. Foelker, of Brooklyn, who in spite of his doctor's warnings rose from a sick-bed and endured a long and painful journey to cast the deciding vote for the reform measures, shares with Governor Hughes the special plaudits of the press.

SENATOR FOELKER BEING ASSISTED TO THE CAPITOL.

Afterward Governor Hughes wrote to him: "I desire to express my appreciation of your heroic action in coming to the Senate this morning. Your courageous performance of duty at so grave a risk deserves the highest praise and will long be pointed to as a fine illustration of fidelity and patriotic devotion to the interests of the State."

In the extra session which passed the antigambling bills, as in the preceding regular session which defeated them, the fight was made in the Senate, where the final vote was 26 to 25. Without the support of Wallace, the new Senator from the Niagara-Orleans district, as well as the heroic devotion to duty shown by Senator Foelker, the outcome would have been reversed. As it is, the press agree that the result will add immensely to the prestige of the Governor, whose fight throughout has been without compromise and absolutely in the open. As the New York *Sun* (Ind.) puts it, "he forced a legislature hostile to him and to any change in the racing laws to adopt the measures he advocated, and he did this without bribing, bullying, or influencing Senators or Assemblymen in any improper or questionable way." One great advantage which Mr. Hughes enjoys over most other leaders, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), is "the general and unquestioning belief in the unselfishness of his public purposes." New York needs him for another term, adds the same paper, which asks: "Where shall another be found to lead in the solution of the problems to which he has called attention and which press for solution as he has led in this fight to vindicate the honor of the State?"

By winning not only a victory, but a clean victory, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), Governor Hughes has proved for the encouragement of reformers that "it is not necessary for the righteous cause to adopt the methods of unrighteousness." Of his methods *The Evening Mail* (Rep.), which led the newspaper fight on the Governor's side, has this to say:

"So far as New York is concerned, the Governor is an absolutely unique compound of force and fairness—a fairness that to the 'practical' politician seems gratuitous scrupulosity.

"Hughes has won his main battles. He might have won them more easily, if he had been careful only of the result and careless of the process. But the benefits he has secured have not been alloyed by methods that discounted or affronted the democratic principle, the representative system, the constitutional presumptions of popular government.

"He would not consider any man or measure with relation to any other man or measure. Every man stood on his own legs so far as the Governor was concerned; every measure stood on its own foundation; every case stood or fell on its own merits as he conceived them. He would not hold up the bill of a recalcitrant legislator in order to constrain his action in another field. He would not proffer nor refuse patronage in order to secure support or discipline dissent. He would not make his office a clearing-house for political bargains. When thwarted by the legislature in

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what he believed was to the public interest, his appeal was over the heads of Senators and Assemblymen, to the public, whose servants they were supposed to be."

The Times (Dem.) of the same city, reviewing the Governor's victory, points out that it is a victory for law and order "and some thing more." Thus:

"It not only enforces the will of the people, but vindicates the purity of the institutions they have established. Fourteen years ago they passed a prohibition upon race-track gambling. Influences into the nature of which it would be quite superfluous to inquire annulled their mandate through the enactment of a dishonest law that betrayed the intent of the Constitution by its failure to impose penalties for violation. Governor Hughes and the legislature have enforced the lesson that the triumphs of the wicked are short-lived.

"The making of wagers at horse-races must now stop. We have been told that racing is a noble sport, yet the opponents of the prohibitory measures say that the bookmaker is indispensable to its continuance and success. It is costly, and, without the allurement of betting, the attendance is too small to pay expenses. That point is in a way to be determined. The offering of stakes and the acceptance of entrance fees constitute a contract between stewards and owners, it seems. So there will be more races, important races. When they are held we shall know whether the ascertainment of the fact that one horse can run faster than another is a process sufficiently interesting in itself, without the auxiliary and pleasurable excitement of the wager, to bring in gate money enough to defray the expense of the test.

"Politically Governor Hughes is helped by his victory, but helped only to another term, which it is understood he does not want, or to the Vice-Presidency, which he has said he will not take."

The time has been, remarks *The Evening Post* (Ind.), when the Republican party would have jumped at the chance to get such a man to lead it in a Presidential campaign. It goes on to say:

"Such a capacity as his for moral leadership in public life has not been displayed for many a year. Every one concedes that, but for him, the entrenched race-track gamblers could not have been dislodged. And even his enemies admit that he led his fight with consummate ability, with perfect temper, and fought no man unfairly. . . . . .

"Senator Foelker may cease to be talked of; Mr. Hughes may come back to his law-office (tho he can not fail to remain one of our chief national assets); but the great political teaching of this wonderful campaign will abide. It is that there is no force so potent in polititics as a moral issue. Politicians may scorn it, ambitious men may despise it or fight shy of it, newspapers may caricature or misrepresent it; but it has a way of confounding the plans of those who pride themselves on their astuteness, and rendering powerless the most formidable enginery of party or boss. This was the secret of Governor Hughes's strength in his single-handed contest. He flung himself boldly upon the moral sentiment of the State. He was able to pierce to the popular conscience. His own unselfishness being transparent as the day, his refusal to wage anything but an open and honorable warfare being absolute and unquestioned, his steady insistence upon the fundamental morality of his cause was what swung the State to him, and compelled the legislature to bow before a greater power than itself.

"The occasional winning of such moral victories in public life is as bracing as a breath from the North in summer. It helps to keep alive the belief in the sound instincts and the sure progress of democracy."

The press are scarcely less enthusiastic over Senator Foelker's part in the result. According to an Albany dispatch this Brooklyn Senator came to America from Germany a penniless boy, and began life here as a baker's apprentice. By devoting his spare time to self-improvement he achieved a common-school and finally a legal education. He then passed from the bar into politics, where his record up to the present climax is described as one "not of aggressive ability, but of steady and consistent right voting." Of his first spectacular service to the public the New York *Tribune* says:

"The heroism of the Brooklyn Senator has had few if any parallels in political annals, and in a sphere in which too much is heard of the baser motives that control men's conduct it is inspiring to witness a proof of that devotion to duty which does not shrink from risking life in its performance. We can recall no other instance of a legislator's rising from a sick-bed after a dangerous operation, against the advice of his physician, to cast his vote for a measure of general importance because of his sense of obligation to the public, and we do not doubt that this moving and impressive spectacle has stirred the hearts of the people throughout the State and the country."

The Evening Mail takes his measure by comparison with some of his fellow Senators in the following sentences:

"Foelker is a man, every inch of him. His stature is simply towering compared to certain other Senators, wearing the likeness of men. Listen to one of them, James A. Emerson: 'Mr. Sanford is against these bills, and it would be political suicide for any man from that district to oppose Mr. Sanford.' Why, he once spent $160,000 to trim one man. I would not want him to spend any part of that to trim me. He is simply furious about this. He is a stern, determined man.' Afraid of his skin is James A. Emerson, afraid of his skin is William W. Wemple, also in John Sanford's sphere of influence—both afraid to call their souls their own. But Foelker is afraid of nothing, afraid not even of death, when his duty confronts him—and he has gone down into the valley of the shadow to perform it!"

What effect the new law—which went into force at once—will have upon horse-racing in New York State remains to be seen. "I believe it will help the turf," said a steward of the Jockey Club to a *Sun* reporter; and John E. Madden, who has a fortune invested in race-horses, predicts that "the turf will get along very well without wholesale betting." On the other hand, James B. Haggin, the largest breeder of race-horses in the world, says that racing in this State "can not survive" under the new law. "The pathetic side of this issue," says *The Press* (Rep.), "is that it will not lessen betting on horse-races," since the pool-rooms still remain.

The New York *Commercial* and the New York *Herald* are both frankly skeptical as to any real benefit from the new law. *The World*, however, remarks that, even tho "there will always be betting on horse-races, just as there will always be betting on base-ball, football, and elections," there is no reason why the State of New York should maintain, as it did under the old law, "a privileged class of gamblers." That inconsistency at least, it adds, has been done away with. Of Governor Hughes's general record of legislation achieved *The World* makes the following brief survey:

"Numerically Governor Hughes's legislative defeats outnumber his victories. But in the Public Service Commissions Bill last year and in the Antirace-track Gambling Bill now, the two measures which the Governor especially singled out, he wrested victory from a resentful and most reluctant legislature.

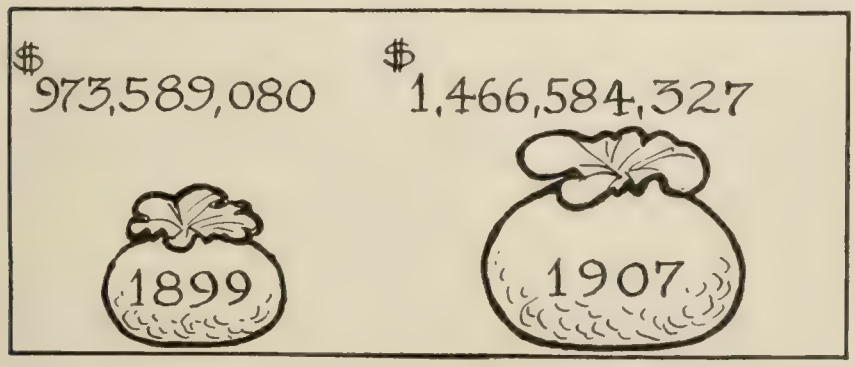
"On both of these questions the people were with the Governor. On both of them he was preliminarily defeated. On both of them he won, not because either the Republican or the Democratic party organization was with him, but because the people were behind the Governor. The members of the legislature, hating him personally, insulting him officially, and swearing they would ne'er consent, were driven by the irresistible force of public opinion.

"The issue on the Antirace-track Gambling Bill was not whether gambling should be restricted, but whether the Constitution should be obeyed and whether men of wealth and influence like August Belmont, John Sanford, and the senior Wadsworth should be privileged to permit within the fences on their property acts which it was a felony to do on Peter De Lacy's or 'The' Allen's property.

"If the issue were solely whether gambling should be stopt in this State, the far greater evil of Wall-street gambling, about which Governor Hughes twice recommended action to the legislature, would have been dealt with first. If it were a matter simply of law enforcement, the Senate would have accepted the Governor's recommendation and removed Otto Kelsey. The Governor's victory came not from the inherent strength of the issue, but from prominence he gave it and the popular support he aroused."

BREWERS ATTACKING THE DRINK EVIL

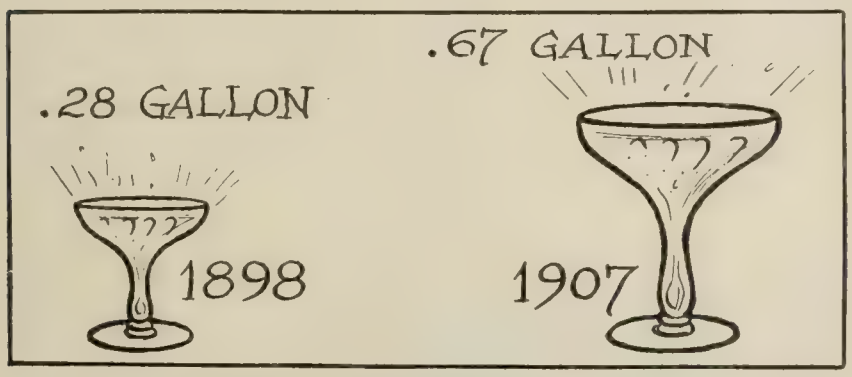
IT is suggested by the Brooklyn *Times* that the Prohibitionists give President Liebmann, of the United States Brewers' Association, a place on their ticket in view of his strong temperance speech at the opening of the Brewers' Convention in Milwaukee, and in view of the resolutions with which the Convention closed. "It is our duty," said Mr. Liebmann to the assembled



NATIONAL DRINK BILL FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

brewers, "to spread the conviction that our industry stands for temperance in the best sense of the word, and will neither countenance nor tolerate anything not thoroughly in accord with the moral and physical welfare of the people." In its resolutions the Association declared its "sympathy" and "cooperation" with "any movement looking to the promotion of habits of temperance in the use of fermented beverages," being careful to stipulate, however, that "by temperance is meant temperate use—neither abuse nor disuse." The Association goes on to brand as false the idea "that the commercial interests of the brewer are served by encouraging or conniving at lawlessness," and declares that disorderly saloons should be exterminated, "and not only the community purified of objectionable places, but the brewing trade freed of an incubus which it is now struggling to shake off without such assistance." We are assured that "no one would hail such a consummation with greater satisfaction than the brewer." They therefore ask the public—

"to accept our assurance that the objectionable features of the re-



CONSUMPTION OF WINES PER CAPITA.

tail liquor traffic do not rest upon and are not backed either by the commercial interests or by any supposed political power of the brewers, but that the elimination of such objectionable features is most earnestly desired by our trade, that we will lend our fullest cooperation toward their extinction, and invite the assistance of public officials and the people in general to that end."

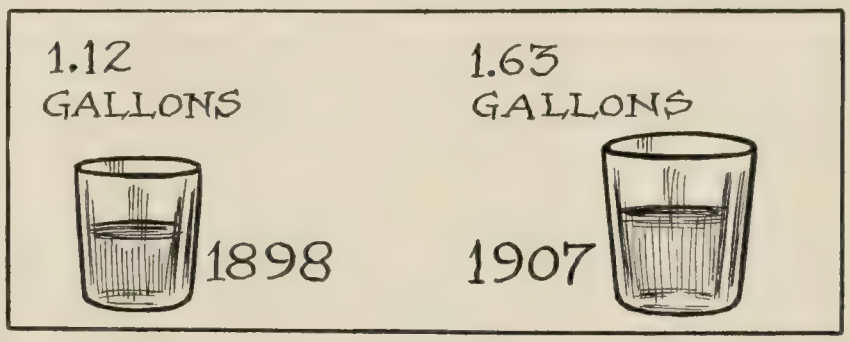
These words of the president and the "platform" of the Association are regarded as the official beginning of the campaign to rid the trade of the disreputable saloons that are blamed for the prohibition movement. Action has been begun in Milwaukee itself by the Mayor and police chief, who have made a "black list" of forty three saloons that are to be closed. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* believes the work of the brewers "deserves encouragement from friends of social betterment," and the Pittsburg *Leader* thinks the eradication of the low groggeries "will make unnecessary sterner but too often less effective measures on the part of the people for the control of the liquor business." Many other papers wish the brewers success in their new line of endeavor, and the New York *Tribune* believes that if they go at it "heart, soul, and purse, in a war against dives and harmful saloons," the prohibition movement will "inevitably lose a considerable part of its present impetus." If they go at it half-heartedly, *The Tribune* looks for more prohibition victories.

The sincerity of the brewers is doubted by the Toledo *Blade*. It recalls that "when the assault against the saloon first took shape, the brewers tried bluff and bluster." Then they tried politics, and then advertising:

"Only when driven to the last ditch have the brewers seemed to appreciate the errors of their past campaigns, and shown symptoms of intelligence. We assume they are growing wise from the statement made that the Convention is discussing methods whereby the business can be placed on a more legitimate basis.

"Had the brewers taken the necessary steps, years ago, to lop off the most disreputable feature of the traffic, the prohibition movement would not be what it is to-day. It is the low dive and the groggery, the wine-room, and the political work which is indispensable to the protection of these bad resorts that have aroused the people to strong protest. All such reforms must be backed by public sentiment in order to make progress, and the brewers themselves, by their arrogance and selfishness, are responsible for the public sentiment that is behind the present prohibition wave.

"How far the brewers will go to improve conditions in their own



CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER CAPITA.

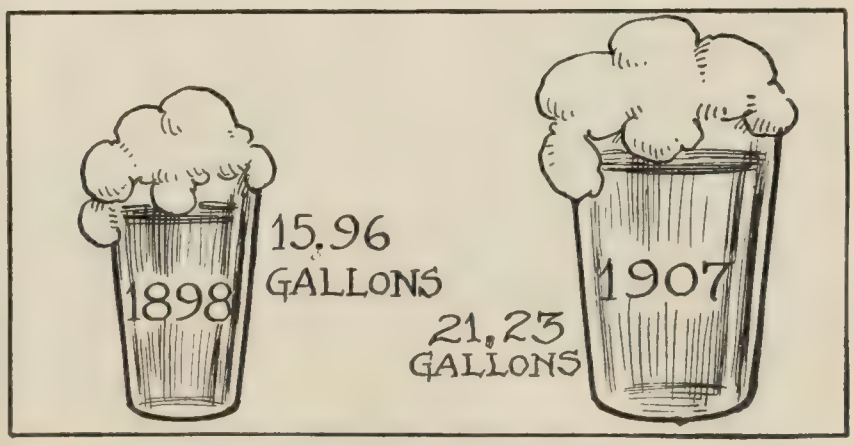
household is a question, but the fact that they did nothing in that direction until driven in a corner robs their new program of much of its efficiency. For the people, taking heed of the past, can not convince themselves that there is any sincerity in the proposed reformation of the business."

The Philadelphia *North American*, which the Prohibitionists consider their best friend in the ranks of the daily press, says:

"Excellent in all respects, so far as mere words go, is the proclamation of the brewers. Had such a platform been put forth and honestly adhered to before the abuses and crimes of brewery-backed saloon men had piled so high that finally they toppled over upon the heads of those really responsible, the present national protest against the traffic would not have come into being. . . . . .

"But they speak too late. They have sinned away their day of grace. Their repentance comes after the clock has struck twelve.

"And even now they do not speak honestly, for they declare that 'it is a mistake to believe that the commercial interests of the



CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER CAPITA.

brewers stand back of the excessive multiplication of saloons or any of the unlawful or improper practises of the saloonkeeper.'

"The chattel-mortgage and license records of every city in the land give the lie to the first statement. And the power in their

hands is never used to check all evils by cutting off the supplies from saloons that tolerate gambling, the social evil, sales to minors and drunkards and during illegal hours. . . . . .

"For the moment we believe that they would be willing to do a little temporary housecleaning, if by that means they could check the overwhelming wave of the people's indignation. But their past proves that this means only that:

> The devil was sick, the devil a saint would be.
> The devil got well, the devil a saint was he"

The accompanying diagrams are based on the annual beverage statistics gathered and published by *The American Grocer* (New York). It says in comment:

"Nearly double as much per capita is spent for drink as is spent for the maintenance of public schools. It nearly equals the value of exports of merchandise per capita. It is double the amount of the public debt. It is more than the farm value of the corn crop, which exceeds 2,500 million bushels; three times the value of the wheat grown; more than double the worth of the cotton crop. The indirect cost is beyond estimate, and so great is the waste and misery created that States are fighting the evil and endeavoring to banish the saloon as a distributing factor. It is easily the foremost question of the day, and places the support of a big navy or an army in the shade."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* explains that the large figures for drink in 1907 do not discredit prohibition, because "the prohibition movement in the South, altho well under way in 1907, had not yet won any very great victories or placed entire States under prohibition, and we shall not be able to tell how far prohibition in the South has affected us until 1909."

THE MEANING OF HOKE SMITH'S DEFEAT

THE extraordinary reversal of public sentiment revealed by the defeat of Governor Hoke Smith at the Democratic State primaries in Georgia is regarded by the press at large as a political portent of national significance. As one Georgia paper, the Augusta *Chronicle* (Dem.), assures the world, "it was not a 'manufactured' revolt, but the real article—with several little extra flourishes added." While these "little extra flourishes" have caused some confusion in the reading of the signs, the prevailing interpretation is that the people of that Southern State which erstwhile led the van in the disciplinary onslaught upon the railroads have experienced a change of heart in this matter. Hoke Smith's defeat, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "is a flaming beacon of warning to overzealous politicians who try to make capital out of the persecution of corporations." The lesson, say other editors, is one that the leaders of the big national parties can not afford to ignore, and they find in it ground for the belief that 1908 may be a year of political surprizes. "Signs of a like revolution," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "are apparent in Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina"; and the New York *Times* (Dem.) drops the following curious suggestion:

"The news from Georgia reached the public just a trifle before Secretary Bonaparte's announcement that owing to several accidental happenings' it would not be practicable for several months to press the suit for the $68,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil Trust. 'Other unforeseen happenings' will also prevent the trial of leading cases under the Sherman and Elkins laws. It is impossible to say whether the Georgia election returns are the accidental occurrences and unforeseen happenings which the Secretary had in mind, but they seem to fit the case."

The extraordinary features of the situation in Georgia, which some editors declare to be without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth, appear in the following facts: In 1906 Governor Smith won his nomination by a sweeping majority on a platform promising drastic regulation of the railroads, negro disfranchisement, and State-wide prohibition. It is admitted that he redeemed these preelection promises. Ten months ago he was Georgia's popular idol. Now he is defeated for nomination by an apparent defection of some 40,000 votes—and this in spite of the fact, as the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* remarks, that "a well-established precedent in Georgia gives the Governor a second term almost as a matter of course, if he wants it." To add to the dramatic quality of his defeat, his successful rival is Joseph M. Brown, a man unknown in politics, whom not long ago Governor Smith dismissed from the State Railroad Commission. Moreover, while Governor Smith, an eloquent and persuasive orator, stumped the State indefatigably, Mr. Brown never once exhibited himself to the people, his entire public canvass, according to Mr. John Temple Graves, consisting of "fifteen cards written in the privacy of his office and published in the various newspapers of the State."

Among the campaign slogans were "Hoke and Hunger," "Brown and Bread." It seems that the prevailing hard times in the State had produced the usual political restlessness, and the feeling spread that Smith's antirailroad agitation was largely responsible. As an Atlanta dispatch to the New York *Herald* puts the case: "It may be said the race was won by Brown almost wholly upon the issue of industrial prosperity, which he proposes to bring about by more just and conservative treatment of capital than it has been accorded under the administration of Governor Smith." In the

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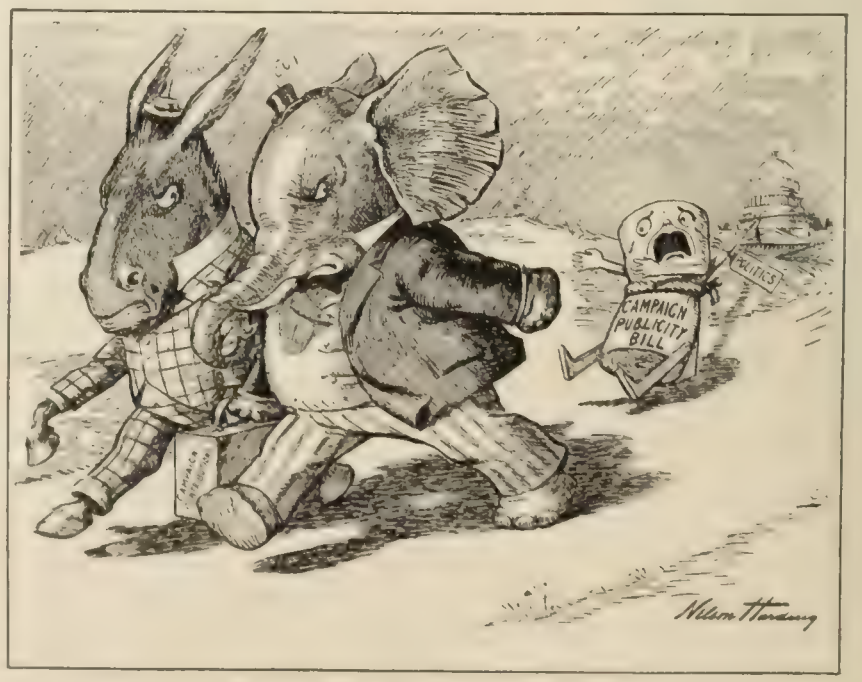
INCIDENT OF THEODORE'S NEXT HUNTING-TRIP.

Pughe in *Puck*.



"LET US ALONE."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

Georgia papers we find practically the same explanation. The result "is simply a protest against policies so radical as to be a menace to the public welfare," says the Savannah *News* (Dem.), which admits that the protest took the form practically of a revolution. "The rolling thunder of a hundred thousand Georgia ballots has reverberated across the continent," exclaims the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), to notify the country that Georgia has turned her face once more toward "sanity, justice, and conservatism." To quote further:

"The sowing of the wind has brought its harvest, and the whirlwind of protest has swept the State.

"Unlooked-for, unexpected, scarcely believed within the bounds of possibility, that result has nevertheless come—come teeming with a significance that expands as thought dwells upon it, until thought itself is lost still in incredibility.

"There is no man in Georgia, be he supporter of Smith or Brown, who was prepared for the overwhelming force of the popular protest which has swept the State.

"The inconceivable has taken material shape and form; the incredible has become history."

According to the Augusta *Chronicle* (Dem.), this is what it means for Georgia:

"It means that Georgians have turned their backs on downright demagogy, and are disposed to listen to the voice of prudence and reason.

"It means that Georgia has reopened her doors to enterprise and to capital; that she has proclaimed to all the world that her people favor free and equal rights for the resident and the non-resident engaged in her development.

"It means that her people have had enough of 'reform'—if under that name can masquerade all the extreme and spiteful public policies that past-masters in demagogy can invent—and that they have resurrected and restored to its former place their proud old Commonwealth's time-honored motto, 'WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION.'"

The Atlanta *Journal*, which is looked upon as Governor Smith's official organ, accepts defeat in a thoroughly courteous and philosophical spirit. After extending its good wishes "in no perfunctory spirit" to the successful candidate, it remarks:

"We are frank to say that we thought differently of the people, but it is the voice of the people which has spoken, the people are sovereign, and 'the king can do no wrong.' The meaning of the maxim itself is that the king is immune because the responsibility rests with his ministers, and we are inclined to the opinion that the ministers of the sovereign, in this instance, have committed a grave mistake."

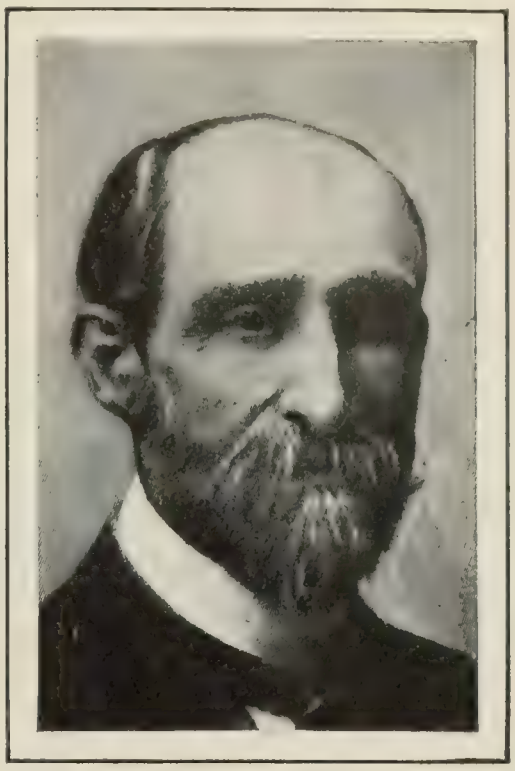
Smith himself is quoted as saying that we "will not lose courage in face of our temporary defeat"; and the New York *Tribune* asserts that he is a leader of too much force and fertility to be snuffed out by one reverse.

Meanwhile, however, papers of all sections, with the Georgia result as a text, are proclaiming that the wave of extreme radicalism has begun to recede. Among the Southern papers taking this view of the incident are the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.), the Chattanooga *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.), and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.). Says *The Advertiser*:

"As did Georgia, so will other States that went off on the same wild tangent when the opportunity is given to the voters. Alabama can not throw off her shackles until two years or more have elapsed, but perhaps results elsewhere may have some effect here in the direction of a return to 'sanity, justice, and conservatism.'"

The Houston *Post* (Dem.) also thinks that "what has happened in Georgia may be repeated in many other States before the country's business and industrial equilibrium is completely restored." Probably no political movement for many years, says *The Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, has had a more far-reaching effect than will the decision of the people of Georgia. To quote further from this leading industrial and financial journal of the South:

"That State has led the way. Others must inevitably follow. No Southern State can afford to continue an opposite policy when Georgia leads so preeminently for the upbuilding, the constructive policy which its people have so emphatically demanded. For should other States fail to follow Georgia's lead, the investing public would concentrate in Georgia to such an extent that that State would rapidly surpass any others in the South which preferred to follow in the lead of the agitator whose policies make for destruction of public confidence and of prosperity.



JOSEPH M. BROWN,

The practically unknown candidate who has wrested the nomination for Governor of Georgia from Hoke Smith, who was supposed to be the most popular man in the State.

"The verdict of Georgia must inevitably seriously affect the political discussion of the day. It will tend to turn the thought of the people of all sections and all parties back to sane and conservative treatment of corporations, and at the same time prove to the world that tho the people of this country may at times make great blunders in the handling of economic questions, they may be depended upon in the long run to right their own mistakes by an overwhelming verdict against the work of the agitators by whom they had been misled. Georgia has quickened the thought of the people of the whole South. They see what can be accomplished when merchants, manufacturers, farmers, laboring-men, clerks, and all others band themselves together determined to do the right and to down the wrong. Every upbuilding force in the South is strengthened. Every man whose work means the enrichment of the South as against the impoverishment wrought by the agitator has his hands strengthened by the result in Georgia. Georgia calls the people of the South to united effort against the agitator and unto victory in the upbuilding of this section, which as yet has scarcely commenced its real work of development."

"Tennessee comes next," says the Nashville *American* (Dem.), which describes how, when the "wave of fanaticism and hysteria, sweeping with blighting influence over our country, crested in Georgia," the Democratic party in that State "at last woke up, disgusted and ashamed." This awakening, it asserts, "marks the beginning of the end"; and it adds:

"We will get rid of riders of hobby-horses, fads and fanaticism, peace-disturbers and self-appointed directors of democracy, male and female, holy and unholy, and be once more a united and dominant democracy. And this is the great significance of the Georgia election."

STEEL DOWN: BEEF UP

THE cow that vaulted lightly over the moon in the Mother-Goose legend is recalled by the cartoonists in connection with the similar ambitious performance of Chicago beef last week, when it reached the highest point known in the month of June for the past twenty-five years. While meat was going up, steel was coming down in price, but the ordinary newspaper reader seems to regard the former as more nearly affecting his "vital interests," as the diplomats say. He is advised by the Philadelphia *Record* "to cut out steaks from the daily bill of fare," as "that sort of reasoning the trust can understand," and the Poughkeepsie *Star* links the lessons of beef and steel by sagely remarking that "if the consumers of meat would cut down purchases, as users of steel and iron have done, they, too, would get price concessions." We are

promised lower beef prices soon, however, by Mr. W. P. Mountain, general Eastern manager of the Cincinnati abattoir, who explains the cause of the present unfortunate situation as follows in a New York *Tribune* interview:

"The Western packers are making no money; the retailers are making no money; the farmer who raises both cattle and corn is the only man who now has a chance. The cause of the present situation was last fall's panic. When that happened great num-

COMING DOWN.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*.

bers of half fat cattle were thrown on the beef markets. In normal times these cattle would have been put into feeding-pens and kept over until the spring. But the feeders were feeling the money stringency and had to sell.

"The high price of corn was also a factor in forcing that condition, and the result was that the largest runs of cattle ever handled at the Western centers occurred in October and November. In one day last fall 43,000 cattle were run into Chicago; on June 1 there were 12,000, and on the 'big' days—Monday and Wednesday—20,000 is now a large number.

"There is a scarcity of cattle on the hoof and the demand for meat has fallen off about 50 per cent. The great middle classes are the persons who eat the most meat as a rule, but for the last four months they have stopt, on account of the 'hard times,' I think. Where we formerly sold seven or eight cars of beef a week we do not dispose now of more than three or four cars. If there was any demand for beef in New York with the present shortage, prices would go up further. I don't say how much, but the law of supply and demand would force them up.

"There will be, however, large quantities of good fat grass cattle soon to take the place of the dry-fed cattle of to-day, and this means lower prices in perhaps two or three weeks."

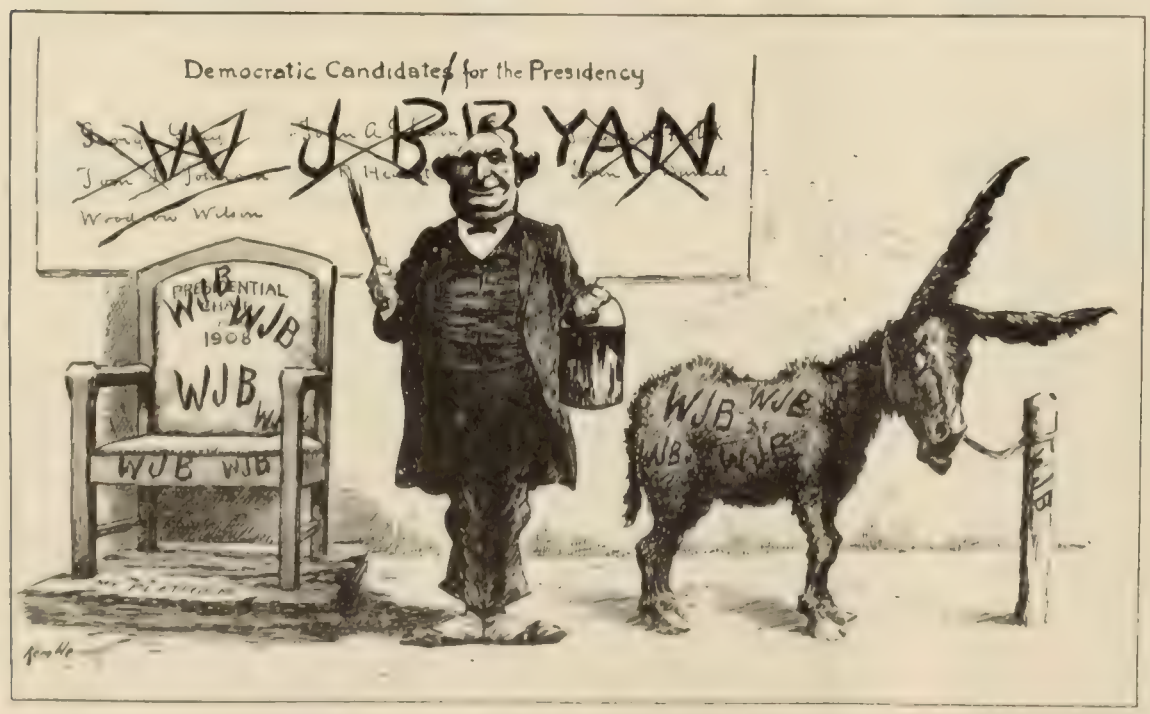
While the common man buys more beef than steel, yet the steel market is considered a more important factor in the business revival, and the cut in prices is therefore treated as a matter of equal concern. Prices of practically all iron and steel products are reduced from 5 to 11 per cent. by the new adjustment, with the exception of steel rails and sheet and tin plates. The high prices hitherto have kept that branch of trade in a state of stagnation and affected similarly all branches of industry using iron and steel. The immediate effect of the cut, therefore, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "ought to be a revival of construction with all that is implied in reemployment of men and restoration of normal conditions." And the New York *Times* remarks similarly:

"An immediate result ought to be a resumption of activity in all lines of constructive enterprise, a strengthening of the feeling of hopefulness that is beginning to manifest itself everywhere, a relaxation of the brakes upon the wheels of trade, and an actual resumption of the business of the country."

These optimistic predictions may not materialize, however, observes the New York *Tribune*, if the buyers "believe that further concessions are sure to come," and continue their "policy of waiting till the manufacturers offer better terms." Dispatches from Pittsburg say the buyers are demanding guaranties that prices will not fall further for some time before they invest. Guaranties that prices will hold for thirty or sixty days are not considered sufficient.

The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland) believes that with this reduction "improvement in demand can be reasonably expected," but *The Iron Age* (New York) declares that the attitude of the trade "is one of disappointment," as the cut "is not radical enough and merely recognizes concessions which had been more or less openly made during recent weeks, and which had been undermining confidence both among sellers and among buyers." The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks "it is not likely that such a slight decrease will have a very stimulating effect," but it admits that "any easing up of the pressure of cost will afford some relief."

The Steel Trust is pretty generally blamed for the stiff prices that have paralyzed that industry since the panic began. The trust adopted the policy some time ago of maintaining a level scale of prices through good times and hard times, and as long as the good times lasted kind words for the great corporation were heard



HOW ABOUT THIS, WILLIAM.
"The overshadowing issue at this time is 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"—W. J. Bryan.
—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

THE UNTHROWN.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

THE FOE OF MONOPOLY.

on all hands for not advancing the schedule. Now that hard times have come, a different tone appears. The trust "has business by the throat," we read, and is trying to "strangle competition and paralyze the law of supply and demand." *The Journal of Commerce* says of the effort to keep prices up:

FIRE CHIEF W. E. MARKWITH,

Who would safeguard school children by organizing and training the boys to fight fire.

"There is no doubt at all that the holding up of iron and steel prices during the last six months has intensified the general industrial depression and hindered all efforts at recovery by keeping up the cost of construction, equipment, and operation in many lines, manufacturing as well as transportation. Orders have been held back for a fall in prices which did not come and without which nothing could be made by giving the orders. The relief afforded by the final relenting of the 'combine' is not enough to give much impetus to recovery, but it will ease the struggle somewhat. There is a gentle intimation that a reduction in wages may follow this grudging fall in prices, but 'it is hoped' that there will not need to be 'a general or radical readjustment.' The purpose of this intimation is obvious enough, but if there had been no unreasonable restraint upon competition and the law of supply and demand had not been hampered, both wages and prices would have come down months ago, to the benefit of labor and capital alike and the general revival of industry and trade. . . . . .

"There is a warning in this of the importance of seeing that competition in the iron and steel industry and trade is kept alive. There is but one way to make sure of this and that is by making competition worldwide. It is absurd to contend that the industry needs protection in this country, and the only use and effect of the tariff barrier against foreign competition is to enable the great concerns here to unite for the suppression of domestic competition. If the Steel Corporation had had the business to itself, doubtless prices would still be kept up, or if it could have induced all other companies to follow its lead the same result would probably have been accomplished. Then all that depends upon the industry for materials and supplies and for the various instrumentalities of business would have had to struggle along until those prices could be paid."

TRAINING SCHOOLBOYS TO FIGHT FIRE

FIRE CHIEF WILLIAM E. MARKWITH, of East Orange, N. J., is out with a plan to protect the lives of school-children from fire by organizing a miniature fire-department in each school, to consist of two companies made up of the older boys, one company to have charge of a chemical fire-apparatus and the other to see that all exits are open, fire-escapes clear, etc. These companies would be drilled by the local firemen. Such a plan, the Chief believes, would protect the schools and scholars, give the boys a training that would be useful all their lives, and improve the regular fire departments by recruiting from these school brigades.

The Chief presents his plan as follows in the East Orange *Gazette*:

"There are housed in our schools and other institutions hundreds of thousands of children and young people for whom it is our pleasure and duty to provide the best protection our minds can evolve.

"The property values represented by these institutions and their equipment are getting to be so vast that, considering only the financial side of the question, nothing should be neglected that will help protect the property values.

"In buildings such as we are now considering—public and private schools, orphan-homes, houses of refuge, houses of correction, reformatories, and the like—there should be the ordinary fire-fighting devices, such as hand-extinguishers in each room and corridor, a standpipe with hose connection on every floor, and a special fire-alarm box connected with the city alarm system. But a great benefit may accrue to the children themselves by organizing the older ones into a company as fire-fighters and as a salvage corps.

"Where hundreds—perhaps thousands—are gathered in one school the discipline necessary to be maintained destroys nearly every opportunity for developing leadership. Children are taught to obey and to follow. These are important lessons, but equally important is it that our boys learn self-control and to lead and to command. The plan I mention contemplates also the development of still another side to the character, viz.: That of protecting and defending the lives and property of others. Boys trained as I have indicated would be a great asset to any community in case of a fire like that at Collingwood, and as men they would be proof against a foolish stampede.

"Fire drills in charge of teachers have saved hundreds of lives; supplemented by well-drilled companies such as I have mentioned, many more might have been rescued and immense property values saved."

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN A FAILURE

WOMEN in the United States, according to the figures of the Census Bureau, have more or less entered into competition with men in all the professions and in practically all the other gainful occupations of life, and observers have noted this competition as one of the significant "signs of the times." Peculiar interest, therefore, attaches to the affirmation at the head of this article, made by Mary O'Conner Newell, who is herself a professional journalist. Writing in the July *Appleton's Magazine*, Mrs. Newell asserts that in the professional and business world the doors of opportunity are being closed to woman again because "opinion seems to have crystallized into the belief that she has not 'made good' in the sense that she can stand alone, well supported, successful, and unanxious, upon her own work." The reason of this, we gather, is that women will not willingly pay the peculiarly heavy price that success, in their case, exacts, namely, "the almost always enforced choice between public life and the home, between business and true wifehood and motherhood." Says Mrs. Newell:

MRS. MARY O'CONNER NEWELL

Who asserts that the professional woman has failed to "make good."

"In answer to the question of what he thought of the woman in business, a man said he had known but three kinds—the kind that

married, the discontented, unhappy kind, uneven in its work, and the desexed kind. The last, he said, was the only successful kind."

While what men consider the "thoroughly feminine" woman is constantly invading the business field and achieving therein a comet-like success, marriage, says Mrs. Newell, is as constantly removing her from the conflict. The second kind mentioned above include not only the inefficient and the failures, but those conscientious, hard-working professional women who do their work well at the cost of being always tired out and nervous. Of the third class we read:

"We all know her, for she goes everywhere, sees everything, and knows everybody, does her work well as a rule, but whether her work is well done or not she herself has evolved from a decentered, aimless state into a something that dainty women find inexplicable, and that men call 'a good fellow,' while thanking Heaven in their hearts that all women are not like her.

"The desexed woman anchors herself firmly, and experiences a certain complacency in doing so, to the bleachers of life paying her little quarter as cheerfully as may be. Then she tries to see the game from a man's point of view."

Mrs. Newell claims that the opinion even of women on this subject is "strangely unanimous." To quote further:

"They are not satisfied with the position in which they stand in business nor with what they stand for. They have become unsettled about themselves and their ability to fight successfully shoulder to shoulder with men, given the opportunity, and are looking to themselves, for a wonder, to see if the explanation lies within.

"Woman has failed to 'make good' her pretensions to consideration as an independent leader and thinker in the professions and in business. Almost nowhere in the high places do we find women. Very few are they among physicians of note, few among lawyers, and few as executive heads of colleges or holders of professorial chairs, few among the ranks of editors. And in the teaching and newspaper fields they have had great opportunities, whatever may be the case to-day. As actresses, they seem to be made or marred at the will of the manager, as was exemplified in a recent noted case. They have had control of fortunes; they have had sway in kitchens; they have always taught; they have always acted; yet men are the great financiers, cooks, teachers, managers of theaters. In no profession are women independent factors, standing on their worth, snapping their fingers at clamor, as certain strong professional men do, whom to name would be invidious."

On the other hand, says Mrs. Newell, "if brilliant women got half the mental assistance from husbands and brothers that many men get from wives and sisters, it is quite probable that I should be here explaining why professional women succeed, instead of why they fail." Yet the writer concludes:

"Woman is being driven back into the home—and in many cases there is no home. It behooves her to examine into her position more closely, take herself more seriously as a business factor, and strengthen her entrenchments, if she wishes to remain, or must remain, on the field of fight. She should copy men more assiduously with respect to business foresight and business honor, lay aside the vanities of sex and its wiles, mend her manner of dressing—in a word, model herself on man's pattern.

"Can she do so? Will she? And if so, will life be worth living to her after such a labor of readjustment and conformation?

"In mind, the business woman always figures to me as one tilting insecurely on a high office-stool, straining her own and the onlooker's nerves—man, as one sitting back comfortably in an armchair, looking and feeling able to advise any one on the question of success.

"Only as the mother, the Madonna della Sedia, with babe in arms, little ones clustered about her knee, does any woman attain the magnificent serenity, the poise of man, secure in the business world which he has created after his own image and likeness."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SOME of the Georgia Smiths must have voted for Brown.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

JEROME appears to be more energetic in defense than in prosecution.—*Boston Transcript.*

THOSE scientists are right; the sun is losing its heat—and we are getting it.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A YOUNG Indiana man has been refused permission to erect a bronze tablet inscribed with the Ten Commandments on the court-house square in his home town. The "Let Us Alone" movement has evidently reached that place.—*Washington Post.*

RECORDS lying around in the path of the *Mauretania* should make advance arrangements with a surgeon.—*Chicago News.*

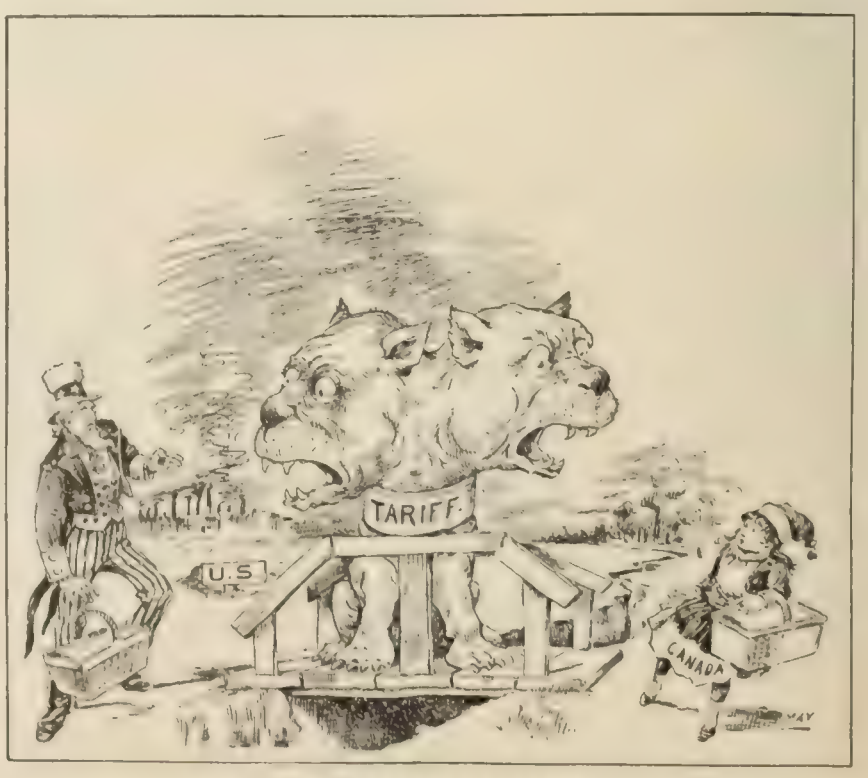
WHAT chance has woman in politics when we have a mere man Senator who can talk nineteen hours?—*Grand Rapids Press.*

WE may live to see the perfected aeroplane, but we shall stand a much better chance of living if we leave the experiments to others.—*Chicago News.*

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S recent astounding feat, to wit, turning a double somersault in diving into a swimming pool, should convince the American people that if he is ever elected President Mr. Johnson will not be content with merely a lawn-tennis Cabinet.—*Washington Post.*

AN ANTIVIVISECTIONIST.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*



THE CERBERUS OF TRADE.

—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

WHERE A LITTLE CRUELTY TO ANIMALS MIGHT HELP.

FOREIGN COMMENT

POLITICAL LEAP-YEAR IN ENGLAND

THE sex whose fury when scorned has been compared by Byron with the fury of the sulfurous regions, to the disadvantage of the latter, have in England been scorned, rejected, and cast into jail for the crime of requesting the ballot too strenuously. But by this persistency they have mounted the first rung of the ladder to scale the wall of Parliament. Mr. Asquith has perhaps dreaded the fate of the Greek poet whose scorn roused the Thracian ladies to tear him to pieces. He has heard the clamor of the women's meetings in Hyde Park; he has seen their placards and their processions. He knows that they have resisted the police and suffered imprisonment. He heard of the heavy hand-bell which Miss Moloney rang violently during Mr. Winston Churchill's election speeches at Dundee. Their Corybantic enthusiasm has bowed his inflexible will. He declares that if a bill for woman's suffrage is introduced into Parliament, "Government would not oppose it as a government." "He stipulated, however," summarizes the London *Economist*, "that in order to succeed, it would be necessary not only to show that the public sentiment of men favored the change, but also that it was desired by the majority of women."

The Women's Liberal Federation received Mr. Asquith's pronouncement with joy, and at a recent meeting are reported in the press as carrying the following resolution:

"That this council rejoices that an electoral reform bill is to be introduced by the Government before this Parliament is dissolved, and thanks the Prime Minister for his pledge that when an amendment to that bill in favor of the enfranchisement of women is brought forward in the House of Commons the Government could not, and certainly would not, oppose such a proposal, provided that the change was upon democratic lines."

The English papers regard from a merely party standpoint a measure which all consider still a long way from accomplishment. It is, however, to form part of a general extension of popular government, and as the London *Nation* declares:

"If it be free for the friends of the measure to introduce it into a government reform bill, it will, as a result, be incorporated in that bill in the committee stage, and, by the time that the bill has received its third reading, women's franchise will form the pith of a government measure, and will be part and parcel of the policy of the Liberal party."

Referring to Mr. Asquith's reply to the deputation, the Conservative *Saturday Review* observes with a certain malicious asperity that as Mr. Asquith can "simulate clear utterance," yet leave his hearers "at the end bewildered as to his real meaning," so he "played this comedy with the deputation of Liberal members who wanted to know what the Government would do as to woman suffrage." The substance of his answer we have given above. In short, Mr. Asquith was forced to make these "ambiguous utterances" by the alarming exhibitions of feminine violence and persistency which he had witnessed. "Miss Moloney's bell," which "reduced Mr. Winston Churchill to silence," "made Mr. Asquith speak." This journal thinks the Prime Minister does not want feminine suffrage, and remarks:

"We have a clew to the ambiguity of the words if we know the real feeling of the oracle toward the person who seeks a response. We know what Mr. Asquith's real feelings toward the suffragists were, and he does not pretend that they are changed. He will not assist the movement if he can help it; and the Prime Minister is not an unimportant auxiliary or enemy. Before he was Prime Minister he irritated the suffragists; now he has bewildered and enraged them. It may be said that Mr. Asquith can not suppose that the woman's movement can be stopt, and that therefore his ambiguities are only an elaborate process of climbing down. But it is quite conceivable that he believes the prospect of universal suffrage and the resistance of women in general make the future less assured than enthusiastic suffragists pretend."

The Liberal *Spectator* (London), which has hitherto somewhat faddishly opposed woman suffrage on the plea that women can not or at least do not fight for their country, seems itself also somewhat inclined to climb down when it says:

"To all intents and purposes the Liberal Government and party must now be said to be pledged to the extension of the suffrage to women—certainly the most momentous event that has taken place in the world of politics in the present generation, possibly the most momentous in the whole of our political history. . . . It is true that some of the extreme agitators have exprest themselves as dissatisfied with the terms agreed on; but the general satisfaction exprest by the bulk of the suffragists makes it clear that they are parties to the agreement, and that a political 'deal' has been made under which the Government do not merely withdraw their opposition to female suffrage, but are pledged to include it, in fact if not in name, in the scheme of parliamentary reform which they intend shall be the last act in their legislative career."

KING COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR-MAID.
THE KING (Mr. Asquith)—"'This beggar-maid shall be my queen'—that is, if there's a general feeling in the country to that effect."
—*Punch* (London).

The Liberal Manchester *Guardian* speaks its assent much more definitely as follows:

"We congratulate the Government on its decision, and the supporters of woman suffrage on the success of their efforts. Provided that their cause continues to carry the sympathy of the House of Commons, women will either be enfranchised by the next election, or, if the House of Lords throws out the measure, men and women will have one common cause in the country. There will be no means of disentangling their political aspirations, and the disability of sex will have disappeared from politics. There will then be only one franchise issue — the removal of electoral disabilities from men and women too. In a House of Commons like the present, by far the most democratic ever elected in this country, it is difficult to see how the work of electoral reform once begun can be stayed half way in its course. We shall find ourselves irresistibly impelled to the only solution consistent with the accepted principle of modern democratic government, under which every qualified citizen votes and every voter counts alike."

DISCIPLINING FINLAND

THE "revolutionary" Finnish Diet was dissolved by the Czar some weeks ago on the ground that it had shown gross disrespect for the autocratic monarch and the laws of the Empire. New elections were then ordered, and the Finnish question has since been a burning one in Russia and in the Douma. According to the Russian press, Premier Stolypine himself arranged that an interpellation should be addrest to him by the Douma on Finnish affairs, to give him an opportunity to set forth the views of the Cabinet and disarm the reactionaries. And the elaborate speech which he recently delivered on the subject has pleased neither the Extreme Right nor the Left. He disclaimed any intention of "Russifying" Finland, of reverting to the harsh measures of the Boborikoff régime, or of attacking the constitutional rights of the grand duchy. But he asserted that the Finnish Diet, Senate, and executive had usurped certain privileges, had attempted to pass laws affecting imperial interests without consulting the Imperial Government, had refused to take proper measures against Russian terrorists and conspirators, and had encouraged separatist and secessionist tendencies. He announced bills coordinating imperial and Finnish laws and regulating common interests. In Finland, however, the right of the Douma to pass such bills is vigorously challenged, and several officials have resigned as a protest against Stolypine's policy.

The St. Petersburg *Riech*, speaking for the Constitutional Democrats, admits that the Premier has made out a good case, but advises great caution and forbearance, on the ground that the Boborikoff policy has not been forgotten and that the Finns believe their liberties to be in danger. It wishes that the Finns be invited to cooperate in framing new legislation affecting their relations to the Empire.

"PEACE MANEUVERS."
—*Daily Chronicle* (London).

THE PEACE SEESAW OF THE POWERS.

GERMANY—"Come a little nearer me, dear Italy, and then we can keep the European balance nicely."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

EUROPE AND WILLIAM THE SUDDEN.
"What a frightful way to present an olive branch!"
—*Témoin* (Paris).

PEACE VIEWS FROM THREE CAPITALS.

The *Slovo*, another advanced liberal organ, regrets that the Czar's decree dissolving the Diet was hostile in tone and calculated to irritate and alarm the Finns. But the *Novoye Vremya*, on the other hand, applauds the decree and enters a plea for the policy of the assassinated Boborikoff, who, it declares, was outrageously misrepresented, his measures having been necessary, temporary, and really mild, considering the plots and intrigues which he had to thwart. It says:

"The beginning is important. The theory that Finland is a separate, autonomous government having neither common laws nor common administrative authority with Russia as a whole has received a fatal blow. Without violating her internal autonomy, Finland must be made to understand that the comedy of a separate government is ended. She is an integral part of the Empire, and all our *Fundamental* Laws are binding upon her. Every attempt on her part to free herself from subjection should be suppressed forthwith. The Council of Ministers should look after and consider every question relating to Finnish administration and legislation."

The Octoberist organ, *Golos Moskvy* (Moscow), makes an attack on the Finnish Socialists, whom it accuses of misconstruing the terms "autonomy" and self-government, of setting up impossible pretensions, and ignoring the natural restrictions upon local activity that flow from the subjection of the duchy to the Empire. All recognize, however, that the whole discussion will be vague and unsatisfactory, until Premier Stolypine shows exactly in what respect he wishes to limit Finland's legislative powers and autonomy. It is feared that the next Diet will be just as aggressive and radical as the last one, which, according to the *Novoye Vremya*, contained the following groups: Socialists, 79; Old Finns, 57; Young Finns, 24; Agrarians, 12; Swedish National party, 23. There were 19 women deputies, 9 of whom were Socialists, 37 workmen, 52 farmers, and 75 "intellectuals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW SIDE OF THE KAISER'S CHARACTER

THE man of fifty uniforms, "the youth of a thousand accomplishments," who is equally at home in writing a sermon or discharging a letter or a telegram with Olympian suddenness and destructiveness, is discovered to possess a characteristic which outweighs every other element of his "infinite variety." He is a romantic dreamer, says a writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Like *Hamlet*, he considers the present world "out of joint," and the only remedy he finds is by plunging into the past and ordaining medieval masquerades for his own refreshment. These remarks are made apropos of the recent restoration of the ruined castle of Hohkönigsburg and the setting up over the main portal of the Imperial coat of arms. This retrospective and discontented feature of William II.'s mind will not escape the notice of his future biographer. If we are seriously to believe the words of this observer, the Kaiser's yearning for the days that are no more is pronounced and significant, and has a deep-seated origin. Thus we read:

"The Kaiser's passion for rebuilding old fortresses and castles is a symptom from which we may measure the wildness of his fancy and the temper of his mind. Here we may repeat the well-known axiom that an inclination to dwell upon the civilization of the past and in a certain sense to saturate the mind with its associations argues the failure of the present and its opportunities to supply the satisfaction that is longed for. People seek the ideal when the actual proves disappointing, and too often miss the advantages of the latter in their eager pursuit of the former. This certainly appears to be the case with William II. We are forced to the conclusion that the course which things have taken in the German Empire since he succeeded to the throne has not come up

THE RETAINER OF 1508 IN THE "RESTORED" HOHKÖNIGSBURG OF 1908.

"Am I drunk, or what's the matter? This tower used to be round!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

to his expectations, that in some sense he has become disillusioned and discontented with the present condition of his country. This leads him to turn his face toward the past and seek satisfaction in times and circumstances which are more satisfying to his idiosyncrasy than living realities."

The writer goes into particulars on this point. The German Empire may be much less important than it used to be, much less

OPENING CEREMONIES AT THE RESTORATION OF HOHKÖNIGSBURG, A border castle in Alsace.

This sketch, from the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin), represents the march past of medieval men-at-arms reviewed by the Kaiser.

powerful than the Emperor hoped to see it in his own time. This, however, is no justification of despair or dejection, and there should be some one who could tell the Kaiser so. To quote further from this old Bismarckian organ:

"Long have vanished the days when it was said: 'The very earth could not revolve without the permission of the German Kaiser.' The German Empire, in spite of its great military strength, and its distinction as an intellectual and commercial factor, no longer has the place among the Powers which once belonged to it. It is scarcely possible to look into an independent German newspaper without coming upon an article in which the decline of national prospects is dwelt upon. . . . This seems the meaning of what our Ruler said at Carlsruhe: 'We must strain every energy to obtain that respect in the councils of the nations which belongs to us.' These words seem to imply that we do not at present enjoy such respect, and the Kaiser must feel the condition of things all the more acutely in that it is no longer possible to disguise it from other nations. The monarch, indeed, must often experience a keen pang of regret to think how bitterly he has been punished for deserting the path marked out by Bismarckian policies."

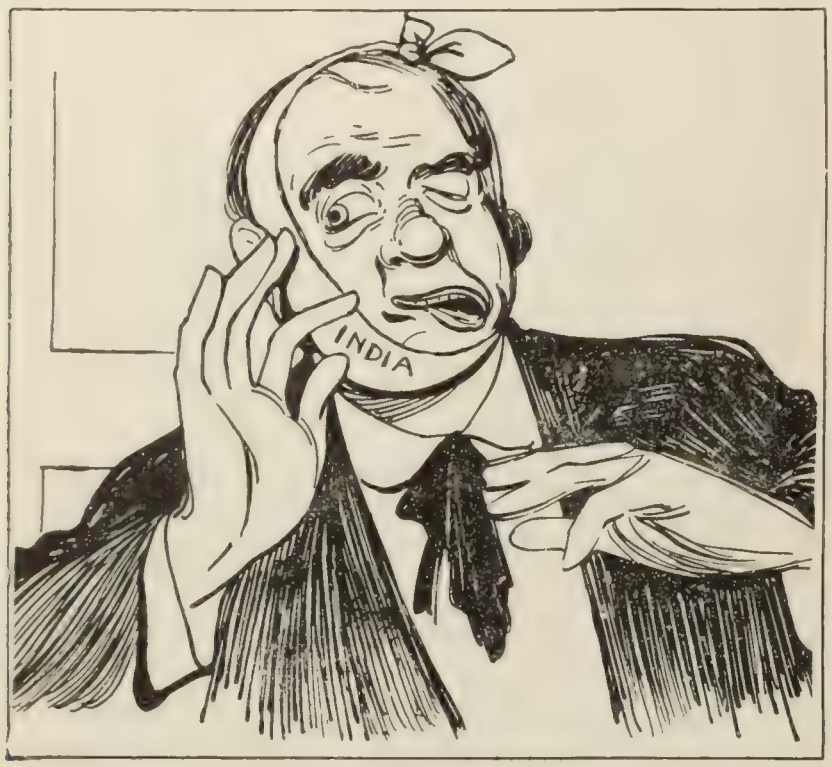
But if the Kaiser tries to forget the present amid the splendors of revived medieval pageantry, the writer tells his readers:

"It appears to be the duty not only of the monarch's responsible advisers, but of every loyal citizen and true friend of the Empire, with due respect and modesty, to aim at putting an end to the romantic craze for the revival of medievalism which is by no means calculated to restore to us the respect which our nation once enjoyed, and which can never be recovered save by our modern efforts and our own energy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SCHOOL OF INDIAN SEDITION

It used to be said that Newark, N. J., was the Mecca and home of the European Anarchist. It is certain that the hospitality both of the United States and of Canada has been much abused in the interests of European lawlessness. The last country to develop anarchistic tendencies seems to be India, but the calm and placid Hindu, according to the London *Times*, looks to Canada for inspiration and education in the carrying out of his revolutionary designs. A special Canadian correspondent of the great English organ remarks, in a recent issue:

"I have positive information that Indians here are subscribing money for seditious purposes, and I have other information which



JOHN BULL'S SWOLLEN JAW.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

indicates that Millside, near New Westminster, is a center of revolutionary agitation. There is a certain 'school' there, ostensibly for the instruction of Indians in English, which is actually being managed by agitators for the purpose of imbuing Sikhs with revolutionary ideas. The treatment which Indians are receiving here naturally makes them receptive of such doctrines. The 'school' is under the direction of three Indians, one from the Punjab and two from Bengal, who are all well educated.

"The movement has spread to Seattle, which town the most dangerous of the three agitators is now visiting. This man is a Bengali, and recently started a newspaper called *Free Hindustan*.

"A grocer's shop in Granville Street, Vancouver, is being used for the exchange of letters between the agitators here and their friends in India. The proprietors of this shop are innocent, having no knowledge of the nature of the correspondence directed to their care.

"I am informed that directions for making bombs were recently sent from the Pacific coast to India."

THE POOREST OF THE GREAT POWERS

JAPAN is to be reckoned the poorest of the Great Powers, according to the statistics given in the French official organ *Bulletin Économique* (Paris). The situation of the country is at present exceedingly critical with regard to financial matters, private and public. This springs from the fact that the Japanese taxpayer is already crusht by heavy imposts, and it is impossible to squeeze anything more out of him. The *Bulletin* calculates that the expenses estimated in the budget for 1907–8 amount to $318,100,000, *i.e.*, a little over $6 per capita of the inhabitants. To quote the words of this important financial authority:

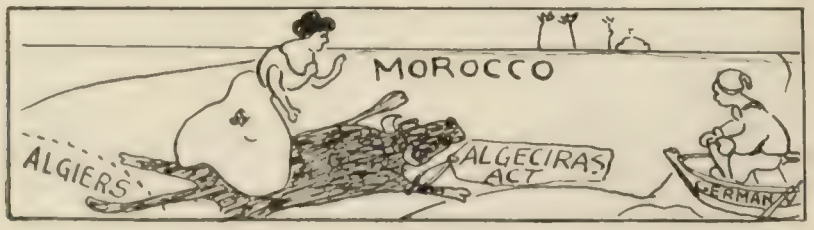
"As the population comprizes a large proportion of women, infants, and old men, who contribute nothing to the revenue, and the average family consists of five individuals, we estimate that every head of a household pays an annual tax of $32. Now the average annual income of Japanese families is $155. Thus their annual contribution to the revenue is more than 20 per cent. of their income. Now the most eminent economists maintain that any system of imposts which exacts more than 10 per cent. of the income is exorbitant and excessive."

The writer gives the following table indicating the income per capita, the taxation per capita, and the proportion between them among the Great Powers:

Nations.	Income per Capita.	Taxation per Capita.	Percentage of Income Taken.
Japan	$31	$6	20
England	186	17	9
France	161	19	12
Germany	147	10	8
Italy	72	15	20
Austria	86	18	20
United States	227	7	3

The *Bulletin* concludes in substance as follows:

As in Japan the average wage for labor is three cents an hour, we can easily conceive the utter poverty of the Japanese people. As the limit of taxation has been reached, new loans must be floated. Without the money furnished by England and the United States, Japan would never have carried on her recent war with Russia. But whether it be peace or war, Japan can not maintain her present Army and Navy without borrowing. Where will she find a lender? Perhaps at Berlin by paying a usurious interest. Yet even the financial resources of Germany are limited, and usurious interest means a terrible burden to a country which is one of the poorest in the whole world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A French lady named Dido was promised by Michel Africanus as much land in Morocco as she could enclose with a cowskin,

Which the cunning lady straightway cut into thongs.

These enabled her to enclose the whole territory, so that—

When simple Michel awoke he found there was not a hand's breadth left for him.
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

REVISED MYTHOLOGY OF AFRICA.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

IGNORANCE OF NATURE'S WAYS

THAT the average boy or girl—and indeed the average man—is in surprizing ignorance of the simplest physical processes and facts of every-day life, and that the prevailing mode of teaching is largely responsible, is charged by Willard Pyle, of the Morris High School, New York City, in a paper read before the New York Physics Club and printed in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, June). The reason is, he believes, that most of our high-school teachers are pursuing the mistaken course of laying stress on the abstract or mathematical side of physics and mechanics, while neglecting the practical applications and illustrations. He emphasizes his conviction that the most effective, interesting, and profitable way of getting a high-school boy or girl to comprehend the significance of a physical law or principle is by studying the illustrations and applications of it in things more or less familiar. Says Mr. Pyle:

PROF. WILLARD PYLE,

Who thinks our teachers neglect the most important aspect of the natural sciences.

"Our pupils come to us with a surprizingly vague understanding of natural laws even tho qualitatively exprest. What few definite notions they have about physical phenomena are often most erroneous. They all think that smoke settles on a humid day because the atmosphere is heavy, that the chimney draws air from the kitchen into the stove to make the draft, that an engine does work, that bodies in motion come to rest of themselves, that a horse pulls harder upon the wagon in drawing it than the wagon pulls upon the horse, that a body floats because it is lighter than the liquid or gas it floats in, that dew falls, that steam is visible, that ice is never colder than the freezing-point, that water boils because the heat continually drives air out of it, that a perpetual-motion machine is a most reasonable thing, that ice keeps a refrigerator cold because the ice itself is cold, the melting of it being a most unfortunate thing, that opening a door in winter lets in the cold, etc., etc. There seems no limit to it when we study these third-year boys and girls well enough to appreciate their actual state of knowledge. They are without exaggeration almost as ignorant of the true nature of common physical phenomena as the Irish servant who in the morning opened the shutters to let out the dark."

What is the matter? It is, according to Mr. Pyle, that we are "misplacing the emphasis" which should be laid more upon the illustrations and applications, and less upon pure science, exact relations, and physical constants. He goes on:

"It is generally admitted that the best-trained minds in this country to-day are the men who have been graduated from our engineering schools and schools of applied science; they are no longer the classical men. . . . We are influenced too much by the colleges, and we are doing too little to make physics of practical value to the great majority who will never go to college. . . . It is a disgrace, for instance, the way we slight electricity. Considering the age in which we live, it deserves twice the time at least. Year after year pupils come to us eagerly looking forward to the electrical applications, only to quit physics sorely disappointed. Physics as taught to-day is a fine example of a subject taking precedence over the claims of pupils."

The modern pupil, Mr. Pyle says, tho he may be able readily to solve mathematical problems in physics, finds it impossible to tell why an elevator cable pulls more than the weight of the car and occupants while gaining velocity going up, and less than the weight of the car and occupants while gaining velocity going down; or why a falling body on striking the earth exerts a pressure in excess of that due to its weight. This, he says, is because the student has no real, vital, permanent understanding of the relation of force, mass, and acceleration. He was taught in a way to delight the college professor, but he "largely missed the idea." Passing on to another illustration, the writer says:

"I maintain that it is more valuable from the standpoint of intelligent citizenship for the average boy and girl in our high schools to understand refraction of light in a qualitative way, and be able to explain the rainbow, its circular shape, and the order of its colors, the illuminating of dark basements by pavements composed of glass prisms, the use of lenses for near sight and old sight, the accommodation of the lens of the eye, and the common optical instruments than it is to be able to do such things as define index of refraction, describe a method of determining it, and tell where errors are most likely to creep in.

"It is more important, for instance, that we teach expansion and contraction of gases in a qualitative way, and the applications of it in convection (drafts, methods of ventilating a room, sea-breeze, trade-winds, etc., together with a thorough study of the why and wherefore of the principal features of some direct or indirect method of heating a home or school-building) than it is to determine the coefficient of cubical expansion of gas and then solve problems involving the absolute zero. I do not advocate technical or engineering physics, but rather a study of those common applications that illustrate best the principles we are attempting to teach. What could be more interesting and valuable than a careful study of the whole process of manufacturing the rectangular slabs of ice that we all see everywhere about us in the city? . . . We deliberately slight that, however, while capillary tubes and floating needles are made prominent.

"Nothing should be retained in the physics course solely on the ground of mental discipilne. If a topic is of no practical use or of small practical use, and at the same time does not furnish information that an intelligent citizen should possess, let us cut it entirely out of our teaching."

THE PREHISTORIC CULTURE-CENTER OF EUROPE—That in prehistoric time, as in early historic time, Europe was indebted for her culture to Greece and Asia Minor, and that the culture extended from the Ægean as a center, undergoing more and more change as it spread, is asserted in the recent Danish work on "Prehistoric Europe" by Sophus Müller. Says a reviewer in *Nature* (London, April 23):

"Dr. Müller likens Southeast Europe, in its relation to the rest of Europe, to a town in its relation to the surrounding country. Just as the habits and culture of a town slowly spread to the rural districts, where they persist and not infrequently attain a greater development than was known in the town, so did the culture of Greece gradually extend over the whole of Europe. While on this analogy it may be well to refer to another feature—sometimes the country misses a step in the development of culture; for instance, in many districts the lamp has been directly superseded by electricity without the intermediate use of gas; so in the north of Europe the bronze age followed on the heels of the neolithic, whereas in the south of Europe a copper age intervened."

To establish his argument the author attempts to prove that the different phases of culture appeared earlier in the South than in the North. The evidence upon which he grounds his theory is obtained from art objects, polished stone weapons, articles of bronze and copper, pottery, particularly that exhibiting decorative designs, grain, domesticated animals, and the architecture of the graves.

HOW TO PREVENT LOSS OF LIFE

A HOST of valuable lives are lost each year through clearly preventable accidents. Yet while a hundred deaths in a single sensational fire or wreck thrill the community with horror, this much larger loss, taking place throughout the land by ones, twos, and threes, attracts little attention, and proposals for lessening it seem to arouse no interest. It is to impress upon the public the importance of the prevention of accidents that a Museum of Safety-devices has been organized in New York, on the plan of the similar institutions now existing and doing valuable work in several European cities. Early in the present year an exhibition of such devices was held in the American Museum of Natural History, and this is described by Herbert T. Wade in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, June). Says Mr. Wade:

"In its general character the exhibition was a collection of devices, models, photographs, and charts, obtained from manufacturers, inventors, foreign museums of safety-devices, boards of health, casualty companies, and students of industrial conditions, the whole possessing a reasonably comprehensive character and showing what is being done in various countries to improve industrial and sanitary conditions. . . . . .

"Perhaps more impressive were the photographs of the scenes of various accidents, which plainly showed that many of them could be prevented by the use of the simplest precautions. Then there were the silent witnesses in the form of plates from defective boilers, portions of failed gear or fly-wheels, broken blocks and hooks, each with the sad story of death and accident which suitable forethought and inspection would have obviated.

"Many of the various safety-devices and protected machines were in operation during the exhibition, and, where full-size machines were not available or feasible, numerous models or photographs were shown. Perhaps the most striking feature of the exhibition was its diversity, extending as it did from automatic-launching lifeboats to protected elevator-shafts and circular saws. Indeed some of the simpler devices really aroused more enthusiasm than the complicated models, as their application was so simple and obvious. . . .

A CONTINENTAL EXAMPLE FOR COMPARISON.
The Museum of Security at Berlin.

A GENERAL VIEW ACROSS THE GALLERY OF THE MUSEUM.
The fire-extinguishing and fire-proofing exhibits are in the foreground. Next to the right is the safety-door and the railway signaling apparatus. The boat-launching device is in the middle distance.

"Outside of transportation it is quite probable that fire claims the largest number of victims of any single cause of accidental death in the United States, and in an exhibition of safety-devices the various means of saving life in case of fire naturally appear prominently, varying from the life-net to the fire-extinguisher carried on the automobile. The various portable fire-escapes once made of manila rope now appear with chains or wire rope and broad metal treads for the special advantage of women. The usefulness of portable fire-apparatus is emphasized at the exhibition, as a convenient local extinguisher is often sufficient to quench what might prove a blaze of large dimensions. . . . With these are shown various forms of thermostats that immediately give an alarm of a dangerous temperature, as 175° F. . . . . .

"The great lesson for the American public to learn is that fires are preventable, but that the only emancipation can come by fire-proof construction. Indeed, the loss of life and property involved in great conflagrations can be obviated by the more general use of concrete and fire-brick, which, with the increasing prices of wood, is now available even for the simplest buildings and dwellings. In order to illustrate the desirability of such fire-proof construction for buildings designed for workingmen, several apartments thus built were shown at the exhibition, made of hollow fire-brick, reenforced with T-bars laid between the courses, and it was explained that they possest the advantage of being much cooler in summer and warmer in winter than the usual type of dwelling."

Another type of preventable accidents is that due to carelessness on the railway or trolley road. The safety-devices exhibited here included warning signals for grade-crossings, automatic block-signals, automatic couplings, now so generally used, and improved spikes for track. Life-saving devices for the coast life-service also played a prominent part in the exhibit. Says Mr. Wade:

"A very interesting exhibit is a model mine, shown by the Carnegie Steel Company; here the wood timbering has been replaced by steel as is now demanded by the best modern practise, on the score of safety on account of its greater strength, for its ease of application, and for the increased economy with the present high

Photographs used by courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York

THE SIMMEN AUTOMATIC RAILWAY-SIGNAL EXHIBIT.

prices of wood. Likewise the miners' lamps—dating back to Humphry Davy, but to-day none the less essential not only for illumination but for the detection of mine gases—are seen in improved form. One of the most readily prevented classes of accidents are those supplied by such machine-tools as presses, punches, jointers, shapers, and circular saws, where even skilled workmen are not exempt from danger of losing fingers or hands. But safety-devices covering or protecting the saws and knives can be applied to these machines without impairing their efficiency, and there are shown in operation, at the exhibition, guards of the Jones Safety Device Company which most effectively protect the wood-worker. Then there is a die-punch where not only is the hand of the operator protected, but the work is automatically removed from under the die. Likewise a circular saw where the blade is guarded and the wood is secured against striking back at the operator, while a protected jointer is shown with a jointed handle which is an important element of safety. A series of electrical and mechanical hoists as shown by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company appeared as safety-devices. . . . . .

"Cleaning the windows of a high office-building involves considerable danger unless the cleaner has a suitable safety-belt to protect him in case of his falling. These belts must be fastened to bolts so secured in the walls or window-casing as to be absolutely firm. Several forms of such bolts to which the belt is fastened were shown. available for either brick walls or wooden window-frames. The safety clothes-line, which prevents another form of window danger, also figured in the exhibition."

By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

GARDNER SUBMARINE.
Controlled by sound-waves.

SIGNALING AND CONTROL BY SOUND-WAVES

A SYSTEM of what is called "submarine wireless telegraphy" is described by Robert G. Skerrett in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, June). The term is somewhat unfortunate, the word "wireless" being now almost universally used to describe apparatus using electric waves, altho of course limitation to this use is arbitrary. The devices described in the article are the inventions of John Gardner, an English engineer, and depend on ordinary sound-waves transmitted through water. These waves are used, however, not for signaling by means of the resulting sound, but for producing effects of various kinds through electrical agencies affected by vibration set up by the waves. This use of sound-waves was suggested to Mr. Gardner, we are told, while he was unsuccessfully experimenting with a form of wireless control using electric waves. By employing musical notes of a definite pitch, to which his receiving instruments are tuned, he insures immunity from interference, since his instrument "hears" only one tone and is "deaf" to all others. Says the writer:

"At the sound-receiving station the essential apparatus consists of a vibrator sufficiently sensitive to respond to the faintest impulse of the proper sound-waves. This vibrator or resonator, whichever one chooses to call it, is fundamentally a strip of very thin metallic tape so attached to the inside of a vessel's bottom plating that it may receive readily all the vibrations imparted to that portion of the ship's skin exposed to the submarine sound-waves. In this manner the tape vibrates sympathetically to all the impulses reaching the craft's submerged plating; but, being tuned to a definite note, the required magnitude or amplification of these responsive vibrations takes place only upon the arrival of the right tone, at which time the tape starts the electrical action upon which depend all further effects at the receiving-station.

"The movements of the steel tape are so small, even at the required amplification, that no change is perceptible under a strong magnifying-glass; and where one one-thousandth of an inch is considered a fine adjustment for telegraphic relays, still, in the case of the Gardner instrument, a still more exquisite adjustment is necessary to regulate the carbon contacts of the microphone, which regulates the opening and closing of the electric circuit. To meet the requirements of such minute movements, none of the usual methods for adjusting contacts being suitable, a carbon-pencil microphone is mounted upon the resonant tape. This microphone consists of two carbon contacts, the upper and larger carbon pencil being of such weight and dimensions that it will vibrate in unison with the tape upon the arrival of any note not corresponding to the natural period to which the vibrator is tuned, but which will remain relatively stationary, as compared with the tape, when the latter is vibrated responsively to the proper note, at which time contact between the two carbons is imperfect, thereby increasing their electrical resistance and reducing the amount of current which can pass through them. This is the key of the whole operation. As Mr. Gardner better expresses it:

"'With silence, or with an unsuitable note, the pressure of the pencil is, therefore, constant; but upon the arrival of a sound in agreement with the pitch of the vibrator, amplification follows, and the intimacy of contact between pencil and vibrator is diminished.'"

Mr. Gardner has devised not only these "single-tone" instruments, but also a "three-tone instrument," which requires the simultaneous sounding of all three notes to secure the release of the relay tongue before the desired operation which follows can take place. Says Mr. Skerrett:

"This multi-note form of the apparatus would be especially valuable in naval or military operations, where the prime aim is secrecy and the prevention of 'interference' on the part of an enemy. These several strips or resonators can be tuned to any one of a large range of possible tonic combinations, and these changes can be effected rapidly and in a manner to deceive the foe.

"As an aid to navigation, one of these receiving resonators would be placed below the water-line and on each side of the vessel's bow, and, by introducing an electrical resistance, a dial would be arranged so as to show on which side the disturbance or sound was greatest, and thus indicate automatically and visually the direction of the signal's source. Again, when the index ceased to register, the observer would know that the ship had passed beyond the warning zone.

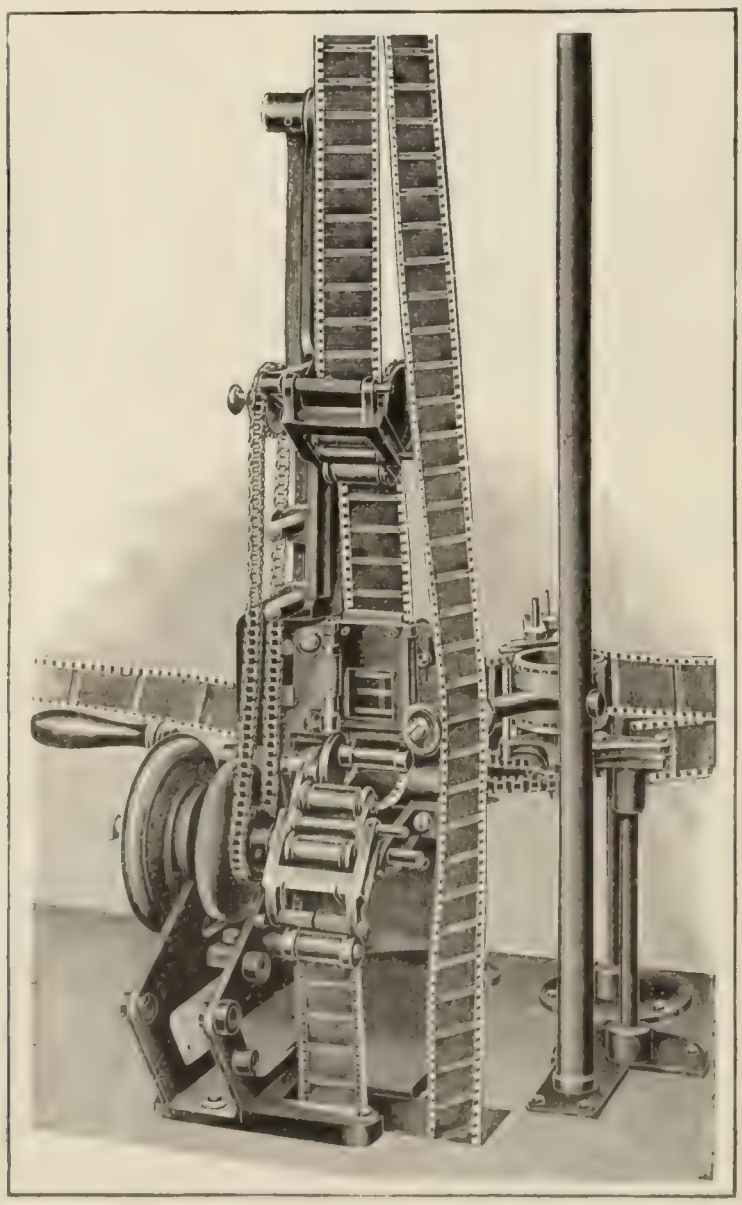
"By the adoption of a telegraphic recording-instrument and the use of a dot-and-dash code, it would be possible to transmit signals by this wireless method and to have a record of them, so as to avoid the possibility of mistaken interpretation. In this way a surface vessel could keep in touch with submarines lying entirely submerged, and in this particular a distinct advance would be gained over the present use of aerial wireless as now adopted in some of the foreign services for this purpose.

"This system has already been adapted to the control of a

wireless submarine, and in his laboratory Mr. Gardner has a model representing the various movements involved in propelling and steering such a craft and also the expulsion of a torpedo. These functions are controlled by the voice, and when the orders are given in the proper tone the apparatus responds with uncanny promptness to these commands. A further use of the system is that of possibly controlling the detonation of submarine mines, the various groups being made responsive to certain musical notes or succession of notes. This not only adds to the passiveness of the mine in the presence of friendly vessels, but it makes it more deadly certain in the presence of a foe, while simplifying the whole installation by doing away with much of the expense and the complications associated with the usual mine-cables and their troublesome and uncertain connections. Further, this system of sound-control can be adapted to the turning on and off of the lights in gas-illuminated channel-buoys, and there is an endless list of possible uses to which this invention may be put. The scope of its application is limited only by the range of sound of the directive signal generator, but Mr. Gardner has in mind a very powerful sounding-apparatus by which he expects to exercise control over a distance of many miles, and there seems to be no reason why he should not succeed in this important development."

VISION AT A DISTANCE

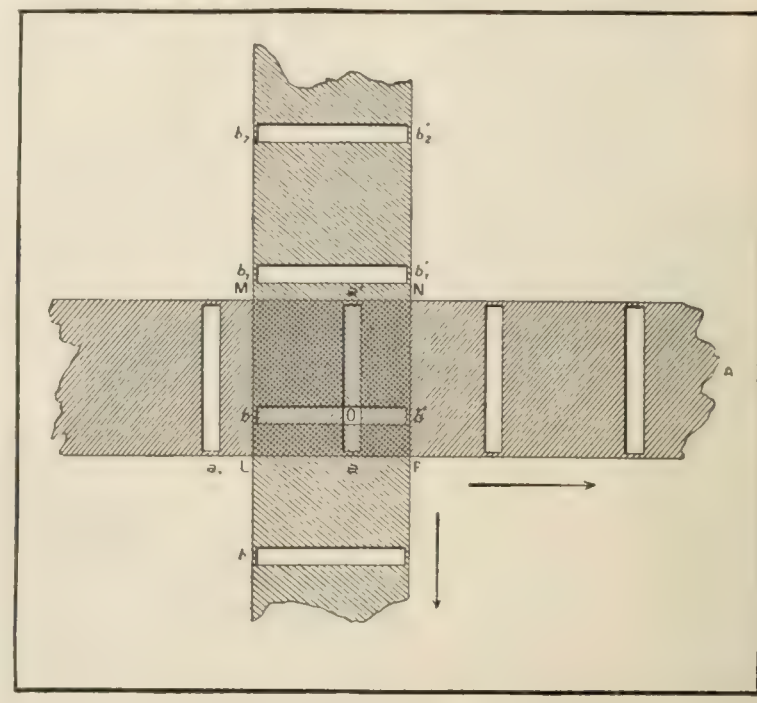
EVER since it was discovered, many years ago, that selenium was electrically sensitive to light, its resistance to a current varying with the degree of its illumination, physicists have been trying to utilize this property in the transmission of visual images to distant points. Despite frequent triumphant announcements in the daily press, this problem has not yet been solved, tho the easier one of the transmission of photographs has been worked out with



ARMENGAUD'S DEVICE FOR LONG DISTANCE VISION.

some degree of success. A new apparatus devised by Armengaud, a French experimenter, seems a step in advance. It is thus described in *La Nature* (Paris, May 23) by A. Troller. Says this writer:

"We should beware of an excess of imagination; we must not expect to see in Paris what is going on in Marseilles, for instance. The experiments that will be made will have to do, doubtless, with only short distances and will require special efforts; here, as with aviation, we must be satisfied with modest beginnings. Successive improvements, patient and minute, will assure ultimate success.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MOVING APERTURE.

"Let us remember that, on paper, the problem of vision at a distance by electricity has long been solved. In 1880 Mr. Armengaud himself, when presenting Bell's photophone to the French Society of Civil Engineers, noted the probable use of selenium in the realization of electrical vision at a distance, and cited [a long list of] experimenters. . . . . .

"An object impresses the eye because it is composed of juxtaposed lighted and shaded parts. We may form with selenium a sort of artificial retina, sensitive to alternations of light and shade. It will translate these into variations of current-intensity in an electric circuit that plays the part of optic nerve.

"At the other end of the wire we may reconstitute the corresponding luminous sensations and arrange them in the same geometrical order as in the original object, employing the processes already used by Korn and Belin in their experiments in phototelegraphy.

"But this is not yet enough to assure direct vision at a distance; the luminous sensations that cause us to see an object are simultaneous, while those that an electric wire can transmit are necessarily successive. How shall we obtain the original simultaneity at the receiving-station? We have but one means—as the persistence of impressions on the retina is $\frac{1}{10}$ second, we must present to the sensitive selenium element each point of the object so rapidly that in $\frac{1}{10}$ second the entire object has been thus presented. . . . This necessary rapidity in the exploration of the object at the transmitting-post and in its reconstitution at the receiving-post is an obstacle that has hitherto remained insurmountable.

"This is the present point of attack of Armengaud, following on the ingenious but unfruitful work of Weiller in 1889, Dussaud in 1898, and Coblyn in 1902. His method is inspired by the cinematograph and depends on the ingenious mechanism by which the bands of film are rapidly unrolled. It is well known that, owing to the methods in use in this apparatus, images are successively presented with the duration of the original, so as to produce the illusion of movement.

"Mr. Armengaud first throws on the ground glass of a camera a real image of the object. Then this image, by means of the cinematographic movement that he has happily adapted, is cut successively into small squares whose light is directed upon the selenium element during a finite fraction of time, which is always the same. The variation produced in the electric current will thus depend only on the luminous intensity of the tiny square cut out of the screen and not at all of the duration of its action on the selenium cell. This is an essential point. The displacement of the little square aperture is so rapid that the whole image is traversed by it in less than $\frac{1}{10}$ second."

It is obvious that the method of forming this aperture and caus-

ing it to sweep rapidly and regularly over all parts of the image is the essential part of Armengaud's apparatus. The diagram shows how the result is obtained, namely, by the movement at right angles of two cinematograph bands having long rectangular slits, whose intersection forms the little square (*o*). It may easily be shown that the bands may be so moved that this aperture will travel regularly over the whole image, the sole condition being that the slits on the vertical band shall be spaced at intervals slightly less than the height (*LM*) of the image. The speed of the horizontal band must be greater than that of the vertical. Says the writer:

"With an image 19 millimeters [$\frac{3}{4}$ inch] in height and 25 millimeters [1 inch] wide, decomposed into 130 tiny squares of 1.9 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ inch] side, the vertical band should move at the rate of 25 centimeters [10 inches] a second, and the horizontal band at twice that rate. . . . But, it will be said, the action of one of these little luminous elements on the selenium cell will be extremely short. Now the 'laziness' of selenium is well known: it does not return to its original condition as soon as the luminous effect has disappeared; the action of divers points of the image will thus be superposed in an annoying way. This difficulty has been foreseen. Instead of a single cell, a series of them is used, arranged on the faces of a regular prism turning on an axis perpendicular to the light-rays. Each element will be presented successively to the pencil of rays, and the motion of the prism will be so regulated that each element, after being imprest, will have, before being put into service again, a rest sufficiently long to restore it to its normal state."

To rebuild the image at the receiving-station the device used by Belin and others in the transmission of photographs is used. This has already been described in these columns. Armengaud's ingenious machine has been built in a French machine-shop, and it will soon be possible to say whether it has solved the problem of distance-vision, or is only a paper solution, like the others.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCOTCH HAIR AND SCOTCH EYES

SOME interesting facts have been brought out by what is called a "pigmentation survey" of Scotland, described in *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* by two Scotch anthropologists, Messrs. Gray and Tocher. This is simply an examination of the color of hair and eyes among the school-children of Scotland. Says a contributor to *Nature* (London, May 21), describing the results:

"In the first place the percentage (24.9) of Scotch boys with fair hair is unexpectedly low. The obvious inference is that the pure Norse or English element in the population is by no means predominant, and that there is a dark or brunette element at least equal, and probably greater. The highest density of fair hair is to be found in the great river-valleys opening on the German Ocean and in the Western Isles. In the former case this probably points to invasions of a blond race into those regions. Similarly, the higher percentage of fair hair in the Spey valley and in the Western Isles implies inroads of the vikings or Norsemen. It is perhaps pushing the evidence too far when the writers suggest that the high percentage of fair-haired girls in the neighborhood of Dunfermline is due to the train of blonde damsels who are supposed to have accompanied the Saxon princess Margaret, who about the time of the Norman Conquest became Queen of Malcolm Canmore."

The survey, we are told, appears to corroborate the conclusions of Dr. Shrubsall in regard to London slum districts, that the percentage of fair-haired people in industrial towns is very low. Owing to alien invasion or the influence of environment or to some unknown cause, in towns like Glasgow and Dundee the conditions are specially unfavorable to the survival of blond men, while the reverse is the case with women. Another important conclusion is that improvements in communication do not, as might be expected, tend to homogeneity of type; on the contrary, owing perhaps to some obscure influence of environment, all such improvements apparently tend to make the race more heterogeneous. To quote further:

"The part of the country in which dark hair specially prevails is the extreme West. 'If,' write the authors of the memoir, 'we assume, for reasons given above, that the pigmentation of girls represents more nearly the pre-Norse inhabitants, this native type has crowded into the isle of Skye and the opposite coasts of the mainland. If the Dalriadic Scots, who invaded Argyllshire in the fifth century, were a dark race, and the invaders who settled there were men only, that would account for the darkest region in the boys' map being in Argyllshire. The Hebrides have been so much affected by the viking and Norse invasions from Scandinavia which have passed round the coast of Scotland that they have a much smaller percentage of dark type than the islands and mainland lying farther east. The isle of Lewis has a higher percentage of dark girls than boys, indicating the presence of a pre-Norse dark native population. The southwest corner of Scotland in both the boys' and girls' map is darker than the average; and since, in historical times, the Picts inhabited this region, this evidence points to the conclusion that the Picts were a dark race.'"

Such wide-reaching conclusions the reviewer thinks, in the present state of knowledge, are obviously premature, and he believes that the authors lay too much stress upon pigmentation as a test of race. But the results of this investigation are sufficiently instructive, he says, to justify the demand for a national anthropometrical survey.

AIR AS AN ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR—The seemingly erratic behavior of air when employed as a conductor of electricity, says *The Electrical Review* (New York), in a notice of a recent London lecture by Prof. J. J. Thomson, has been one of the most puzzling electrical phenomena, but it is now believed to be fully explained by the presence of radium emanation, which causes the air to act as a conductor. The writer goes on:

"Another interesting question is to explain how the earth manages to maintain its negative charge if it is surrounded by a conducting atmosphere. The . . . negative charge should be neutralized rapidly by the positive electricity of the air. The fact that this neutralization is going on continuously has been established by C. T. R. Wilson, who found that the rate of neutralization is sufficient to discharge the earth in an hour if the negative charge were not being continuously given back to the earth. How this is done has not yet been explained, but Dr. Thomson thinks that rain plays a large part in it, if it is not, in fact, the sole agent. Drops of water form more easily on negatively charged particles. Rain may be thought of, then, as forming on the negatively charged dust particles, and as it falls to the earth it not only clears the air, but restores to the earth its negative charge."

STEEL BELTING FOR MACHINERY—The use of steel bands to take the place of leather belting for the transmission of power is stated by Consul Frank S. Hannah, of Magdeburg, to have proved practicable after repeated tests by a firm in Charlottenburg. Its advantages are given as follows in *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, May 1):

"The points of superiority claimed for this new method for the transmission of power are the following: On account of its solidity a much narrower band can be used, one-sixth of the width of the usual leather band being sufficient; as a result of this the steel band is not so heavy as the usual leather band, and, as it can be very tightly adjusted, the distance between the engine and the machine is not a matter of importance, as is the case with the leather belting, where the transmission of power is dependent upon the weight of the hanging belt; by a unique contact, the slipping is much reduced, experiments having shown that this does not exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. Careful and repeated experiments have shown that the entire loss of power is very small, and as far as can be ascertained will not exceed 1 per cent. Further, owing to the lightness of weight of the steel belting, it is claimed, the influence of the centrifugal force is not so great and allows of a much increased velocity."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FOR UNITED METHODISM IN AMERICA

THE religious press are showing considerable interest in an important step looking toward Methodist church union, taken at the recent Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Baltimore. The Methodist Protestants, who had already entered into a tentative union last year with the Congregationalists and United Brethren, received an invitation from the Methodist Episcopalians "for the renewal of organic fellowship with them as the beginning of a movement for a united and common Methodism in America." Consequently the Methodist Protestants "deemed it inadvisable" to accept the invitation from the Congregationalists to attempt to revise the "Act of Union" adopted by representatives of the three denominations above mentioned at their Chicago meeting in March, 1907. Instead of this they "responded heartily to the proposal of the Methodist Church, 'ready to go as far and as rapidly in consummating a universal Methodism as the interests and integrity of our own denomination will permit.'" According to the further report of the matter in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), this body "appointed a commission of nine to meet with a like commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of other Methodist churches in this country, to promote and complete as far as may be possible the reunion of Methodists in America, this commission to meet with a like commission of the United Brethren Church with the view of promoting organic union with them, and of enlisting them in the movement." The attitude of the Methodist Protestants was communicated to the Methodist Episcopal Conference by the Rev. T. H. Lewis, president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestants. He spoke in these words:

"The Methodist Protestant Church has been looking to you for inspiration in many of the great things a church has to do. Like the child trying to put its feet in the footprints of the father before him, we have been toiling after you until the enormous strides you are making in all great Christian enterprises threaten us with heart failure in the effort to keep up with you. But we have flattered ourselves hitherto that, altho you were larger and richer and stronger than we could ever become, we might still rival you in brotherly love. And now you have vanquished us at one stroke. My reading of ecclesiastical history does not supply me with another instance of such hearty and magnanimous reversal of decisions a century old."

The question of union between the Methodist churches, North and South, is treated less enthusiastically by a writer in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, the official organ of the Southern Church. This writer, after commenting on the dilatory methods of the Northern General Conference in dispatching less important business with the consequent necessity of slighting important matters at the close, looks askance at the enlargement of that body with the inevitable increase of its unwieldiness. We read:

"To a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the first thought and the uppermost thought is always, What of the relations between these two great bodies, once one body and still more closely knit together than perhaps any other two churches in the world? Well, if the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is already too big, and that on a basis of greatly reduced representation, how could our people expect any proper recognition in the one lawmaking body which would result from a union of the two unless there were some radical change in the present mode of its organization? And if the General Conference of one church is already too big, what could be said of the body resulting from the union of the two churches?

"This is a serious matter—more serious than it seems. Other ecclesiastical bodies that have, like Methodism, a closely knit connectional organization, distribute the legislative responsibility; Episcopal Methodism concentrates it in a single lawmaking body, meeting once in four years. Should that body, by its size or for other reason, become incapacitated for successful legislation—a condition of things already more than a mere possibility in the Methodist Episcopal Church—then, till our plan of government is changed, we have no remedy.

"Scarcely a man whom I met at the Conference at Baltimore failed to ask me, directly or indirectly, what I thought of the reunion of the two churches. Most of my questioners exprest themselves unhesitatingly as favoring such a union. I meet this sentiment wherever I go among the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I believe that in the vast majority of instances it is an exhibition of genuine, Christian brotherly love. It means that they hold nothing against us and wish us to know it. My heart honors such a sentiment. I cherish it myself.

"On a purely sentimental basis I have absolutely nothing to say against the union of the two Methodisms. On the contrary, I distinctly favor it. But it is my opinion that not only such practical difficulties as that which I have been discussing, but others that are equally serious indicate that such a union will be delayed so long that some very fundamental readjustments of Methodist economy will be required in order safely to effect it. It has already been shown that Episcopal Methodism as organized a hundred years ago can go on till it achieves a Church of three million or so of members without becoming seriously burdensome to itself. Our own Church therefore has a good many years of safe expansion still ahead of it. We can afford to hold to our machinery substantially as it is and to follow contentedly our separate destiny.

ROBERT M'INTYRE, D.D.,
He was pastor of the First Church, Los Angeles, Cal.

FRANK M. BRISTOL, D.D.,
Pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, D.D.,
Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education.

JOHN L. NUELSEN, D.D.,
Professor systematic theology, Nast Theological Seminary, Berea, Ohio.

NEW BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

It should not be forgotten, however, that modern conditions are such that no such body as our Church can any longer have a 'separate destiny.'"

WHAT BRAZIL MIGHT TEACH FRANCE

THE French Government has been accused of persecuting the Church, of despoiling her, and of favoring unbelief and even atheism. The Separation Law has reduced hundreds of priests to beggary and closed hundreds of schools and churches. Catholic communities have been driven from the country where they were once cherished and revered. Altho in the old Portuguese colony of Brazil, which subsequently became an independent empire, and is now a republic, the Catholic Church is no longer a state institution, yet its rights in the possession of property and the maintenance of its churches and communities are not interfered with. Even the non-Catholic members of the Government sympathize with and support the Catholic tradition, instead of scouting it, or depreciating it in foreign journals, as some French statesmen have done with the Church of St. Louis. Even those who are profest Positivists honor Catholicism. These are the views of Mr. H.-R. Savary as presented in the *Correspondant* (Paris). He remarks that there are three classes of separation between Church and State on the American Continent. In the United States there is given absolute liberty to all religious denominations, without any legal restriction whatever. In Mexico "the liberty of the Church is proclaimed as a principle, but actually controlled by special legislation animated by a spirit of suspicion and distrust."

In Brazil this "liberty is not only proclaimed in principle, but guaranteed in a practical manner." Of the liberty of the Brazilian Church this writer observes:

"By comparing the Brazilian system with that of the United States and of Mexico it is easy to see which is the preferable form of Catholic liberty. The Brazilian system is undoubtedly best calculated to promote social tranquillity and general civilization in a Catholic country which has neither to fear the conflict of multiple sects as in the United States nor the vicissitudes of civil discord as in Mexico."

The religious peace which reigns in Brazil, we are told, came originally from the way in which the Separation was brought about. This way was neither "arbitrary" nor "violent" as in the case of France. "The Brazilians take a pride in the religious peace which reigns and honor the founders of the Republic as the originators of it." These statesmen gave up the power of appointing bishops and parochial incumbents. This was welcomed by the Church, and was not a sign of contempt or indifference on the part of the State. Thus we read:

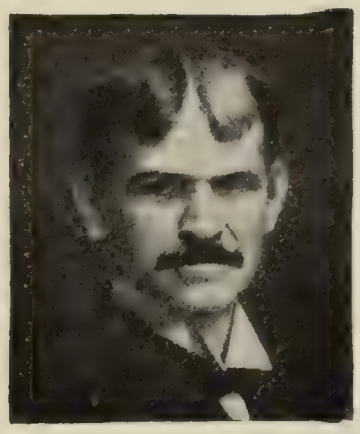
"The Brazilian episcopate welcomed the Separation Law of 1890 with a sigh of relief, and showed every readiness to trust the Government. Nor was this confidence misplaced. Most of the military and political heads of the Republic were no vulgar anticlericals. Those of them who openly profest Positivism regarded the Church with that curious spirit of consideration, not unmixt with condescension, which is characteristic of the Positivist belief. They showed respect for the ancient glory, the boundless services in the cause of humanity, the admirable organization which have been such vital elements in the Church's survival, in spite of the storms that assail her, the heresies, schisms, and revolutions through which she has passed."

"The law of 1890 in fact merely proclaimed unrestricted freedom of religious belief; freedom of churches and religious communities in practise and discipline; liberty to acquire, retain, and administer property under the protection of the law. The Government pledged itself to continue its allowances during their lifetime to those who at that time held office in the churches. The main feature of this separation was the freedom of worship which is to this day restricted in Spain and Portugal in the case of non-Catholic bodies. The result of this kindly and generous treatment of the religious question between Church and State in Brazil is thus stated by Mr. Savary, who seems all the time to have his eye on France and the cynical irreligiosity of Clemenceau and the time-serving apathy of Fallières:

"It is thus that the Church has found prosperity and the State tranquillity in Brazil. The Brazilians are to be sincerely felicitated on these points. To what are they indebted for these conditions? Undoubtedly to the generosity, the tact, the wisdom of their statesmen. The Church has been enabled easily to accept a loyal liberty offered to her by men who, whether friends, adversaries, or indifferentists, recognized the great rôle she plays in the general civilization of the world. It would have been only too easy in proclaiming liberty of public worship to have taken back in detail what had been given in bulk, to impose a certain régime of cultural associations, to multiply regulations, in a word, to keep the Church dependent on the State at the very moment that Church and State were announced to be separated. This would have been all the easier because the State was not bound by any anterior Concordat [such as the Government of France was bound by, yet so abruptly repudiated].

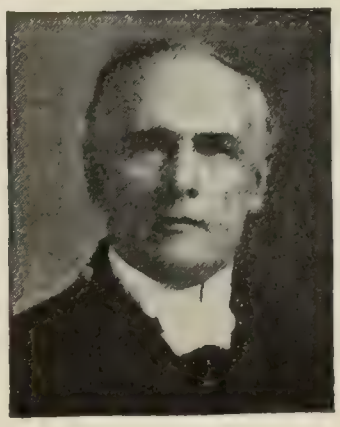
"The State of Brazil broke no contract in suppressing the Budget of Public Worship. . . . This short episode teaches a most remarkable lesson. It would be regrettable if this lesson should be without result, and this South-American country, the latest to adopt a republican government, should find none to follow its example in this particular."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILSON SEELEY LEWIS, D.D., President Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia.



EDWIN H. HUGHES, D.D., President DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, D.D., Pastor of St. James Church, Chicago.



CHARLES W. SMITH, D.D., Editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate.*

CHOSEN AT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN BALTIMORE.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

TWO religious organs of the colored race call attention to what they claim as discrimination against the blacks in church councils. One of these, *The Christian Index* (Jackson, Tenn.), regrets that no negro bishop was elected at the recent General Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. In another, *The National Baptist Union* (Nashville), Nannie H. Burroughs protests against the color line being drawn at the International Sunday-school Convention to be held this month in Louisville, Ky. "Negro delegates," she asserts, "will be 'colonized' on the first floor, and negro visitors will be sent to the roost." Such proceedings are evidently foreign to the practises of Louisville, as the writer of this article goes on to point out. Thus:

"Last year, when the Greater Louisville Exposition was held, black and white Kentuckians went night after night and day after day to see the products of Kentucky's soil and brain, on exhibition in the armory. When the National Tuberculosis Society held their meeting here during the past winter the color line was not drawn. All were invited, all were courteously treated, and all were benefited. These were secular movements in which the best citizens were interested and the masses attended, and yet there was no clash and not an unpleasant incident."

Why does the Convention bid for negro membership, this writer asks, if it intends "to snub them and publicly embarrass them by telling people that they are inferior"? Negroes will not be present at the Convention, asserts the writer, "because they are averse to paying their money to come all the way to Louisville to be 'Jim-Crowed' by a Christian organization that holds up the Bible in theory and tramples upon it when it comes to applying its doctrine." Further:

"The negroes of Louisville will be conspicuous for their absence from the meeting of the International Sunday-school Convention. Kentucky is noted for her thoroughbreds, and the negroes here who would attend a meeting of this kind would not condescend to do so unless they were treated decently. The sooner the international and 'interracial' organizations of this country practise what they preach and live up to their constitutions the better it will be for all concerned. You may pass the word down the line that the negro is now at the place where he must be treated as a man, and before the desirable-citizen element will accept anything less at the hands of the International Sunday-school Convention they will stay in the catechism taught by their own leaders and those friends who are willing to treat them decently, and be satisfied with repeating the Lord's Prayer, rather than go into a higher class, where they are not really wanted, and will have to appear in a side-show performance and sit on the 'roost.'"

Concerning the repeated failure of the negro contingent to elect a bishop of their race in the Methodist-Episcopal Church, *The Christian Index* writes:

"The negro constituents of the Methodist-Episcopal Church have been waiting long, and we might say with the patience of Job, to get a full-fledged negro bishop coordinate with the white bishops of that Church. President John Wesley E. Bowen, of Gammon School of Theology, was the candidate of the negro delegates for three general conferences. In 1904 he received 396 votes for the episcopacy. This year they decided to run Dr. M. C. B. Mason, the corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, and who is more widely known, believing that they had a winning candidate, as a combination had been formed between the negro delegates and the Germans to have a bishop of their own race. Somehow, the Germans won out by the aid of the negro votes. Dr. Nuelsen, of Berea College, was elected. So the Germans got their bishop, while the colored brother is again left out in the cold. He has been lavishly complimented, and that was all that was intended. The election of a negro bishop has never been seriously considered by the white delegates. They have again and again placated the colored brother, tickled him some to make him feel good. The negro delegates have strenuously prest their claims, but all in vain. A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. The one essential qualification all negro aspirants for the bishopric lack, and that is a white skin, with parents of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. Even the mixt-blood negro with 99 per cent. of negro blood is found wanting in the episcopal scales. There is no ghost of a chance of ever electing Drs. Bowen or Mason full-fledged bishops of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. To even aspire to such exalted position is like visiting Mars or some of the distant planets. If we were to give a friendly advice, we would advise the negro aspirants not to allow their names to be presented unless there is some understanding that an election is sure. It verifies the contention that the Methodist-Episcopal Church has not and never will have a full-fledged negro bishop. The colored brother is given a general office, which pays well, but he is forbidden to eat of the episcopal tree, which stands in the midst of progress. He has been told that its fruit is too delicious for the tooth of the colored brethren."

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT ARRESTED CHURCH PROGRESS

THE statistical proofs of the "arrested progress" of New York churches which we quoted last week from a recent sermon of Dr. Aked are declared by other observers to prove too much. Dr. Aked based his remarks on figures furnished by a magazine article by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., an authority which *The Homiletic Review* (New York) calls in question. "We do not remember to have read a more ungracious or a more unreliable utterance than this article," observes this periodical in its editorial capacity. The statements about the decline of the Church in New York, it further asserts, "are not based upon anything that bears any resemblance to the facts." The editor of *The Homiletic* goes on with more definite statements under authority of the figures published in *Federation* (New York, April, 1906), the magazine of the New York Federation of Churches. Mr. Dixon's statements concerning three denominations applied simply to the borough of Manhattan, where the greatest foreign element is concentrated. The "greater city" shows a different tale. Thus:

"In the territory comprizing Greater New York the Baptists have not 48 churches, but 113 (1905), and the percentage of its membership to the whole population is .96 as against 1.08 fifty years ago. That is, it has gained almost as fast as the population for a period of fifty years, this notwithstanding the immense influx of Roman Catholics and Jews. The Episcopal Church in New York in that time increased sixfold in membership, and the Methodists almost threefold. All the Protestant denominations show similar gains."

The July number of *The Homiletic* publishes entire the table referred to, in order to show that the churches of New York exhibit "no such decadent or moribund condition of things as Mr. Dixon describes." The greatest gain is shown by the Lutheran denomination, which in fifty years increased its churches in Manhattan by 30, and in Greater New York 116. The Protestant-Episcopal Church gained 27 in Manhattan and 93 in the greater city. The same relative increase of the Baptists was 16 and 69, Methodists 11 and 69, Presbyterians 16 and 62. The Congregational Church lost 1 in Manhattan and gained 26 in Greater New York. Besides this loss of the Congregationalists, the Reformed Dutch lost 1 and the United Presbyterian 5 in Manhattan; the latter denomination remained stationary as to the number of churches in Greater New York, while the Reformed Dutch gained 21. The Society of Friends lost 6 churches in Greater New York. The increase of church-members in Manhattan and Greater New York shows the following figures: Lutheran, 14,291 and 45,706; Protestant Episcopal, 44,040 and 75,388; Baptists, 10,202 and 28,718; Methodists, 3,389 and 27,799; Presbyterians, 14,536 and 34,010; Congregationalists, 1,170 and 17,100.

The tables show "that Protestantism in Greater New York has not quite kept pace with the increase of population for fifty years, falling from 9.07 to 8.04 per cent. in that time. But if the Roman-Catholic communicants be added (who show an increase from 12.2 per cent. to 26.4 per cent.), the gain in fifty years would be from 21.27 per cent. to 34.8 per cent. of the population."

LETTERS AND ART

WHAT AMUSES NEW YORK

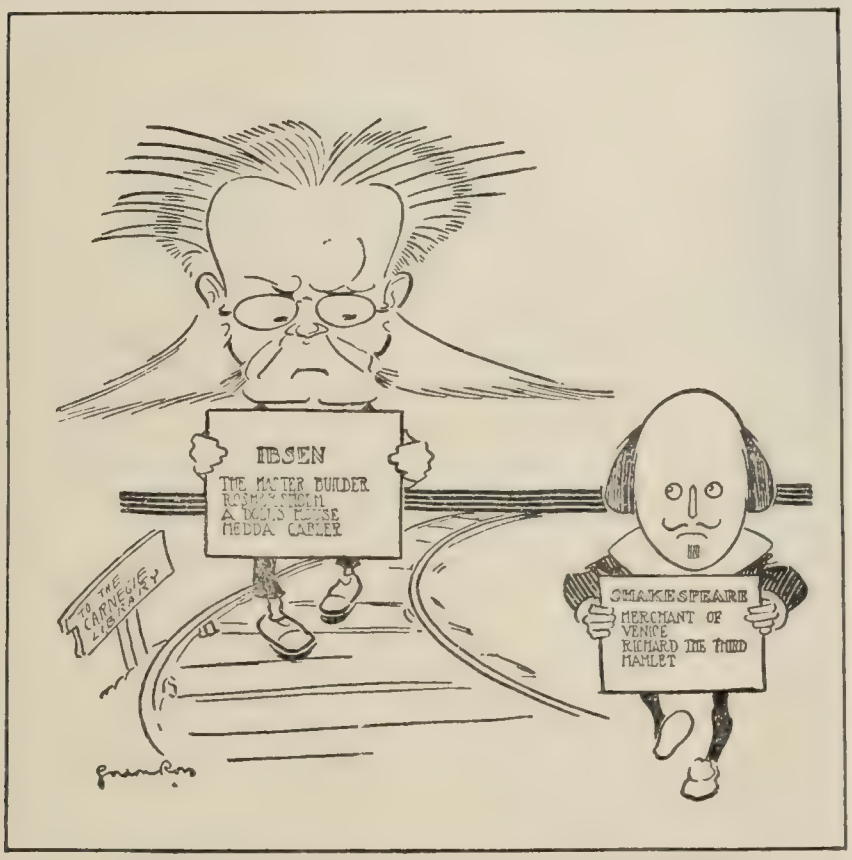
A "STRICTLY unemotional" estimate of the kind of dramatic entertainment New York wants has been attempted in the New York *Times*. The estimate is based on an examination of the statistics of the past season's "runs"; not upon "critical" approval. Upon such a basis, then, there are nine leading successes, six of which are plays and three musical comedies. This proportion might be modified if all had started neck and neck. "The Merry Widow," "The Girl Behind the Counter," "The Thief," and "The Witching Hour" have all run over 200 performances, it is said; and "The Soul Kiss," "Girls," "The Servant in the House," "Father and the Boys," and "Paid in Full" have been pronounced successes, "tho the four last-named dramatic offerings began their metropolitan careers late in the year, and therefore do not show exceptionally high records."

The optimist who may find here an argument that public taste is improving as shown in its preference for drama over musical comedy is told, however, that the musical comedies drew more people and more money than the plays. We are offered as a basis for estimates the following figures that give rise to some curious reflections:

"Including the melodrama and répertoire houses, but excluding burlesque houses and vaudeville theaters, there have been nearly 500 different performances offered in New-York theaters this season. There have been 225 new plays of all classes, including musical entertainments. The season before there were 234; a year earlier there were 216, and yet a year earlier there were 224. The regularity of this average is one of the most mysterious things in the business. Of the 225 new plays offered during the past season, 118 have been offered in recognized producing houses; 61 have been presented in 'combination' houses; 21 in stock-houses, and 25 by dramatic schools in their public performances."

The writer proceeds to some particulars:

"Among the productions of the season 'The Thief,' at the Lyceum, and 'The Girl Behind the Counter,' at the Herald Square Theater, are up to the present practically tied for first place, both



IBSEN AND SHAKESPEARE RETIRING TO THE LIBRARY.
—Gordon Ross in the New York *Times*.

with totals of about 280 performances. 'The Merry Widow,' which opened in New York later in the season, already has 266 performances to its credit, and, during its all-summer run at the New Amsterdam, will readily distance all competitors, including the two pieces given first place in this summary, both of which have now closed their New-York engagements. 'The Witching Hour,' at the Hackett, has already been seen 236 times, and is to continue indefinitely. Had it opened simultaneously with 'The Thief' its record might have been equally great.

"The plays and musical comedies which have been seen more than 100 times and less than 200 times in New York since the middle of May a year ago are 'Classmates,' 'Fascinating Flora,' 'The Gay White Way,' 'A Grand Army Man,' Otis Skinner in 'The Honor of the Family,' 'A Knight for a Day,' 'The Merry Widow Burlesque,' 'Miss Hook of Holland,' 'My Wife,' 'Paid in Full,' 'Polly of the Circus,' 'The Round-up,' 'The Soul Kiss,' 'The Talk of New York,' 'The Top o' th' World,' 'A Waltz Dream,' 'The Warrens of Virginia,' 'When Knights Were Bold,' 'The Yankee Tourist,' and 'Nearly a Hero.'

EUGENE WALTER,
Author of "Paid in Full."
The single new successful American dramatist of the past season.

"Plays and musical comedies which now have records of from 50 to 100 performances are 'The Bad Boy and His Teddy Bears,' 'Bandanna Land,' 'The Comet,' 'The Dairymaids,' 'Father and the Boys,' 'The Follies of 1907,' 'Girls,' 'Her Sister,' 'Hip! Hip! Hooray!' 'The Hoyden,' 'The Jesters,' 'Lonesome Town,' 'The Maid and the Millionaire,' 'The Master Builder,' 'Lord Dundreary,' 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary,' 'The Rogers Brothers in Panama,' 'The Servant in the House,' 'Tom Jones,' and 'Twenty Days in the Shade.' Tho some of the plays in this last classification deserve to rank as genuine successes, several others do not merit such consideration."

Any one with the patience to examine this list and extend the classification still further, comments the writer, will discover that the number of dramatic and musical offerings that have run for over fifty performances is about equally divided. "From these forty-five productions one may ascertain, if such a thing is possible, the taste of Broadway theater-going audiences." But as to the relative numbers of people concerned in this exhibition of "taste" we read:

"'The Girl Behind the Counter' was performed 280 times in the Herald Square Theater, which seats 1,200 people; 'The Merry Widow' has been offered more than 260 times in the New Amsterdam Theater, which seats 1,675; 'The Thief' was offered 280 times in the Lyceum, which seats 909, and 'The Witching Hour' more than 230 times in the Hackett, which seats about 1,000. That is to say, if these four entertainments were 'playing to capacity,' any one night nearly 1,000 more people would see the musical entertainments than would see the dramas.

"Of the twenty-three productions that have run over 100 performances in New York this season thirteen have been musical and eleven dramatic. When in the very near future 'Girls' and 'The Servant in the House' shall both have passed the 100-performance mark the division will be precisely equal. Nevertheless, owing to differences in the sizes of the houses and their 'money capacity' as well as their seating capacity, it is safe to say that at least 50 per cent. more money has been spent this year at the notable musical comedies than at the notable dramatic entertainments."

One "singular feature of the year" is declared to be the fact that

"in spite of the production of an unusually large number of home-made dramas, only one new author has come into prominence." [illegible]

"The bulk of the successes have been written by the old people. Augustus Thomas wrote 'The Witching Hour,' Clyde Fitch wrote 'Girls,' George Ade wrote 'Father and the Boys.' This one exception is Eugene Walter, author of 'Paid in Full' and 'The Wolf.' He is a young man who has long been trying to write plays, and has at last 'arrived.' Two foreign dramatists have come into local prominence—Henri Bernstein, through the production of 'The Thief,' and Charles Rann Kennedy, through the presentation of 'The Servant in the House.' Only two successful plays have been written by women—'Polly of the Circus,' and 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary,' the first being a genuine success, and the second, character farce, something more than a failure."

Many old gods were largely deserted. Bernard Shaw was in almost total eclipse. Shakespeare was produced by the Italian Novelli, by Sothern, and by Henry Ludlowe. The first and last were accounted failures. Ibsen was represented in "The Master Builder" and "Rosmersholm." "All individual honors must be conceded to Adeline Genée, one of the most remarkable dancers ever seen in this city."

THE BEST ENGLISH TITLE—Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who writes a column in *The British Weekly* (London) over the signature "A Man of Kent," thinks that the best book-title in the English language is that given by Ruskin to his collection of letters, "Arrows of the Chase." Writers of captions as well as choosers of titles may be interested to learn that this title, given the palm, was not an offhand choice of Ruskin. Dr. Nicoll writes:

"I am not surprized to find from the new Library Edition that this title was not hit upon easily. A friend suggested to Ruskin 'Public Letters.' Ruskin replied that he did not like it, and that as it was a lovely afternoon he was going for a walk, in the course of which he hoped to hit upon some more 'mellifluous nomenclature.' The suggestions that followed the walk were 'Spare Minutes,' 'Spent Shot,' and 'Surdis Auribus.' His correspondent in turn suggested 'A Quiver of Arrows,' but Ruskin thought this a little too poetical. The author then suggested 'Totus in Illis,' 'Here and There,' and 'To-day.' Ten days later he recommended 'Signals on the Old Road.' The following week he preferred the title 'The Faggot.' Three months later he exclaimed, 'At last I have got it—"Arrows of the Chase,"' and 'Arrows of the Chase' it was. Of how few titles can one say that they are secure, final, and satisfying as this is? Dickens's exercise of mind in getting titles is well shown in Forster's biography, and he was not on the whole very successful."

ACADEMICIANS MARCHING IN COPPÉE'S FUNERAL-TRAIN.

In this group are Messrs. de Ségur, Maurice Barrès, Paul Bourget, Marcel Donnay, and Arsène Houssaye.

COPPÉE, THE VOICE OF PARIS

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE, versatile poet and prose-writer, who died recently in Paris, is spoken of as the exponent of that city. Essentially Parisian in his sentimentality, his irony, his reserve, and the gaiety that masked his tenderness for others and sympathy for their sufferings, as he went on his apparently carefree way, Coppée will remain in history the poet of the lowly of Paris. Belonging to the people by birth and early environment, he never ceased to be one of them. When, in 1869, all the salons of Paris were thrown open to the famous author of "Le Passant," and he suddenly was transported from the most modest of scenes to the most luxurious, he did not forget his origin nor what he owed to those among whom he had grown up. The modest house in which the illustrious academician died testified to his fidelity to his principles in this regard. No one practised more consistently than he the precept that the aristocrats of nature contribute most to elevate their own early surroundings by remaining in them.

In *Le Figaro* (Paris) André Beaunier pays tribute to the genius of Coppée, and points out the complete unity of his career as man, patriot, artist. "At once sentimental and martial, Coppée was a true child of Paris," he writes, "loving gaiety and jest, with a smile often trembling on the verge of tears." Further:

"Of all the poets of to-day, Coppée was the most celebrated, the most popular, the one whose works were the most wide-spread. At the theater his success was great. When he began to write for the newspapers, he attracted an immense number of readers. The reason for that was that he had never severed the bonds—as others, from pride, mistakenly, perhaps, have done—between him and the common people. Faithful to his origin, faithful to himself, he remained faithful to the traditions that had formed both him and them. The talent with which he had been endowed did not separate him from the men of his time and country; he celebrated them in song so well that he was heard with true sympathy.

"The astonishing part of it was that he should have been a Parnassian. And herein lies his literary originality: a popular writer, in the main, yet he partook of the most cultured estheticism. It seldom occurred to Parnassians to attract numbers. . . . Coppée did not imitate their disdain of the masses, but he liked their careful manner of working. . . . The other Parnassians devoted their talent to celebrating the picturesque marvels of exotic flora and fauna, fables of antiquity or of far-distant countries, rarefied feelings of souls tormented by metaphysics or adventurous sciences. He, wandering through the faubourgs rather than the labyrinths of ideology or history, glorified the humble of Paris or its environs.

"Coppée will be known to posterity as the poet of the lowly of Paris. . . . Certain writers of the present day will leave a more imposing or more profound work. Not one will be more characteristic, more spontaneous, more sincere; not one will give in his books a franker expression of a soul that is known to us well, that belongs to us entirely, and is that of a brother. He was not a 'thinker.' But at a period like ours, when false thinkers swarm, the truth of his emotions is truly delectable. While so many impostors are erecting ideologies of falsehood, his keen loyalty of sentiment has much charm. Let us bow with deference to him, as to a good man and a conscientious artist who has never denied his natural ideal."

Paul Bourget, in *Le Gaulois* (Paris), dwells upon the hidden warmth of his heart, the honesty and sincerity of his character, the

conscientiousness of his workmanship, which did not prevent him from going straight to nature for inspiration, and finding it in the homely life all about him. He says:

"The literary activity of Coppée was great and inexhaustible. Attention should be called to the fact that it was unceasingly renewed. Like all original artists, he had a most characteristic style, but varied it applications with a rarely happy effect. He was, for instance, an elegist in 'Le Reliquaire'; . . . in 'Les Récits Epiques' a broad and powerful painter of frescoes. . . . At the same time he revealed himself the miniature-painter of humble life in 'Les Humbles,' and above all in the 'Promenades et Intérieurs,' those masterpieces that recall the fine, clear, distinctly French touch of Chardin. . . . As a dramatic author he had from the first, with 'Le Passant,' taken rank with the romantic writers inspired by Shakespeare's 'As You Like It.' . . . Turning, rather late, to prose, he excelled as a novelist. Ardent admirer of Balzac and Dickens, he succeeded, in 'L'idylle Pendant le Siège,' and especially in 'Toute une Jeunesse,' in uniting the realism of one with the humor of the other, while ever remaining the thoughtful observer of Parisian life. He has given exquisite little pictures of it in his short stories: 'Contes en Prose,' 'Vingts Contes Nouveaux,' 'Contes Rapides,' 'Longues et Brèves,' abound in narratives that would have been as celebrated as certain ones of Mérimée or de Maupassant, if Coppée already had not won fame of another sort. When the public has once classified one of its favorites, it is not easy for the artist to obtain recognition for anything but that for which his label calls. . . Notwithstanding, his prose was delicious, strong, full of color, and possest of the fire of genius. He proved that later, when, turning journalist, he composed the chronicles, in four volumes, under the title of 'Mon Franc Parler.' So vivid are they in the contrasts of artless emotion and cutting irony, of exalted moods and sudden outbursts of merriment, of imagination and observation, that they seem to be his very conversation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LESSER STEVENSON

THERE was another Stevenson who was, it appears, both "greater and less" than the one of whom everybody has heard everything. The much-beloved "R. L. S." is not the only one who shed luster upon the family name. Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, or R. A. M. S., as his friends called him, was that other; and the devotion of friends and the almost religious family loyalty of R. L. S. have given us rumors from time to time, of his personal charm, his brilliant intellect, and his rare gifts in conversation. His permanent memorial is the masterly study of Velasquez, critically regarded as the most important English work on this Spanish master. In the June *Scribner's* the American painter, Mr. Will H. Low, pays to this other Stevenson the tribute of an affectionate friend. "His mental alertness, his opinions based on an already wide experience backed by a store of acquired knowledge which no other one of us possest," says Mr. Low, "were exprest inimitably." His genius for talk is declared greater than any Mr. Low has ever known, greater even than that shown by his more famous cousin, with whom he is compared in the following lines. Mr. Low first knew "Bob" Stevenson when they were both students at the *atelier* of Carolus-Duran in Paris, and reflects for us here the impressions he derived at that time. He writes thus of Stevenson's talk:

"It began on a plane far above argument; with careless generosity granting all that you would give your life blood to maintain, and then by twist and turn, with an apparent and honest intent not to dismiss the smallest subject before every phase of it was carefully examined, your premises would suddenly give way and the principles of years would lie in ruins at your feet; while guided by his skilful hand, you soared the blue empyrean of speculative thought. From our accepted point of view, that to our human ant-hill each insect must add his grain of sand as an excuse for existence, it is regrettable that no one, of the many who have listened spellbound to this rare genius, can adequately record enough of his conversation to prove the work—I use the word advisedly—which this man did in the world. The gift of his cousin, the well-loved R. L. S., was both greater and less. His talk, shorn of much of its exuberance, comprest to solidity, and in the process becoming tangible, lives for us on the printed page. He had the more common endowment of the artist, a joy in his craft, the necessity of basing on a lump of clay the chiseled work of art. In this he was of the company of writers, sculptors, and painters, the perfect fruit of civilization, if you will, but of this earth earthy, capable of classification and ordered comparison, and, in a world where beauty is use, greater by far than the gift of the less definable cousin. Bob was akin to music; the art which, reproducing nothing, based on naught that is tangible, is yet

COPPÉE IN HIS LIBRARY.

He has had an immense following because he "never severed the bonds—as others, from pride, mistakenly, perhaps, have done between him and the common people."

capable of awakening chords untouched by painting, sculpture, or literature. In an imaginary republic of Art and Letters he would have found a place where his gift of stimulating sympathetic intelligences would have given him a position among the most useful of its citizens. For what might have seemed his cheerful pessimism to a superficial view had, in reality, nothing of the doctrine of *cui bono*, which is the base of pessimism. On the contrary, I have never known a spirit more appreciative and helpfully judicious than his, and numbers of men, borne down far more than he in the despair of doing aught that will command success, yet painfully toiling to add their mite to the world's accretion, know deep in their hearts how much they owe to his wise counsel and discriminating encouragement in giving them hope for renewed effort. In the earlier years of their inseparable intimacy, the elder of the cousins was of incalculable help to the younger, as R. L. S. loyally proclaimed on all occasions."

R. A. M. Stevenson—"Bob," as his friends called him—belongs to the class of men who "live again in minds made better by their presence." Like Arthur Hallam and John Sterling and Clarence King, their own achievement bulks small in comparison with the amount of influence that is credited to them. His failure as a painter turned him into the field of criticism, where his work showed the same brilliance that characterized his talk. Even in painting, however, he was one of the first to catch the new spirit, for Mr. Low declares that his "studies" had "something of the novelty of composition and brilliancy of color which only became the property of the modern painter at the first comprehensive exhibition of the impressionists two years later." Mr. Low speaks further of his painting:

"In writing of Bob I am speaking of an unsuccessful painter,

one who after years of discouragement, even from those who would have better liked to praise, virtually relinquished the brush and all unwillingly took up the pen. I can not pretend to have followed his work, for during the period of his struggle we were on opposite sides of the Atlantic and consequently I only knew of his ultimate trial and his failure by report. Assiduity in these early days was absent from his effort, the spectacle of the world then, as later, holding first possession of his nature; and intermittence of effort is as great an enemy as the painter, young or old, can encounter. But this alone is not enough to explain my friend's failure as a painter; for many as idle as he have, through encouragement, acquired industry. It must be remembered that painting at that time, at least in France, was singularly oblivious of the charm of color. Efficiency in drawing, often lacking in style but aiming at veracity, and a close attention to values, as the qualities of light and dark resident in each and every tone (not light and shade, *chiaro-oscuro*, which is an entirely different thing) are technically known, constituted the chief equipment of the painter. Of color, *per se*, either in its realistic aspect in rendering nature or in its decorative quality, little was said, even by Duran, in his instruction; and in the production of the time the same lack is evident. Stevenson's gift as a painter, in so far as he was gifted, was in the direction of color; and I remember certain studies where it seemed to me that he had developed the latent color of the objects represented to a quite remarkable degree. Work much later of his, which I have seen, had these same qualities over-emphasized until they became the defect of his merit, but I have always felt that under conditions more sympathetic than he found after his return to England something would have resulted from this quality; which at the period I speak of few of his comrades shared in any considerable degree."

STARVING AT LETTERS

A FEW years ago Mr. Upton Sinclair published a novel called "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," purporting to record the real history of a young and unsuccessful literary man in New York. It made a sensation, but was critically considered a biased view of the commercial side of book-publishing. The self-constituted genius who took the world into his confidence, after confessing to the rebuffs that he constantly met in trying to dispose of his literary work, committed suicide. *Arthur Stirling* was a figure of fiction, but a man who seems his counterpart has just addrest a letter to *The American Magazine* (July), telling of his discouragement as a short-story writer. "If measured by pecuniary results," he says, "I suppose I must admit that I am a flat failure; if regulated by praise I am a success." He goes on with a picture that recalls the blackness and despair of some phases of the late George Gissing's life:

"All my life has been passed in the Underworld, and I have tried to make a study of its different inhabitants—thieves, tramps, drug-users, street-fakirs, grafting politicians, etc. All of my writings concern the Underworld, and many of the collection are founded on my own experiences. One editor says I have 'gone deeper into the drug question than any other writer that ever lived, not even excepting De Quincey or Poe.'

"My first literary work was a slang lexicon and a dissertation on the 'yegg' species of vagrant—the only work of its kind ever compiled in this country. I managed to sell both to a certain newspaper for $25, barely sufficient to keep a real litterateur in postage. About that time I also sold several stories to a magazine in Chicago; they have appeared, but the article and lexicon have been held back all this time, altho it is now nearly three years since I sold them. Last summer I sold two stories to a New-York magazine for $50. After holding them six months they refused, for some reason or other, to print them, in spite of the fact that they were paid for.

"So here I am, after a lifetime of study and preparation, after three years of sending a finished product around to the editors, after having spent three months in Bellevue Hospital with a severe and puzzling illness brought on by close application in completing a thirty-thousand-word critique on E. A. Poe, in such abject despair and destitution that I shall surely sink unless some one comes forth to help me. I feel that I can not keep up my courage any longer. People of means will scarcely believe that it is possible for an author literally to starve to death amid all of this wealth and apparent happiness. Yet it is a fact. Isn't there something radically wrong somewhere when I can have in my possession stories that are unique and individual, tales such as can not be found in any literature, and make the 'rounds' with them and still be compelled to stop on my journey and grab a handful of free lunch from actual hunger? I think there is. Time and again I have placed myself on the scales to find what is wanting, and it seems I can not discover where the fault lies. Suppose I have a number of stories the equal of some of Poe's, would it not be a shame to permit them to die in the dark corner of some obscure garret?

"When I began to write it was for the purpose of getting sufficient money to provide for my parents against the rigors of their declining years. In the three years of my literary activity I have sent them just exactly $40.

"At this writing I belong to the overcoatless brigade, and soon I will be in the shoeless contingent. If I abandon my career and ambition, however, my first work will be to touch a match to my collection of manuscripts, for in them is centered the cause of all my misfortune. Before I began to write, I was happy; now I fear even to tell how deprest I am."

CHARGE OF THE PEGASUS BRIGADE

THE less than minor poets have found a friend in a writer for the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. He takes them up on the "purely human side," and doesn't trouble himself much with the literary. That was undertaken, he recalls, by "a New-York reviewer" who made an enforced journey through the fields of contemporary verse, starting out blithely, "but the further he went the more his gloom increased." That traveler was doubtless Mr. Howells, whose dicouragement over his research was reported by us in a previous issue. The present champion finds a goodly company for whom he takes up the cudgels. "Despite the vigilance of publishers, aided and abetted by public opinion, seventy or eighty volumes of verse have been issued in the last few months in this country," he informs us, and goes on to view the matter thus from the "human" side:

"Happily the matter may be viewed from a human as well as a literary side. And from the former standpoint we perceive grounds for admiration which the too narrowly scanning reviewer was forced to withhold. If the poets have not succeeded in producing poetry of a rare quality, they have given, and are continually giving, exhibitions of a notable courage. Who will deny that there is something positively heroic in the stubborn fashion in which, month after month, bands of them insist on assaulting the steep and strong heights of inappreciation?

"The knowledge that the assault is doomed to failure makes the recurring onsets all the more sublime. For even the poets must know that the serried unimpressibles are not to be breached by any ordinary artillery. Yet month after month the assault goes on, and the new poets march to the hopeless enterprise over the mangled bodies of their immediate predecessors. Every now and then, amid the confusion of the one-sided struggle, a poet manages to get a missile in the shape of a sonnet or a ballade over the ramparts and among the besieged. But for the most part the missiles fall short, even of the outer fortifications, and drop unnoticed on the field.

"Where will you find a courage exceeding this? Men have long agreed to speak well of Thermopylæ, of the 'six hundred,' of the 'ten thousand' marching through myriad enemies to the sea, of the 'old guard' at Waterloo, of the men who held and stormed the hills at Gettysburg. And, in truth, all that was nobly done.

"But the actors in those dramas of war had inspiration in the knowledge that all the world was looking, and a large part of it with sympathy and admiration. But the poets who have within the last few months issued those seventy or eighty volumes, despite the vigilance of publishers, without encouragement from any quarter, the men who fought a hopeless fight, knowing the doom assigned, what shall be said of them?"

CURRENT POETRY

Wander Hymn at Morning.

By William R. Benét.

Wind blows from the world below,
Wind sweeps from the sky that's o'er me;
There's a rosy light o'er the world's far rim
And a fair new day before me.

How far, how far through the mist-hung vale
Wander highway and byway and barberry trail,
By dewy lushgrass and nodding corn,
O'er the good, glad world on this good, glad morn!

Sun laughs from the world below,
Sun laughs from the sky above me;
For cattle low in the homestead byres
And my hymn's to the gods who love me.

And near—how near—sounds the busy din
Of market and square, where the folk begin
Their cheery tasks ere the day's full born—
Oh, the good, glad world in this good, glad morn!

—*The Pacific Monthly* (June).

Infinity.

By Florence Wilkinson.

Earth's pangs and pains, they kiss or stab—
A puny dwindling exaltation,
But, oh, the spheral agony!
To listen at night and understand
The small steps of eternity!
To smile and see
At one's doom-hour, maybe,
The star-sown Road
Of a trans-spectral unity
Curving across men's sleeping hands
Its wakeful arched illumination.
To capture once
The speechless language,
The haunting flash
Of death's hushed fulmination!
Once to have heard, once to have heard
The first seed's arrogation—
The ultimate Challenge,
The flying Word,
And then to follow, follow
Beyond the farthest god's flame-darkened habitation.

—*The Smart Set* (June).

PERSONAL

Jefferson Davis at West Point.—Some interesting pictures of the early student days of Jefferson Davis while at West Point have recently been brought to light by Prof. W. S. Fleming in *The Metropolitan Magazine*. Mr. Davis was appointed to West Point by John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War under Monroe. We read further:

Jefferson consented to go to West Point for one year, expecting to go afterward to the University of Virginia. This decision was made after considerable hesitation and correspondence between Jefferson, who was in Lexington, Ky., and his relatives in Mississippi. In consequence he was delayed and did not reach West Point until the latter part of September, too late to enter regularly with the class.

But through the kindness of Capt. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, an old friend of the Davis family, who was then stationed at the Military Academy, young Davis secured a special examination. The only requirements then insisted upon for admission were an acquaintance with the principles of arithmetic, the ability to read well and to write. Until 1866 no change was made in the entrance conditions. In these subjects the candidates were as well prepared as those of to-day, when less attention is paid to the fundamentals. But of the lack of preparation shown by some of the candidates one may judge from a recommendation of the Board of Visitors made the year after Davis entered, that "after 1828 no cadet be admitted to enter who does not understand English grammar and geography."

Davis, who had had good training at Transylvania,

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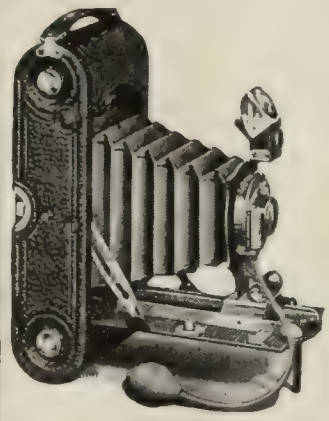

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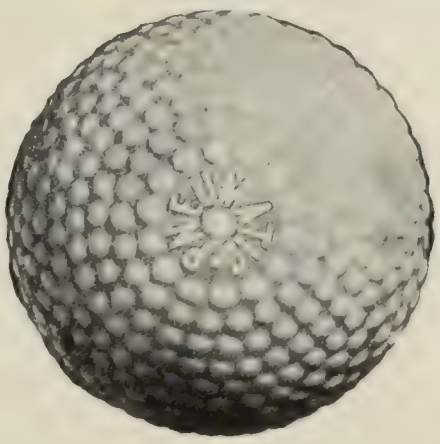

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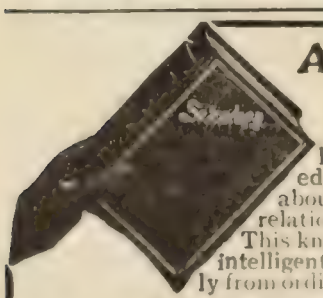

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was well prepared in algebra, geometry, Latin, Greek, etc., but, curiously enough, had no text-book knowledge of arithmetic. Captain Hitchcock was quite alarmed when he learned this, and began to coach Davis in arithmetic. But no time was allowed for this, for the candidate was at once called before the academic board. Charles Davies, the well-known text-book writer, then professor of mathematics, asked some questions about fractions which Davis through his knowledge of algebra managed to answer and thus created, as he tells us, the impression that he was familiar with the subject. Then Berard, the French professor, undertook to examine him in French, but finding that he could read Greek, delightedly questioned him in that subject until the time for the examination was consumed. Davis was admitted largely on his Transylvania record, but, as he said later, he never afterward had much confidence in examinations as a method of finding what a person knew.

It was said by classmates of Davis that in military matters he was looked upon as a leader of the corps. "His figure was very soldier-like and rather robust, his springy step resembling the step of an Indian brave on the warpath."

Despite this early dignity, however, the writer tells of a number of episodes which amusingly illustrate how the future President of the Confederacy broke the monotony of the drill and study-room. We read:

Jefferson Davis enjoys the distinction of being in the first lot of cadets court-martialed for drinking at Benny Havens'. In the summer of 1825 the corps was in camp. The tents had no floors, and one Sunday a deluge of rain drowned out the quarters of Davis and others. He with four companions—Theophilus Mead, Samuel J. Hays, James Allison, and James F. Swift—set out in search of a comfortable shelter. They reached Benny's before they found it. While they were indulging in comforting drinks, Captain Hitchcock, who was passing, heard sounds of rejoicing and stept in. He testified that some of the cadets had "a certain wildness of countenance which is produced oftentimes by the use of ardent spirits." They were so ready to explain the situation to him that he confest to "some difficulty in resisting" their advances, and one of them was "familiar with myself beyond the rules of propriety and discipline." Of Davis he said, "he exhibited extreme embarrassment, . . . [which] might have proceeded from being found in the circumstances I stated, but a part of it I attributed to the use of spirituous liquors."

Davis now first appears as a strict constructionist. He maintained that there were two reasons why the cadets should be acquitted: (1) Because the regulations forbidding visits to Benny's, tho known to the corps, had not been officially promulgated, and (2) because cider and porter were not "spirituous liquors," that this was the opinion of the corps as well as of the greatest chemists. Davis had Major Worth to testify that "his deportment as a gentleman had been unexceptionable." Each cadet made a formal written defense also. That of Davis dwells upon the first of the two reasons named above. It ends with the following sentiment:

"It is better a hundred guilty should escape than one righteous person be condemned."

The court sentenced four of the cadets to be dismissed from the service of the United States, but in consideration of previous good conduct, Davis and Hays were "pardoned and returned to duty."

At another time Davis and a fellow cadet, Emil La Serre, went to Benny's, and hearing that an officer was coming, rushed over a rocky short cut to the quarters. Davis stumbled and fell over a high cliff down forty or fifty feet toward the river. He caught the branches of a tree that grew out of the cliff, and tho he tore his hands badly, managed to break the fall somewhat. La Serre peered over the edge of the cliff and inquired, "Jeff, are you dead?" and Jeff laughed. His injuries were almost fatal, and it was several months before he recovered.

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A Veteran's Description of the Sepoy Rebellion.—Frederick Groom, an Englishman whose death has just been announced, was a veteran of the famous Indian mutiny and witnessed many of the barbarities that marked the history of that terrible uprising of the Sepoy. An American writer, Mrs. Emily Paret, at one time sketched his experiences and descriptions of the rebellion for *Golden Hours*. We quote in part from the Baltimore *News:*

"We were first engaged on November 26, when we moved out five miles from the city [Cawnpore] to attack the enemy. But instead of finding 8,000, as we expected, there were 26,000 against our force of 1,800.

"I was sergeant in charge of the quarter guard that day, when the troops were assembling for the forward march, and as it was to be my first battle, I was waiting anxiously to be ordered to join my company. Imagine my disappointment when the adjutant calmly ordered me to fall back with my men and form part of the baggage guard. I hesitated a second, and then said:

"'I beg your pardon, sir, but if there is to be an action I would like to be with my company.'

"'You have your orders,' he said curtly, and went forward to join the assembling division. But a moment later I saw a sergeant leave the rear and go forward toward the adjutant. The officer said a few words to him, and the sergeant came toward me. I knew that I was to be relieved. The sergeant was an old soldier, who had fought all through the Crimea, and after telling me that the adjutant had given orders for me to join the troops, he said:

"'Ah, Tom, when you have had as much of it as I have you won't be so ready to volunteer.'

"Well, we fought until noon and were able to hold our own, besides capturing the leading guns of the enemy. We then fell back. But instead of occupying the fort, which was on the river in front of the city, or the city itself, we fell back into a new encampment on the outskirts of Cawnpore. The bridge, reaching from shore to shore, was about a half mile in length.

"When we fell back into camp we did not expect another attack for a day or two. The pickets kept up a constant firing all night, but there was no alarm

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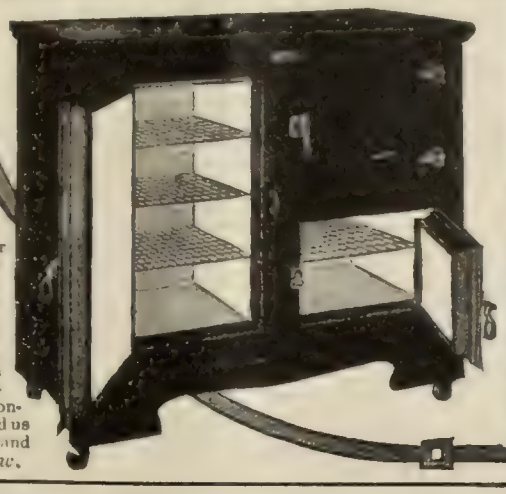

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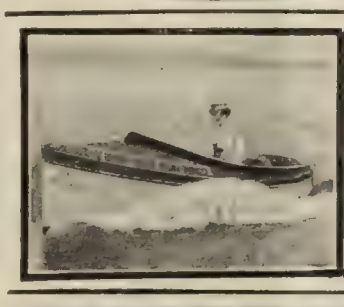

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until six o'clock the next morning. Then the bugle sounded and the cannon began firing all around us.

"I had taken off my sergeant's cap to clean it, and was without a jacket when the alarm was given. I snatched up a cap belonging to some other man and fell in without my jacket.

"It was a terribly unequal fight with 25,000 against us, some of them between us and the fort, and others flanking us in the city. I was wounded in the arm early in the action, my sergeant's stripe being shot clean away, but there were men all around me wounded far worse and still fighting, so I did not retire.

"We were ordered to retreat in the afternoon, and I don't think until then General Windham knew that we were flanked. It was a narrow escape from extermination. Fortunately one of the rifle regiments at Allahabad, hearing the cannonading, came to our relief. They came the whole distance, seven or eight miles, at a double quick, and engaged the enemy at the front. Under cover of their attack we were able to drive out the troops in Cawnpore and retreat to the fort, leaving the city, our camp, and the slaughter-house, besides our baggage, etc., to the Sepoys.

"The next morning the enemy were in full possession, and we moved out early from the fort and engaged them. We sustained disastrous losses. Only one officer was left uninjured. My captain was shot in the leg, and the ensign, a fine young fellow, killed in the afternoon.

"All that day we prayed for Sir Colin Campbell to relieve us, but he didn't come. We were obliged to fall back into the fort on the third day, and were besieged for two weeks, but we held the bridge of boats.

"Every morning the first thing we did was to look eagerly over that bridge and along the sandy shore on the other side for some sign of Campbell's coming.

"I remember well the day when he came. It was a beautiful morning, and very early we noticed something moving on the other side, away off in the distance. It came nearer and nearer, until we could see Campbell's advance guard on the bridge.

"The sun was just breaking out, and it shone on their arms as they came marching steadily and silently over. It was glorious to see them and to know that we were at last relieved, but the men were forbidden to utter a cheer, as Campbell intended to surprise the Sepoys. There must have been 20,000 men, but they filed past us in absolute silence. It took a long time for them to cross.

"The attack was not made until midnight, but the women and children who had been brought from Lucknow were escorted first to Allahabad, the road to which we held. We waited until a rocket shot up from Allahabad; that told us they had reached there safely, and it was a signal for our attack.

"The Sepoys were completely surprised, and almost cut to pieces. As I said, there was no quarter, and that battlefield, when I went over it in daylight, was literally covered with corpses lying in heaps as high as one's head. For miles one could see those ghastly piles. What few of the natives were left escaped by crossing a river some eight miles distant."

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"Ah, but I don't know you well enough, Mr. Peters," said the young lady, blushing, as she withdrew behind her fan.—*Catholic News.*

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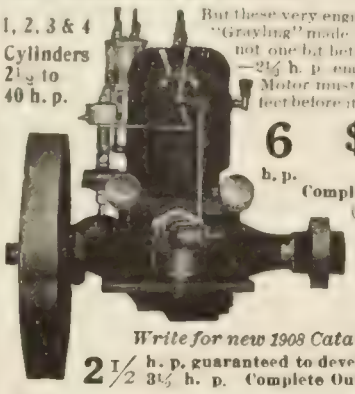

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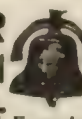

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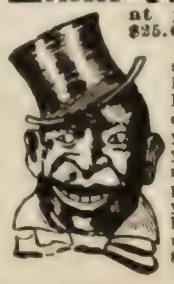

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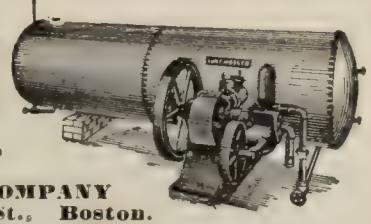

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BEREAVED ONE—"They haven't all gone, have they?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Proof.—MRS. EASTEND—"You'll not find me difficult to suit, Nora."

NORA (the new maid)—"I'm sure not, ma'am; I saw your husband as I came in, ma'am."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

Force of Habit.—SATAN—"In what department did you put that new arrival?"

ASSISTANT—"That janitor? I set him to work at the furnace."

SATAN—"Take him off at once or he'll be turning off the heat."—*Catholic Mirror.*

He Knew. "Do you want employment?"

"Lady," answered Plodding Pete, "you means well, but you can't make work sound any more invitin' by usin' words of three syllables."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 5.—It is reported that the Chinese Government is planning to spend the greater part of the Boxer indemnity returned by the United States in educating Chinese youths in American schools and colleges.

June 6.—Servia withdraws its representative from Montenegro, and diplomatic relations between the two governments are expected to cease entirely.

June 7.—Dispatches from Caracas say that the plague continues at La Guayra, that the port remains closed, and that there is great suffering in the city.

June 8.—Police at Lisbon discover a wide-spread anarchist plot to blow up the Portuguese royal family.

June 9.—King Edward and Emperor Nicholas meet at Reval on board the *Standart.*

Advices from Tangier report that Mulai Hafiz, the insurgent Sultan, has entered Fez with an army of 12,000 men.

The British battle-ship *Irresistible* narrowly escapes sinking in Portland harbor owing to inability to close her valves.

June 10.—A monument to the Russian dead at Port Arthur is unveiled on Antzu-Shan.

June 11.—Charlemagne Tower, the retiring Ambassador of the United States to Germany, leaves Berlin for Paris.

Domestic.

June 5.—It is announced at the White House that President Roosevelt will sail for Cairo in April, 1909, accompanied by his son Kermit, to hunt big game in Africa.

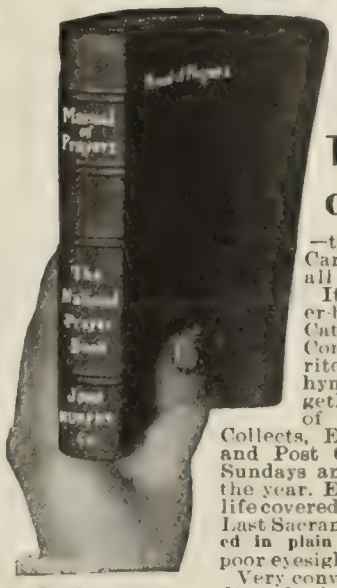
June 7.—William E. Quimby, formerly United States Minister to the Netherlands, dies in Detroit.

June 10.—A mail-pouch, said to have contained $100,000, in transit from Los Angeles to New York, disappears in Kansas City.

June 11.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft warn the Government of Panama that fraud will not be permitted in the approaching election on the Isthmus.

The New York State Senate passes the Anti-race-track Gambling Bills by a vote of 26 to 25, the bills already having passed the Assembly.

Everything a Catholic



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And to make the telephone system useful to those Twenty Million other people, we have to keep *you* alert and ready at this end of the wire.

Then we have to keep the line in order —8,000,000 miles of wire—and the central girls properly drilled and accommodating to the last degree, and the apparatus up to the highest pitch of efficiency.

Quite a job, all told.

Every telephone user is an important link in the system—just as important as the operator. With a little well meant suggestion on our part, we believe we can improve the service—perhaps save a second on each call.

There are about *six billion connections* a year over these lines.

Saving a second each would mean a tremendous time saving to you and a tremendous saving of operating expenses, which can be applied to the betterment of the service.

The object of this and several succeeding advertisements is *not to get more subscribers.* It is to make each one of you a better link in the chain.

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Next, don't grow fretful because you think she represents a monopoly. The postmaster does, too, for the same reason.

The usefulness of the telephone is its *universality, as one system.* Where there are two systems you must have two telephones—and confusion.

Remember, the value of the service lies in the number of people you can reach *without* confusion—the promptness with which you get your response.

So respond quickly when others call you, bearing in mind the extensive scope of the service.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"J. S. F.," New York City.—"Please tell me the proper pronunciation of the word *Wallachian*, also the origin."

The pronunciation preferred is wal-lay'ki-an (i as in it; final a as in sofa). The term is derived from Old High German *walh*, meaning "foreigner" plus *-ian*, adjectival suffix, meaning "pertaining to."

"S. N.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word *until* is not spelled with two *l*'s.

"R.," Walkerton, Ont.—Just as one hour after *midnight* is 1 A.M., so any part of that hour is also A.M.; so, also, may it be said, that just as one hour after *midnight* is P.M., so any part of that hour is also P.M.

"F. A. F.," Boston, Mass.—"What is the correct use of the prepositions *at*, *in*, and *on*?"

Always *in* a country, either *at* or *in* a city, town, or village; *at*, if the place is regarded as a point; *in*, if it is inclusive. *On* is frequently used where *in* would be preferable.

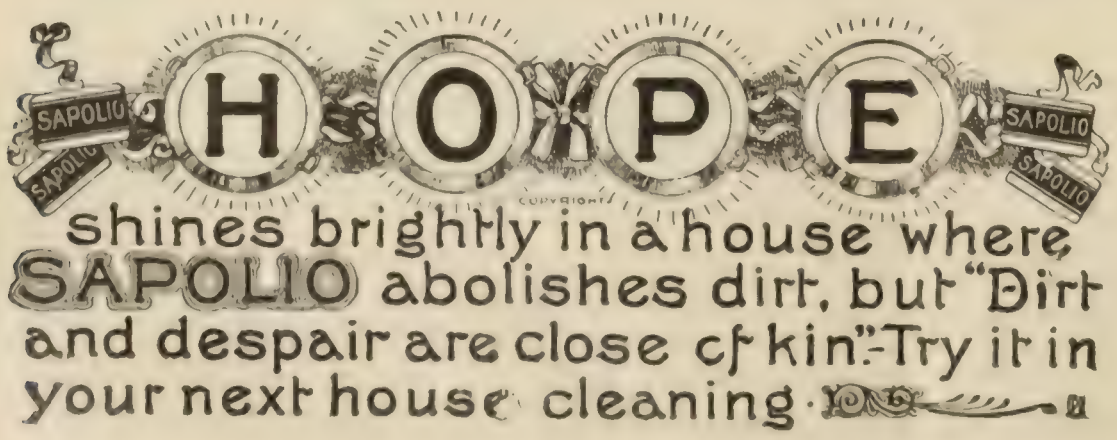
"L. F. K.," Chicago, Ill.—"Real" used for *very* is an undesirable colloquialism. Avoid such locutions as "*real* good," "*real* glad," "*real* pleased." *Very* is the correct word to use. "We had a very pleasant time" is preferred to "We had a real good time."

"C. A. F.," Canton, O.—In general the titles of books, selections, songs, etc., are either set off in quotation-marks or printed in a different type from the names of the authors. Italic type or quotation-marks are frequently used on concert programs to set off the titles of musical selections and songs even when the composers' names follow.

"H. S. D.," Canton, Ill.—(1) The maxim, "Virtue is its own reward," is quoted in Prior, "Imitations of Horace," book iii., ode 2; Gay, "Epistle to Methuen"; Home, "Douglas," act iii., sc. 1. (2) "*Ipsa quidem virtus sibimet pulcherrima merces*" (in Silius Italicus: "Punica," lib. xiii,, line 663) is the nearest Latin quotation to that which you cite that we have been able to find. (3) More than one is always exprest by the plural; as, *one and a half* ounces.

"R. W. A.," Eagle Pass, Tex.—"What is a *polygon?* Can a side of a polygon be equal to an angle?"

A *polygon* is a plane figure bounded by straight lines. The bounding lines are the sides of the polygon, and their sum is the perimeter of the polygon. The angles which the adjacent side make with each other are the angles of the polygon, and their vertices are the vertices of the polygon. The number of sides of a polygon is evidently equal to the number of its angles. An *equilateral polygon* is one that has *all its sides equal;* an *equiangular polygon* is one that has all its angles equal. For a polygon with all its sides and angles equal see Wentworth's "Text-Book of Geometry," p. 66, fig. 2.



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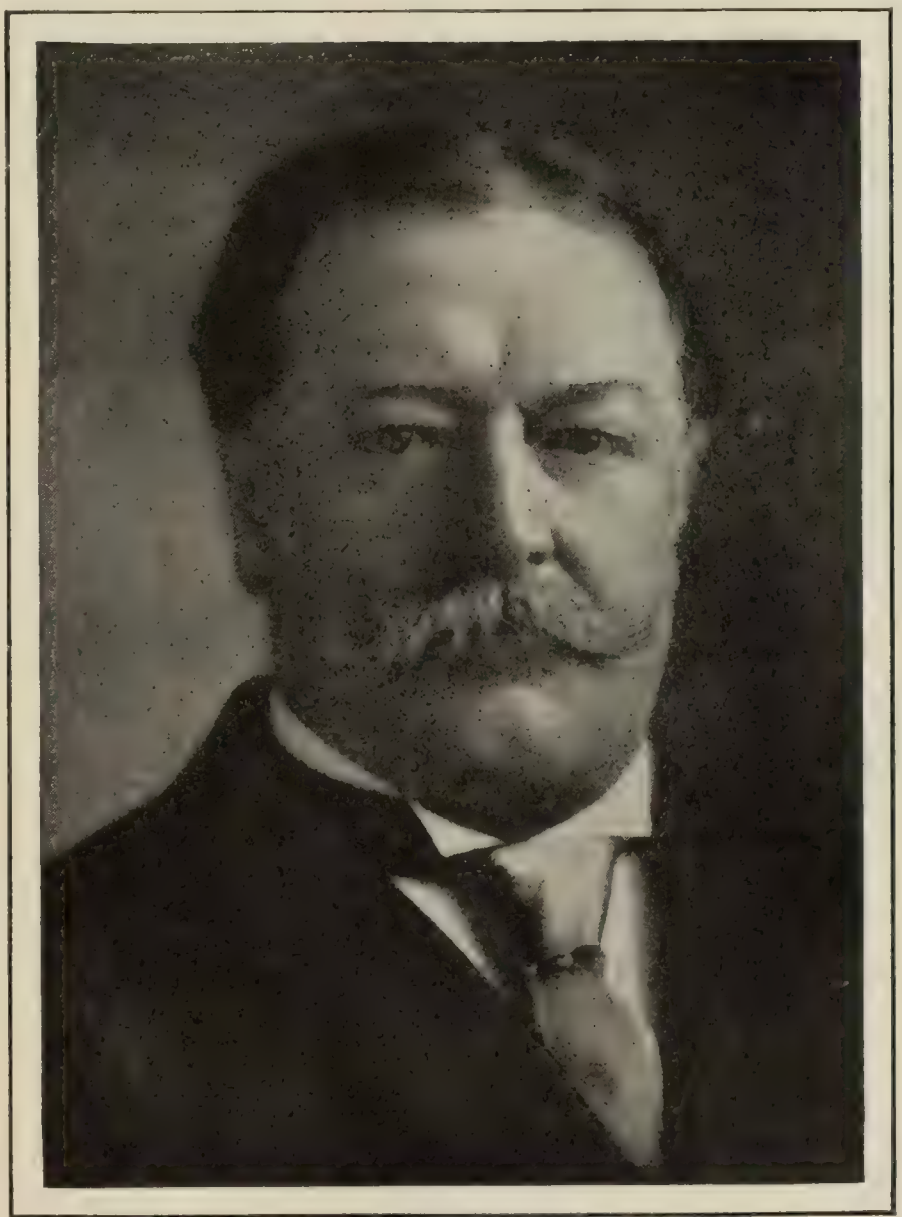
VOL. XXXVI., NO. 26 NEW YORK, JUNE 27, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 949

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.—The index of Vol. XXXVI. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send requests accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ASPECTS OF THE TAFT NOMINATION

EIGHT years ago William H. Taft hesitated about accepting President McKinley's offer of the chairmanship of the Philippine Commission, because his ambitions lay in the direction of the Supreme bench, and two years later he declined President Roosevelt's offer of a nomination to the Supreme Court, because he thought his duty lay in the Philippines. In each case, as the editorial observers are now remarking, he thought he was sacrificing his ambition to his duty, but last week's events at Chicago show that he was merely sacrificing one nomination for another which he perhaps had not dreamed of, and one that, while it has more glory, has also more risk of failure of confirmation.



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WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Some of his critics are unkind enough to say that he would not have achieved this nomination, however, without aid from the White House. "With commendable precision the Republican National Convention did its predestined work of nominating William Howard Taft for President," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), while a Democratic paragrapher asks ironically whether the event might not be more accurately described as a domination than a nomination. Since President Roosevelt in the last six years has so revolutionized the Republican party that Republicanism has become synonymous with Rooseveltism, says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "the nomination of Mr. Taft must be regarded as eminently proper from the Republican view-point." The chief task now laid upon Secretary Taft, suggests the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "is to emerge." Yet in spite of scattering comment along these lines many Independent and Democratic papers are no less whole-hearted than the Republican journals in their tributes to Mr. Taft's personal qualities and to his fitness for the high office for which he is a candidate.

"Mr. Taft's nomination is perhaps the best thing Mr. Roosevelt has done in the whole seven years of his Administration," remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), which thinks it but fair to admit that the President and all his army of office-holders "could not have nominated Taft but for Taft's exceptional record, ability, and character." This leader of the anti-Bryan papers goes on to say that "William H. Taft is the next President of the United States—provided the Democratic National Convention nominates William J. Bryan." With equal lack of tenderness toward "the most popular and most abused man in the country," *The World* rejoices loudly that the nomination of Taft "means the end of Roosevelt and Rooseveltism—the end of personal government, of autocratic régime, of militarism, of jingoism, of rough-riderism, of administration by shouting and clamor, tumult and denunciation" for "Mr. Taft may be pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but he is certainly not pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's methods." On the other hand, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.), while admitting that "next to Mr. Roosevelt himself, Secretary Taft is probably the strongest candidate whom the Republicans could have nominated," asserts that "he undoubtedly owes his nomination to the President's popularity rather than his own."

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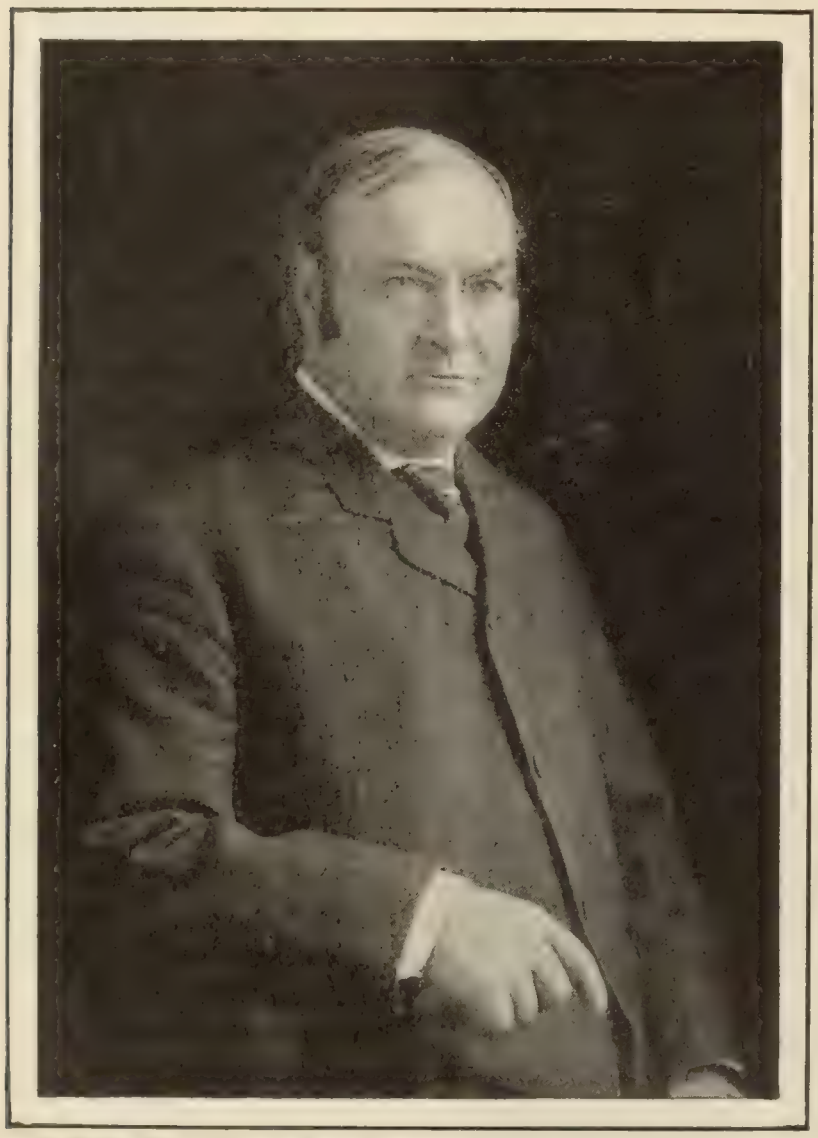
A no less disinterested witness than the London *Times* describes the outcome of the Convention as "the greatest and most striking of all Roosevelt's many victories," and goes on to say in further praise:

"By the unflinching exertion of his personal will President Roosevelt defeated the undoubted will of the Republican party, and, what is hardly less certain, the will of the American people. He has chosen to sacrifice his personal ambition to his sense of duty as a citizen. It is a noble act of self-abnegation worthy of the first Magistrate of a people bred in respect for the law and in veneration for its spirit."

In Paris the *Journal des Débats* and the *Petite Republique* interpret Mr. Taft's nomination as a victory for the spirit of imperialism. Says the latter paper: "The great democracy, after avoiding this spirit for so long, ends by acceding to it; it is a bad symptom." Manila dispatches state that the news was received in the islands "with intense gratification," since "their strongest hope of ultimate justice lies through Taft."



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JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,

Republican nominee for Vice-President. He is known as an excellent parliamentarian, and since whatever prominence he has gained has been in the national field, his availability is not affected by the political feuds within the party in his own State.

Returning to the Democratic press at home, we find the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) not only admitting Mr. Taft's qualifications for the Presidency, but practically taking his election for granted. His nomination, it remarks, "is undoubtedly one of the important events of world history of 1908, . . . because the making of a ruler for America is a matter of consequence to all the countries of the earth." "It were superfluous," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), "to rehearse in the city of his birth, where from boyhood his life has been an open book and where he commands universal love and respect, those high qualities and generous, manly traits which so amply fit him for the arduous task before him." "It is very high praise, and just praise, to say that he has attempted a multitude of great tasks, and has failed in none," remarks the New York *Times* (Dem.); and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), speaking for the South, has this to say:

"The affiliations of *The Constitution* and the Southern States are too well known to require elaboration. But should the Democratic party fail of success at the polls next November, we believe observant Southerners will regard the accession of Judge Taft to the Presidency with confident complacence.

"He has too often given earnest of the national dimensions of his citizenship to fear that he would make a partizan or a sectional Executive. Every utterance and every action of his public career have borne evidence to a mental and moral breadth and to wide human and economic sympathies, that would make it impossible for him to be other than the tolerant, approachable President of the whole nation."

Turning to the Independent press we find the San Francisco *Chronicle* characterizing Taft as "a candidate whose personal and political virtues have commended him not only to America but to the world." "He is of Presidential size," says the Washington *Herald*, while *The Post* of the same city remarks that "the Republican party has nominated its strongest man." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* finds him in temperament and training "peculiarly the man to take up the constructive work which Mr. Roosevelt has made possible, and thus to carry on even the debated 'policies' with a safe and sound conservatism that will reestablish confidence and win support." His personal fitness for the Presidency, says the Springfield *Republican*, is universally conceded, "and the fact constitutes the strongest reason why many independent voters will prefer him to his probable Democratic opponent."

The main factors that will obstruct Mr. Taft's victorious progress, as *The Republican* goes on to say, must be sought outside of his qualifications for office and his attractive personality. Thus:

"Before many weeks have elapsed the East will wake up to the fact that the battle-ground of this campaign is to be the old battle-ground of the campaign of 1896—the great Middle West—and that in the wide expanse of the Mississippi Valley Mr. Bryan possesses a popularity and a grip upon the people which Mr. Taft will find it hard to rival. It is very much a question whether Mr. Taft can attract the East and the West at the same time—whether he can retain Kansas and Illinois, while backed by Wall Street. The capitalistic East has come to regard a Taft administration as, in all probability, one of moderate reform at the worst. . . . . .

"Mr. Taft's candidacy, however, has now been launched under circumstances which have emphasized to an extreme degree the debt he owes to President Roosevelt for his nomination and also the fact that he is accepted by the Republicans of the Western and Far Western States on the understanding that Rooseveltism will continue to be the root principle of Federal administration. Whistler wittily defined a disciple as a person who had the courage of his master's convictions, and the Republican West, at the present stage of the Presidential struggle, seems likely to demand at least that much of the disciple whom every one recognizes as Mr. Roosevelt's choice as his own successor. No other Presidential candidate has had to play quite this rôle, and there are possibilities in the situation which make the outcome doubtful. If the West remains as radical during the next five months as it has been during the past five years, the development of doubt as to Mr. Taft's capacity to make an administration the embodiment of the Roosevelt ideas and policies might easily cause the Mississippi Valley to accept Mr. Bryan as the true representative of its feelings and aspirations.

"Yet until the Denver Convention has made its nominations and promulgated its platform, it will be futile to attempt a more exact analysis of the situation which Mr. Taft's nomination has brought about. There are many cross-currents in the main stream which may attain new proportions or disappear. In spite of whatever the Democrats may do, the Republican candidate will suffer from handicaps which have hitherto been sufficiently emphasized and of which no one is ignorant; he has before him no summer's holiday, with the effects of the panic, the bitterness of Mr. Roose-

THE CONVENTION THAT REFUSED TO STAMPEDE.

velt's Republican enemies, and the probable hostility of a large portion of organized labor to face."

"The Republican party presents as its candidate a man better equipped—bar none—than any other it has ever offered for this high office," asserts the New York *Globe* (Rep.); and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) assures him "the entire support of every member of the party." Among other Republican papers which swell the enthusiastic chorus are the Chicago *Tribune*, the Omaha *Bee*, the Boston *Advertiser*, the Baltimore *American*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *Press*, the Hartford *Courant*, the New York *Press*, *Evening Mail*, and *Tribune*. Says *The Tribune*, dwelling upon Mr. Taft's course of unconscious training for the Presidency:

"The political experience of the Secretary of War has been extraordinarily complete and varied. He has served with distinction as State and Federal judge, held one of the most important posts in the Department of Justice, been Secretary of War and acting Secretary of State, has governed the Philippines, been temporary Governor of Cuba, and has supervised affairs in the Isthmian Canal strip. He is an administrator, negotiator, and pacificator who has proved his tact and skill in many difficult fields, and his all-around competency as a public man equals, if it does not exceed, that of such earlier noted exemplars of versatility in statesmanship as Albert Gallatin, James Madison, and John Quincy Adams."

To the charge that President Roosevelt forced Taft upon the Convention *The Tribune* replies:

"Undoubtedly the support of the Administration added great strength to the Secretary's candidacy; but the vast majority of the Republican voters wanted a nominee who was most closely associated with the Administration and its policies, and the preference of the voters coincided completely with the preference of the President. It is absurd to say that Secretary Taft's nomination was due to political manipulation. On the contrary, the Republican Convention has only exprest the overwheming sentiment of the party. On a direct primary vote in every State we believe that Secretary Taft would have had an even larger popular majority than his strength in the Convention represented."

"He is bone of the bone of America—this strong, clean, buoyant, loyal, facile leader," exclaims the New York *Evening Mail*. Of his running mate, James S. Sherman, the same paper says:

"His experience in public life, covering ten terms in Congress, has been as steady and extended as that of Mr. Taft—with this difference, that it was gained on the legislative rather than on the judicial and administrative sides.

"Mr. Sherman would thus bring to the Vice-Presidency a wholly

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THREE TAFT SUPPORTERS.

Henry Taft, brother of the candidate; Frank H. Hitchcock, whose methods of procedure in Secretary Taft's behalf have gained him the title of "the steam roller"; Charles P. Taft, the Secretary's millionaire brother, who is also his financial backer.

SUNRISE?
Macauley in the New York *World*.

exceptional experience in public affairs, of a highly qualifying kind. His has been a growing figure, and where he is best known —among his associates in Congress—the appraisal of his abilities is largest and most generous. He is a man of force and judgment, with a good record, and a sense of responsibility and an instinct for affairs on which the House of Representatives has more and more relied."

This ticket, as *The Evening Post* points out, offers again the old "winning combination," Ohio and New York—"Hayes and Wheeler, Garfield and Arthur, McKinley and Roosevelt, and now Taft and Sherman."

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

THAT the Republican platform of 1904 had no planks forecasting the greatest achievements of the Roosevelt Administration is a fact recalled by some Republican papers in the midst of their somewhat perfunctory expressions of enthusiasm over the Chicago platform. "It is not the strong campaign paper, but the strong man, for whom the people vote," remarks the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), which finds the new platform "not all that we had wished for," but "more than we had hoped for." Its best feature, says this paper, is that "it signifies an ingiorious rout of the reactionaries" and affords a substantial pledge that the policies of the Roosevelt Administration shall be preserved, perpetuated, and extended. To *The Press* (Rep.) of the same city it is "a stirring document," "a good cry to go to the country with"; and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that it "is more than opportune; it is timely." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) complains that "in verbosity and inordinate proportions it is comparable with a message from President Roosevelt," and adds fretfully that "no President of the United States ever before received such extravagant praise" as that accorded Mr. Roosevelt in the opening paragraphs of the platform. "His Administration is an epoch in American history," says this document, which, after recounting briefly the things accomplished by the President, adds: "But more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do."

In addition to the unqualified indorsement, in general terms, of the Roosevelt policies, the platform "declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President," and puts the party on record in favor of "the development of a permanent currency system responding to our greater needs," the establishment of a postal savings-bank system, the more accurate definition by statute of the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction, and such amendments of the Antitrust Law and the Railroad-rate Law as will give the Federal Government further power of regulation and control over corporations and railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) regrets the omission of a plank pledging the party to a law requiring publicity in campaign contributions, while the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) sneers at the whole document as "a platform of well-written Republican pharisaism." The New York *Herald* (Ind.), however, predicts that the Denver platform will be very much like that evolved in Chicago, and that "the contest will be mainly one, not of platforms, but of men."

Easily the most discust tho apparently not the most important feature of the platform is the injunction or "court-procedure" plank. Several things combined to focus the limelight on this issue. On the one side were Samuel Gompers and his American Federation of Labor demanding threateningly an "antiinjunction" pledge, while on the other side President Van Cleave had ranged his National Association of Manufacturers ready for political warfare in behalf of non-interference with the courts. Moreover, when certain leaders of the party would have evaded the subject altogether, Mr. Roosevelt's chief spokesman in the Convention said significantly: "If the injunction plank is not put in that platform, Mr. Taft does

WHO ROCKED THE BOAT?
—Allan in the Detroit *Free Press*.

WENT AT HIM WRONG.
The reactionaries seem to have approached the elephant the wrong way.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

THE WRONG TIP.

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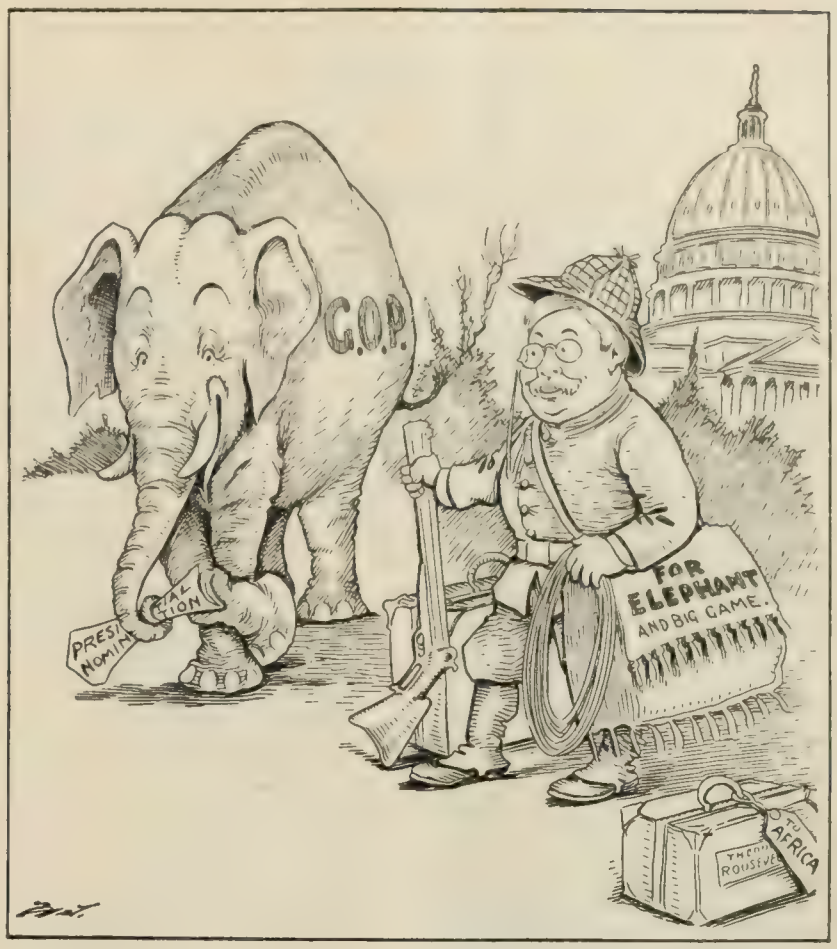
CÆSAR'S NO.

—Keppler in *Puck*.



THE G. O. P.—"What's the use of goin' clear to Africa for an elephant?"

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

AFTER OTHER GAME.

not have to be the candidate for President, but I can tell you now that if he is not the candidate the nominee will be a man who can run without a platform." In consequence an injunction plank was inserted, but in such a form that Gompers derides it as a fraud and Van Cleave mildly approves it. Says the latter, according to a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Commercial* (Fin.):

"The language of the so-called injunction plank was framed to throw a sop to Cerberus, but that can not conceal the fact that the determined opposition compelled indorsement of the only practise in the issuance of injunctions that has ever prevailed in our courts, and the declaration of confidence in the integrity of the bench which has so acted in accordance with seven centuries of judicial practise."

The plank which was inserted at the price of so much controversy reads as follows:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty, and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

Mr. Taft as well as the President demanded the plank in this form, altho it met the wishes of neither the manufacturers nor organized labor. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says of it:

"It is not an antiinjunction plank. It is not in favor of the creation of a special class exempt from the operation of the writ, but merely calls for the prescription by statute as the regular procedure in injunctions of what is now the almost universal practise of the courts. It has always appeared to us that this, instead of weakening the courts, would strengthen them by giving a legislative standing to what now has no basis but judicial custom, and thus silencing the complaint of the ignorant about 'usurpations of the judiciary.'"

While Mr. Gompers demands that the power of injunction be further restricted, Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, argues that it should be enlarged. In a recent speech he said:

"There never was a time in the history of the nation when the full restraining power of the equity court was of so much importance to the nation. As the population becomes more and more dense and activities increase, the restraining power of the equity court is worth vastly more than the punishing power of the criminal court.

"It is in line with the highest thought of the day. We aim to stay the epidemic, and not to cure the ravages of disease after it has gained headway. We strive to stamp out vice in the slums, not by driving out the residents, but by letting in light and air and the comforts of civilization. To restrict the restraining power of the court is a step backward toward barbarism, instead of a step forward to higher civilization."

THE FARMER TO THE RESCUE

A LEADER of Israel, according to a scriptural historian, once received a promise of better times for his country by signs given on the threshing-floor. It is there, likewise, that our financial authorities are now looking for signs of better times for the United States. "Indications at the present time are for great crops," says Chief Statistician Clark, of the Department of Agriculture, and the newspaper observers are hailing the approach of prosperity from every editorial aerie. "For eight years," says Mr. Clark, "the American farmer has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, and now the ninth promising harvest is practically assured. Never in the history of the United States have there been nine such years—years of big yields and high prices."

The wheat crop is expected by the New York *Journal of Commerce* to reach 737,270,000 bushels, a figure surpassed only by the great yield of 1901; and oats, rye, and barley are also thought likely to endanger their former records. Indian corn, which usually yields a billion bushels more than all these grains combined, is to be reported on later. As the world's stock of wheat is 50,000,000 bushels below the figure for last year, our big crop is expected to bring a good price.

"There is absolutely not a leg for the pessimist to stand on,"

THAT ENVIOUS MOMENT FOR THE ONE ON SHORE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SAYS BILL TO BILL:
"What's the use of holding these conventions, anyway?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

declares the Baltimore *American;* and the New York *Evening Mail* says:

"Prosperity for the farm, big freight receipts for the railroads, more beef at a lower price, a bounteous breakfast, and a 'full dinner-pail' are all included in the promise of the fields. Nature has done her part toward a business revival; the rest is up to us. If this promise is disappointed, it will be a case where every prospect pleases and only the politician is vile."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes similarly:

"Agriculture is still the chief source of the national wealth and the basis of the national welfare. If the crops are good the times can not long continue bad, and the farmer with his barns full of grain and his pockets bulging with money is the most efficient advance agent of a business boom. He is the American manufacturer's best customer, and when he has the means wherewith to supply his needs he is able to supply a market which for extent and profit has no equal in the world.

"It is because the farmer, thanks to a succession of good seasons, had unusually large reserves on which to draw that the consequences of the late reaction were not more serious, and with his circumstances still further improved there is sure to be something doing. And the greater the crops the greater will be the Republican majority next November."

James J. Hill, who is something of an authority on the crops himself, thinks, however, that the yield will not be anything stupendous. "There will be no car shortage because there will be no long crop," he said to a reporter in Washington a few days ago. *The Wall Street Journal* is able to see compensations even in this. It remarks:

"James J. Hill says we are not to have any bumper crop this year. Whether he is correct or not in his prophecy, it will take a few months more to decide the question. If it turns out according to his way of thinking, there are large compensations for the failure to get a bumper crop. Bumper crops are by no means an unmixt blessing. They lower prices to the consumer, but they are apt to lessen the reward to the producer. When crops are superabundant, people are apt to spend to excess, so that bumper crops often stimulate the extravagances which are hard to correct when things take a different turn.

"Yet the want of a bumper crop is no cause for pessimism. On the contrary, moderate abundance is better than wasteful superfluity, and at least moderate abundance is assured this year. If nature is too prodigal, man is apt to take chances which a more prudent regard for means and ends would never assume. To live in a land of plenty and peace is far better than to be intoxicated by the feeling that economy can be cast to the winds without reaping the reward of wastefulness."

THE PARDON OF POWERS AND HOWARD

THE political rancor that has made the life or death of Caleb Powers the football of party politics in Kentucky for eight years has so far subsided that his pardon is regarded favorably by the press of all shades of thought outside of Kentucky itself. "Governor Willson has done an act of justice courageously," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that "the ends of justice have been served" by it. The Savannah *News* (Dem.) thinks that "perhaps it is well" that the case has taken this course. Within the State the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and other Kentucky Democratic papers that look to it for light and leading think the Governor should have left the cases to the courts. *The Courier-Journal* believes he has yielded "to the spirit of party where a firmer judgment and a longer look ahead would have stood stedfast to the hard, maybe harsh, realities of the case." It adds:

"We are conscious of no partizan bias when we declare that it is most regrettable. If law and court procedure—to say nothing about guilt or innocence—is to be thus set aside at the bidding not of justice but of excited and one-sided party sentiment, how shall we ever hope to regain the lost poise and balance of orderly, non-partizan government?"

There would not be space in this issue of our weekly to review adequately the history of this celebrated case. Most of our readers will recall that on January 30, 1900, when Kentucky seemed on the verge of civil war over a disputed election, and the State capital was full of armed partizans of both sides, William Goebel, the Democratic claimant of the governorship, was assassinated by a shot from a window in the capitol building. This crime, as one paper says, "shook Kentucky like an earthquake." Governor Willson, in his pardon message, says that it "overthrew a whole State election, destroyed the peace and good feeling of the State for eight years, set neighbor against neighbor, made politics almost war, stained the good name of Kentucky, and shocked the civilized world." An attempt was made to fasten the guilt upon Caleb Powers, the Republican Secretary of State, William S.

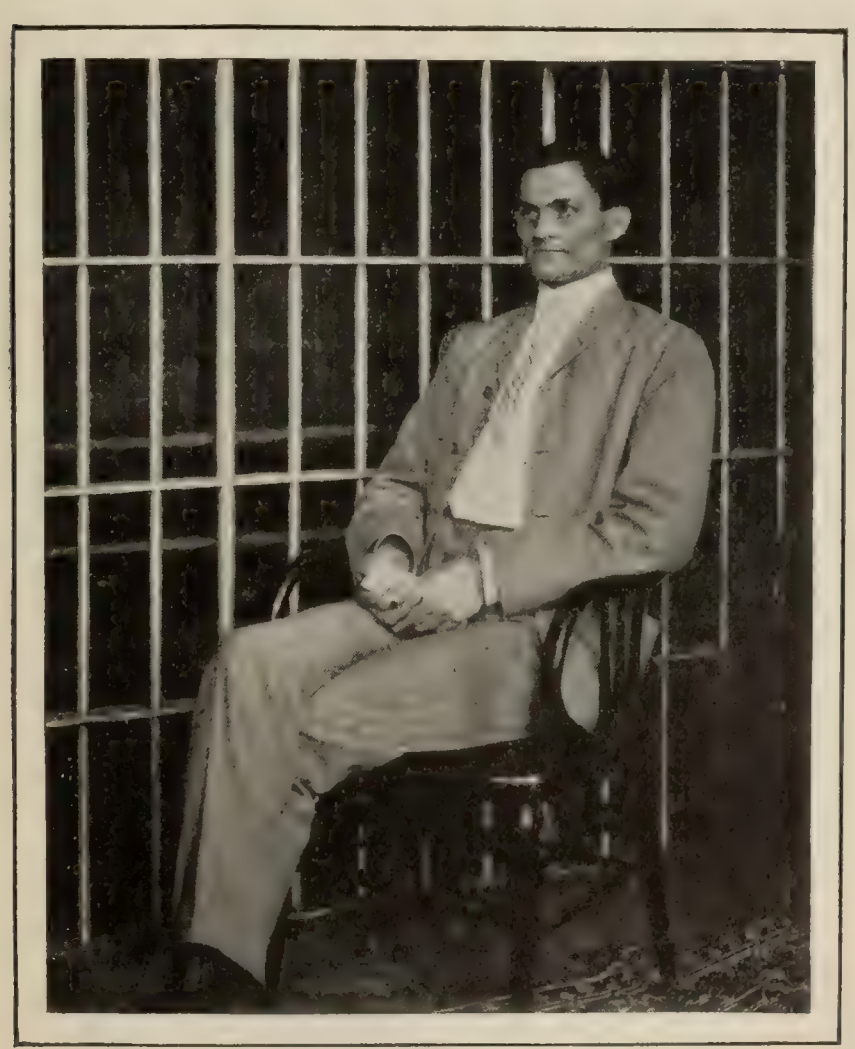
Taylor, the Republican claimant of the governorship, and James B. Howard. Governor Taylor fled to Indiana, and has never returned. Howard was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Powers has had four trials, three of the verdicts being set aside by a higher court, and the fourth trial ending in a disagreement of the jury.

The pardon of these men was an issue in the last State campaign, and the Republican victory was interpreted as a verdict by the people in favor of the accused men. The Governor also received a pardon petition "signed by nearly 500,000 persons," as he says, "some 240,000 Kentuckians, and a large proportion are Democrats." The Governor says that after spending weeks in reading the thousands of pages of testimony in the case of Powers, he is "firmly convinced that he is, beyond all reasonable doubt, innocent of the crime charged against him." The case against Howard rested on the same testimony. The Governor goes on to say:

"If the lesson of this case can be rightly taken to heart by the people of Kentucky, it may yet be worth all the wo and misery which it has cost.

"If the blest spirit of friendly good-will between neighbors, of fair and just toleration and respect for each other's opinions, and honorable and friendly contests in our elections, and loyal and friendly support of the officer when elected according to our rules governing elections, shall at last make our contentions fair and reasonable instead of angry and hostile, we shall have made a great gain not only in the respect of the world, but in the happiness and welfare of every man, woman, and child in Kentucky."

The question naturally arises whether this crime is to go without punishment. The Governor does not forget this feature of the matter, and declares plainly his opinion that the guilty man is Henry Youtsey, Governor Taylor's private secretary, who confest to having a part in the plot, accused Powers and Howard of com-



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

CALEB POWERS IN THE JAIL AT FRANKFORT.
His friends wish to boom him for a seat in Congress, but he says he doesn't want anybody ever to mention politics to him again.

plicity, and then retracted his confession. Youtsey is now serving a life sentence. Says the Governor:

"In the trial of Youtsey the State contended earnestly for a verdict that he had fired the fatal shot, and my reading of the testimony leaves no doubt that this charge was conclusively proved.

"In trial after trial Youtsey has testified and repeatedly confest that he did everything but fire the shot that killed William Goebel; that he himself conceived and suggested the plan just as it was executed, to men whom he hoped to induce to do the deed; that he took the rifle to the room, bought the cartridges for it, chose the window after trying several, raised it just the right height, pulled down the shade, arranged the books to rest the rifle on, planned the escape through the basement and explained the plan, which was afterward carried out to several different people, and immediately after the shot was fired, ran down the stairs to the basement room and through it and around the building and up the east steps through the hall and into the reception-room when he arrived with a pistol in hand acting wildly in just about the time that it would take to make the trip after the shot was fired, and the evidence leaves no doubt that he fired the shot, and at the end of his trial he accepted and decided not to appeal from the sentence of imprisonment for life."

JAMES HOWARD.

He celebrated his release by going to a ball game. He has had several attractive offers to appear in vaudeville, but says his ambitions do not lie in that direction.

The Louisville *Herald* (Rep.), which now sees success crown its years of work in behalf of Powers and Howard, says:

"The hideous story of passion and prejudice, of packed courts and suborned juries, of unfair judges and partizan verdicts, of justice as the tool of politicians and court-rooms as the stage of travesties, is at an end. Let this last act of mercy and of justice forever wipe out its memory. Let that man who seeks to fan again the old flame of bitterness and faction be held a traitor to Kentucky."

THE "FLORIDA" AND THE TORPEDO

THE last of the recent "war tests" tried upon the monitor *Florida* in Hampton Roads has "demonstrated two facts," ironically remarks the Troy *Times*—namely, that "both American war-ships and American torpedoes are good of their kind." What has been the actual value of these experiments is at present a matter of official knowledge only; and we have it on the authority of *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) that they "do not appear to have greatly imprest ordnance experts." Rear-Admiral Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, is quoted unofficially in various dispatches, however, as saying that the tests prove that "the construction of the modern battle-ship has been vindicated against the attack of one torpedo of the present type." According to one dispatch he went so far as to say that the *Florida* "could have sustained a like blow exactly opposite, and still another in a third bulkhead compartment, and still would have floated." Yet an examination in dry dock showed, according to the New York *Tribune's* correspondent, "that a clean hole, extending from the superstructure ten feet down the hull, had been made, and that it was twenty feet in length." This injury "extended in about eight feet at the center, but varied from four to six feet on the margins." That the damage was localized, leaving the engines and machinery uninjured and the vessel afloat, altho with a seventeen-inch list to starboard, was due to a system of water-tight bulkheads which was apparently the principal subject of the test. On and above the deck "the damage was confined to the cracking of several plates,

the breaking of iron guy-ropes, and wrenching three booms from their fastenings."

Dramatic interest attaches to the experiment from the fact that a crew of some thirty naval officers and men, including Rear-Admirals Mason and Capps and Captain Quimby, were on board the *Florida* when she was torpedoed. Altho these men, sheltered in

TORPEDOING THE "FLORIDA."

As the monitor was struck she reeled to starboard and a column of water eight feet wide at its base and blackened by coal shot in the air for 250 feet as if belched forth by a volcano or geyser. The detonation was heard for miles, and structures in the vicinity, including the great new pier of the Virginia Railroad, with its solid concrete foundation, trembled in the concussion.

the turret, suffered no injury from the shock of the explosion, spectators on shore some 300 yards away had narrow escapes from flying fragments of steel.

This experimental attack upon the monitor was made by a Whitehead torpedo, a self-impelled missile of steel more than sixteen feet long and charged with 220 pounds of guncotton. The blow was delivered amidships on the starboard side, about four feet below the water-line. The resultant injury is described as "serious but not vital."

The experiment is the first of the kind in America, but is in line with recent French and English experiments in which guncotton was pitted against submerged armor-plate with results, according to the New York *Herald*, "decidedly in favor of the explosive."

Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The tests just made at Hampton Roads indicate that this country has been more successful than any other in the hunt for safeguards against the torpedo. It may be premature to assume that the immunity of which there is now an excellent assurance will be permanent. Still, the system whose success has been demonstrated can, it is reasonable to think, be reenforced to meet any possible increase in the charge of a torpedo. It certainly marks a great advance on precedent. The authorities at Washington—and, for that matter, all the naval powers of the world—are now justified in cherishing more confidence than ever before in the safety not only of their big ships but also of the officers and crews who do their fighting. Once more, as it did with the submarine, with armor-plate, and with the revolving turret, America gives to other nations a helpful contribution to efficiency in marine warfare."

The Philadelphia *Press* admits that the experiment will be of service in solving sundry problems of construction, but thinks that it "adds very little to what was already known of the torpedo and its work." The incidents upon which this previous knowledge was based are thus summarized:

"In our Civil War twenty-five Union vessels were sunk and destroyed and nine others seriously injured by torpedoes, the *Tecumseh* and *Housatonic* being the most memorable. In forty-three years since, nearly twenty war-vessels and a number of merchant-vessels have been sunk or injured by torpedoes under the Turkish, Peruvian, Brazilian, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, English, and American flags, but he would be a rash man who made a prediction in regard to the effect of any torpedo.

"A torpedo may, as with the *Aquidaban* in Brazil or the *Florida* in Hampton Roads, simply blow a hole into a compartment and leave a vessel salvable, and it may, as five times in the Russo-Japanese war, sink a battle-ship in a few moments. Explosives never act with certainty, not even a blast, much less a torpedo.

"None the less, the vessels sunk are many. The Turkish vessel in 1877 was a small one. The *Aquidaban*, 1893, was sunk, but little damaged, tho deserted by its crew. The *Blanco Encalada*, Chilean, 1891, was unwatched, taken by surprize, and sunk by a Whitehead. The Japanese sunk the Chinese *Ting Yuen* and *Lai Yuen*, at anchor, in 1895, at Wei-Hai-Wei. Admiral Makaroff's flag-ship, *Petropavlesk*, was sunk with almost every man on board off Port Arthur by an anchored torpedo. The Japanese lost a cruiser, the *Mijiaibo*, and another larger vessel. The Russians, the *Skorri* and *Yenisin*, both small.

"The utmost that can be said of the experiment on the *Florida* is that it shows that if compartments are small, even two may be penetrated without sinking a boat with its compartment bulkheads all closed. Another torpedo, no larger, might, hitting differently, and passing under the hull, blow a hole through a vessel."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

T R also stands for Taft regime.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Do you still think it will be Roosevelt?—*New Haven Palladium.*

It is quite possible that a piano trust may be carrying harmony too far.—*Baltimore American.*

"An air-ship can be built for $15," says an exchange. It is the funeral that costs.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

It is a mean trick for Wall Street to play on a candidate to give it out that it is for him.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A German savant is trying to learn how long a dream lasts. In Lincoln, Neb., it goes on forever.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Chicago preacher who held a smoking service for men no doubt thinks it better to smoke now than later on.—*Louisville Post.*

Mr. Taft will remember, tho, that a carpenter may be a good platform-builder and yet not be a cabinet maker.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

It is reported that Encke's comet is soon to appear; but the Taft star, which is now at a phenomenal speed, is at present attracting the greatest attention.—*Baltimore American.*

After the convention Governor Johnson need not hunt up the fellows who furnished the gold brick. They will not take it back.—*Chicago News.*

Democratic platform-makers probably will have time enough to hunt up different words with which to express the same ideas.—*Chicago News.*

Conditions this spring have not been good for the green bug, but the ravages of the Presidential bee seldom have been more terrible.—*Chicago News.*

In a recent issue of *The Commoner* appeared a poem entitled "Over and Over Again." Possibly it reminded Mr. Bryan of something as soon as he saw it.—*Washington Post.*

Guess Who.—He is the press and the people, the sultan who rules the Turks; he is the bell in the steeple and he is the whole blamed works. He is the hill and valley, the dawning, the dusk, the noon; he is the large white alley, he is the man in the moon. He is the soothing slumber, he is the soul awake; he is the big cucumber that gives us the belly-ache. He is the fire that quickens, the company that insures; he is the ill that sickens, and he is the thing that cures. He is the ruling Russian and we are the groveling skates; he is the Constitution and he's the United States.—*Emporia Gazette.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

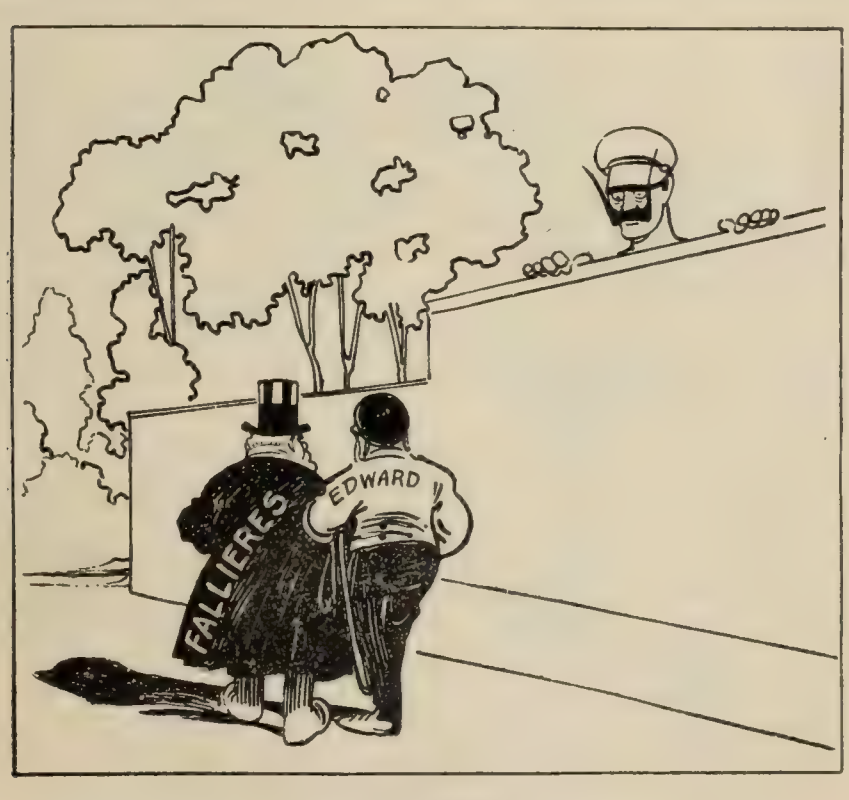
NATURE OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

IT is pointed out by the European press that King Edward VII. invented a new diplomatic relation of an international sort when he instituted the peculiar *entente cordiale* between the French and English governments. The *entente* is not an alliance, it is barely a treaty, for it neither expressly provides for mutual assistance in war against an antagonist of either party nor is it the ratification of peace relations at the close of a campaign. It is more or less a merely cordial and complimentary declaration of mutual friendly feeling. Naturally enough the occasion of President Fallières's visit to London has started the question whether this *entente* had not better be developed into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. Such papers as the Paris *Temps* think this ought to be done, but the London press, for the most part, fight shy of giving approval to the idea. The German papers do not like to hear the suggestion made, and the chauvinist press see "war" spelt large in all favorable comments on the possibility of a closer union between France and Great Britain. But the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) cautiously remarks:

"Such treaties of alliance as are suggested are not very much liked in England. Yet there is some reason why the English people should for once give up their prejudice in the matter, for England would be the greater gainer from such a treaty. England could never be of much help to France from a military standpoint, so long as Great Britain has no conscription, a military system which the English would not accept at any price. It is none the less true, however, that the visit of the French President has drawn closer the ties that bind the two Powers together, and it is right for the other governments, now more than ever, to make a note of this."

Much more definitely does the *Berliner Tageblatt* scout at the notion of any change from an *entente* to a formal treaty. This influential organ tells us:

"The *entente* of the two great Western Powers must necessarily have a profound effect in the sphere of international politics and is

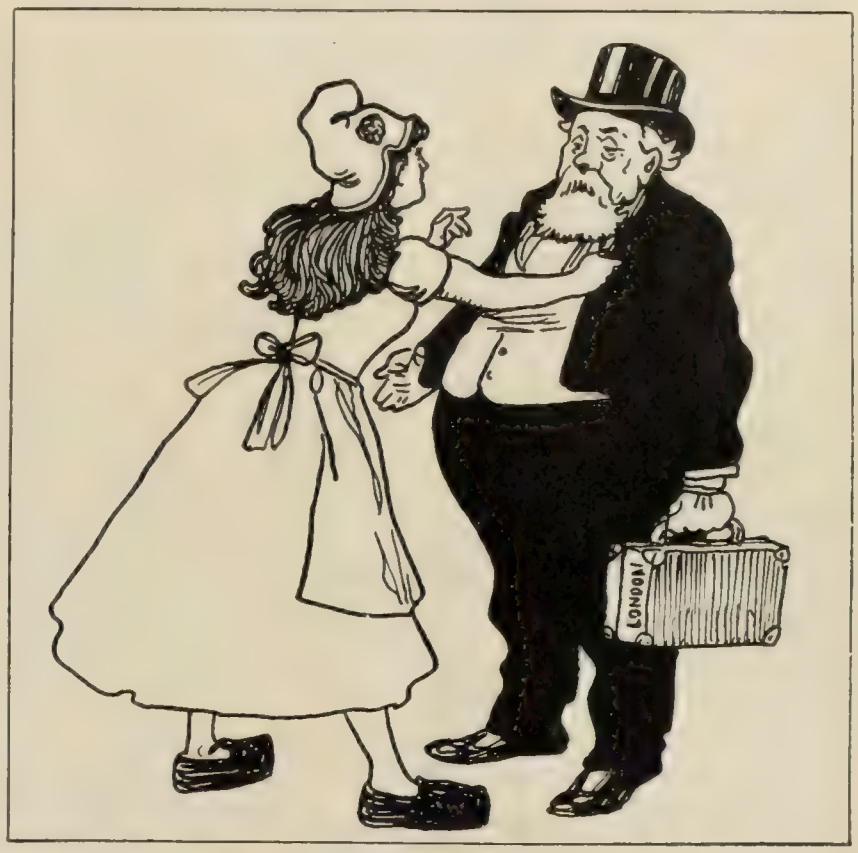


THE TWO CHUMS.

William II. feels sore over it; but it's not the first time he has felt so, nor is it likely to be the last.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

not of a nature to make the road any easier for Germany to travel. But a community of interests between these Powers will cease the very moment the point is reached where extreme measures, such as touch the life of a nation, have to be resorted to. Some journalists have nervously anticipated from the toasts and speeches recently read of in London that a written alliance was about to be signed between London and Paris. They hint at a new triple alliance which shall result in the crushing of Germany. Appeals have been made to the German Michel to rouse himself and defend his country against a million imaginary foes. This is all fanciful exaggeration. There can be no question raised concern-



THE DRUMMER'S RETURN.

FRANCE—"And how did they treat you?"

FALLIÈRES—"Splendid! Plenty of fine words, but there's no business doing."

—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

ing an alliance either between England and Russia or between France and England. The first would be unpopular in England, the second equally unpopular in France."

The question is somewhat seriously discust, however, by the *Morgen Post* (Berlin), which remarks that "if the new triple alliance" between France, England, and Russia "does not have any warlike objects in it, it must needs have a disastrous effect upon Germany." The writer concludes as follows:

"The position of Germany is at present by no means a favorable one. Our diplomats appear to be asleep and seem as if they were contented to rest upon the laurels of Bismarck."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AS THE WORLD'S UNIVERSITY—According to the *Koelnische Zeitung* Germany continues to share with France the credit of educating the majority of foreign students who leave their own country in pursuit of the light and knowledge which they can not obtain at home. Eight per cent. of the students in German universities are foreigners, we are told. To quote the authoritative organ:

"The contingent of non-German students studying in Germany numbered (during 1907–8) 3,869. Twenty years ago they were barely 1,800. In 1906–7 there were as many as 4,349. The decrease is principally among the Russians, who have found admission to the classes made more difficult by additional restrictions. In a single year their number fell from 1,890 to 1,466. But as an offset to this, the Asiatic nations, principally the Japanese, have risen in number from 101 to 177, the Bulgarians from 119 (in 1901) to 163, the Turks from 33 to 42."

There is little change, however, in the number of students

contributed by Continental and English-speaking peoples. Thus we are told:

"France sends 64 students to Germany (51 in 1906-7); Belgium, 25; Holland, 57. England has diminished her representatives from 159 to 146 for the past academic year. The United States is well represented by 301 students, 8 less than the last academic year recorded. Austria-Hungary sends 690. While there are in the German universities an average of 8 per cent. of foreigners, Berlin, Leipsic, and Heidelberg take the lead in this particular, having respectively 1,077, 567, and 210 strangers in their halls of learning, or 13 per cent. of the whole university population."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WOMAN'S ADVANCE AS A WAGE-EARNER IN ITALY

THE vague term "woman's rights" has in several quarters lately come to mean something particularly clear and definite. In a recent English periodical a lady of title claimed for women the power and the right to join the colors and fight for their country. Women are claiming in Italy equal rights before the law as property-owners, and in England to-day the claim of the suffragettes has been to some degree allowed. The Italian women have, however, taken a step which is neither political nor military, in organizing themselves as workers independent of the sweat-shop and the padrone. This practical movement, which has extended throughout the whole peninsula, has taken the form of cooperative associations, as we learn from an article contributed by Bice Tittone to the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence).

The daughters of Lucretia and Cornelia are no longer satisfied with "poverty, hunger, and dirt" as their heritage in the labor field. They are resolved to have fair returns for their products of whatever kind—their lace, their needlework, their artistic production in the shape of jewelry, novelties of all sorts in wood-, thread-, or basket-work. The success with which their efforts and aspirations have been crowned, we are told, sets an example to the industrial women workers of every other nation. The first step taken to establish themselves as independent dealers in their own wares was the exhibition, or exposition, held in Venice in 1902, under the auspices of certain powerful ladies of the aristocracy. The society thus inaugurated was more or less local and belonged entirely to North Italy. It styled itself the "Roman Federation of Roman Women Workers." After a second and more important exposition in 1903, the undertaking assumed a national character and adopted as its title "The Cooperative Society of Industries for Italian Women." The objects of this society are thus outlined by the writer in the *Rassegna*:

"We wish to create a vigorous instrument of commercial economy by which the channels of international trade may be opened to the products of Italian women. By means of cooperation we shall found a capacious business-house for the purpose of eliminating the jobbers who generally reap the benefits of women's labor.

"The Governing Committee, a vital element of our society, immediately on its appointment set to work to constitute local committees in order to commission operatives and teach them the advantages of mutual cooperation. An appeal has in this way been made to all the cities and provinces of Italy and has met with a warm response from Piedmont to Calabria and from Venice to Sicily."

The result has been a great revival of industrial home art in Italy. To quote further:

"The efforts of the ladies who have thus labored on the committees in their own neighborhood have so far worked miracles. They have not only provided material and directions in familiar industrial work, they have also taken pains to revive the manufacture of antique embroideries, of laces whose methods of production had been long forgotten, examples of which they hunted up in churches, palaces, and even in the huts where these relics had slept ingloriously for years, buried and unknown."

Schools of design have been formed through the instrumentality of which the artificer will not only find her intelligence quickened, but will be freed from the dictation or tyranny of the designer. One of the most important objects of the society has been to provide, where necessary, workshops in which proper provision will be made for "the health, the salary or wages, and the morality" of the operatives. These wages "have everywhere been higher than before." On this point we read:

"The 'Cooperative Society of Industries for Italian Women' has so arranged the scale of remuneration paid out that such workers as receive least pay (such as hand-weavers, etc.) shall be those who work in regions where the cost of living is lowest, while skilled workwomen, who produce more difficult work, which fetches higher prices, dwell in the big cities, where expenses are greater."

So far complete success has attended the society. Marriage has increased in many industrial centers, domestic comfort has been promoted by higher wages, and as a proof of improved morality Bice Tittoni tells us that illegitimate births have diminished. In conclusion she remarks:

"And what of the future? While much has been done, much also remains to be accomplished. Let our members, our friends, the whole country, bear this in mind. Our prospects are indeed bright and smiling, but we must be careful not to relax our efforts. We must see that the committees and operatives remain faithful to the organization under the conviction that cooperation is the sole secret of success."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH MOB AND THE REPUBLIC

A MOB-BORN republic can not possibly handle or control a mob, says a brilliant and eloquent French Conservative. Mr. Clemenceau is the servant and elected puppet of the Sansculottes. He sends out the military and allows them to be pelted or maimed, even killed, by the crowd of men who have inflamed themselves with seditious oratory and bad absinthe, and now crowd the streets, bent on social rebellion and violence. Such, at any rate, is the frightful picture of the disturbed and riotous condition of the manufacturing districts throughout the North and South of France, as given by the monarchical and Catholic *Gaulois*, which calls itself "the greatest morning paper." Every day "the strikes become more serious." There are "terrible fights"; blood flows in torrents. The Republic is absolutely powerless to preserve "domestic peace," not to speak of "the liberty and fraternity" which it had promised. Monarchies have generally been able to control a mob; the French Republic utterly fails in doing so. Yet many Conservatives "have allied themselves with the Republic because they were led to believe that such a régime was particularly designed to arbitrate and decide social disputes." Mr. L. Desmoulins, who puts his name to this piece of flaming invective, continues as follows:

"Monarchies preserve public order by using the musket, but the Republic made us to understand that it would obtain the same results by infinitely less vigorous means. But in the war of classes in France, which has now been raging for so long a period, the Republic has always taken the part of the employee against the employer, which certainly is not surprizing, for it was born of revolution and fed on universal suffrage and represents popular violence and the power of the majority. . . . To protect labor some sort of a military demonstration is made in the presence of the strikers, who know it is only an empty show; they know that the ministers of the Republic, in spite of the solemn obligations that bind them to do otherwise, are compelled to order the soldiers to remain perfectly passive before the strikers, who are permitted to murder industrious non-strikers and to sack workshops and factories; and when it happens that an officer who has been wounded by these strikers draws his sword, and when a gendarme who is in danger of being trampled to death fires his revolver over the heads of the mob who are assailing him, immediately from north to south, from east to west, the whole Socialist crowd yell out, 'Down with the

murderer!' It is well known that under a monarchy such a riot would be severely handled and checked, and the fear of this is generally sufficient to repress it. At this time, after we have been robbed of all the advantages assured by a monarchy, the Republicans plainly show us that we must willingly surrender that public peace and that protection of personal rights and personal property which were the sole benefits we had ventured to expect under a purely democratic régime."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S SUPERIOR WATER-ROUTES

CANADA has the best natural means of transport to be found on the Western Continent, says a writer in the Paris weekly *Tour du Monde*. She needs them, for, like Argentina, she is one of the greatest grain-producing countries of the world and will soon supplant the United States in the foreign market, as the latter will only raise sufficient for the needs of her teeming population. While Canada's mineral resources are not yet fully explored, she has coal in abundance, altho her mines are situated at the extremities of her territory. The Rocky Mountains produce copper and lead. But there are two particulars in which the Dominion excels—the production of hydraulic force and the means of water communication with the outside world. On these points we read:

"Nature has gifted Canada with admirable means of transport. The Great Lakes give her the finest inland waterways to be found on the globe. To tell the truth, this navigation of the Great Lakes by steamers of thousands of tons burden resembles much more ocean navigation than the ordinary navigation of rivers and canals, and is just as cheap. Canada has one advantage over even the United States in that she can utilize not only the Great Lakes, but their outlet to the sea through the St. Lawrence. It is true that navigation is at certain places interrupted above Montreal by the rapids, but this solution of continuity is easily remedied. The Ottawa, a powerful affluent of the St. Lawrence, is eventually to be directly connected by a canal with Lake Huron. The only inconvenience attending the employment of these waterways is that they are frozen up in winter, . . . and the vessels that arrive from Europe are obliged to stop at Halifax or St. John. But generally, instead of employing these ports of the Maritime Provinces, recourse is had to the American harbors which are situated nearer to the center of Canadian life. In fact it is during the winter that most of the trade between Canada and the Old World is carried on. The hindrance to navigation created by the frost of winter is certainly a disadvantage, but fails to check the industrial progress of the country, a great part of which enjoys seven months of unimpeded water communication at an exceptionally low cost, which is supplemented by a system of railroads which, thanks to the nature and evenness of the ground, are not expensive to build."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOCIALISM IN PRUSSIA

THE election of several Socialist members to the Landtag or Diet of the Kingdom of Prussia, which bears the same relation to the Reichstag or Imperial Parliament as the Assembly at Albany does to Congress, has caused something of a sensation in that part of the Empire, as this is the first time this staid and conservative body has been entered by the Socialists, an event which is only paralleled by John Redmond's admission to the British Cabinet. It will be remembered that some months ago the Landtag applied to Prince von Buelow for universal suffrage in Prussia, which would have made the election law for the Kingdom the same as it is for the Empire. This demand was firmly refused by the Chancellor. The people have taken their revenge by putting Socialists into this safe, exclusive, and somewhat inert assembly of nominal legislators. The Socialist organ *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) openly claims that the Labor party has triumphed at the Prussian polls. The *Nationalzeitung* (Berlin), a Labor organ, states very plainly what the program of this party demands. To quote from a recent number:

"All our efforts are directed toward obtaining absolute equality in all political relations, whether civic or imperial, in the church as well as in the school. We are firmly convinced that a nation can not obtain political maturity until it has the power of electing such legislative representatives as will promote the cause of betterment and reform, and reform implies not only political but social progress."

The *Neue Zeit*, quoted above, thinks that the Prussian Landtag has advanced one more step toward being a really national assembly on the basis of universal suffrage, by this recent accession of Socialistic elements. It thus encourages the Labor party, the

NAVAL BUBBLE-BLOWING.
—*Klods Hans.*

NICHOLAS—"What bores me is the Douma, my House of Parliament."
EDWARD—"Do as I do—have two houses, and let them fight it out between them, like the Kilkenny cats!" —*Pasquino* (Turin).

PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND WAR.

proletariat, to assert their power against the privilege and prescript which have hitherto controlled elections to the Prussian Diet:

"The result of the recent electional movement in Prussia plainly demonstrates the fact, which certainly was never any mystery, that the laboring class must rely alone upon their own innate strength in obtaining what they desire, namely, universal suffrage for the Prussian Landtag, and their earnest activity on the last election-day proves that they realize this fact."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISCONTENT IN JAPAN

PREDICTIONS are now being made that the heavy taxation and hard times in Japan will rouse a spirit of discontent and political revolt that will bring in the rule of democracy in that land of ancient aristocratic domination. Heretofore the masses in the island kingdom have taken little interest in national politics, but the recent war, with its train of heavy taxes, and the present huge naval program, threatening still heavier taxation, have caused the peasant and merchant alike to rub their eyes and ask what the country is coming to. The impending elections are the subject of unprecedented interest. Mr. J. Ingram Bryan, whose very name seems to give him a certain authority in speaking of the rule of the democracy, writes in *The International* (London):

"Since the close of the war with Russia there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of the masses toward the questions of the day, and toward politics in particular. The phenomenal triumph of Japan on the battle-fields of Manchuria stirred up the whole nation to a realization of its inherent importance and power; the people began to see that in the final issue it was the democracy, and not the aristocracy, that saved the day; and this resurrection of a new national democratic spirit has been so intensified by the Progressists and other dissenters from the party in power that there is now manifest a universal aversion to all that tends toward bureaucratic government or political disability of any kind. Hence the disaffection that is now increasing against the present Cabinet; the masses resent its dependency upon the Elder Statesmen, and its subserviency to the military classes. This dissatisfaction was unmistakably illustrated recently by a motion of impeachment in the Diet, the Government escaping by a majority of only nine votes. The charges enumerated against the Government in the resolution of indictment reveal to some extent the grounds of the people's grievances. The Government is alleged to have acquiesced in the restriction of immigration to the United States and Canada, and furthermore with having violated its guaranty given last year that no increase of taxation would be attempted. Matters like these, which affect the interests of the masses generally, may be taken as reliable indices of the present temper of Japanese democracy. The public meetings that have been held throughout the country, under the auspices of chambers of commerce and industrial associations, to protest against the Government's policy, show to what a remarkable degree the commercial, industrial, and even the agricultural classes of Japan have awakened to their place and potency in the government of the Empire, with prospects of a contest at the polls such as this country has not before experienced."

It is a good sign for Japan, thinks Mr. Bryan, that this feeling of mild discontent is becoming prevalent. Not only does it betoken healthy popular sentiment, and the beginning of a genuine spirit of democracy in Cathay, but the rulers have listened to the voice of the ruled and have so far admitted the soundness of democratic principles in Asia. To quote further:

"The authorities have not turned absolutely a deaf ear to the protest from below. Already it has been agreed to postpone the laying down of new ships to the extent of some 40,000,000 yen in order to adjust the year's deficit; but there is a popular outcry, headed by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and some of the leading bankers of the Empire, for still further reduction, and the avoidance of still further increase of taxation. If the present unrest does no more than create an intelligent popular interest in national affairs, it will have conferred on Japan a lasting benefit."

ANTIQUATED POSTAL POLICY OF GERMANY

THE recent postal arrangement between England and America which provides that a two-cent, or penny, stamp shall carry a letter from one to the other has roused the German press to ask, "Is it not time that the methods and standards of Germany's postal bureau be revised?" The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ of the Liberals which Herman Bachmann, its accomplished editor, claims also to be the organ of progress, takes pains to show in a recent editorial that Germany is behind other countries in her postal facilities, and that for this reason she is cut out by her competitors both in the commercial and political world. Mr. Bachmann pictures Germany's backwardness in the following statement, which he makes in answer to his own question, "How does Germany stand in this matter?" He says:

"Some years ago, even before the International Postal Congress at Rome in May, 1906, a movement was started to establish within the International Postal Union a two-cent, or English penny, postal rate. The great agitator in this movement was Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P. His advocacy of the idea had this effect—it resulted in the establishment of a less expensive postage rate between England and her colonies. . . . The significance of this new arrangement in relation to German commerce is very clear. So small was the expense of communication between England and her most distant dependencies that the increase of trade which resulted for England with her colonies vastly outstript that of all other countries, and indeed became so evident that it caused great searchings of heart in Germany. The leaders of the commercial world in Berlin tried to impress upon Germany long before the Congress of 1906 that it was of the highest interest to the trade of the country that this standard of two-cent postage, or at least of ten pfennig, two cents and a half, should be established. The same measure was also strongly advocated in the Reichstag, but the German Postmaster-General received it coldly and eventually rejected it. He saw in it a direct impairment of the revenue. He shut his eyes to the great prospect that such an improvement would open up for Germany in the commerce of the world."

Mr. Bachmann goes on to enumerate the vast advantages which England has obtained through her politic use of the postal service in promoting her foreign relations. India, Australia, and Egypt have all been drawn into closer communication by such abatements in postage, not to speak of the Cape and Canada. Of England's two-cent agreement with the United States the editor of the *Vossische Zeitung* speaks as follows:

"We stand to-day confronted with a fact to which we should give the profoundest consideration. England by this recent postal agreement has made a vast step in advance. It is probable that she will at an early date establish a similar convention with France. From the standpoint of general trade interests this reform is to be hailed with a sense of gratification. But it must not be forgotten that in her relation to this immense progress Germany certainly lags behind. This is particularly the case when we regard her position from two points of view. . . . [By opposing the lowering of the postage rate] the present Postmaster-General has allowed the reputation of Germany abroad to become obscured. Every lowering of the postal rates produces an increase of trade and thus increases the revenue which is drawn from imports. . . . In addition to this fiscal advantage, low rates, viewed from another standpoint, are seen to give German trade a better place in the field of competition presented by the market of the world. Why must German industries be always crippled with some burden? Why must they always be overwhelmed with difficulties and obstacles? And now at this very moment we are called to notice the fact that in the countries in which our industries are met by the most obstinate competition an advance of vital importance has been made which will result in immensely promoting their trade. Meanwhile our postal authorities appear to be quite listless in the matter and look on apathetically at the vast commercial progress which foreign countries are making. Is it not high time that the policy of our Postal Department in the Government should undergo a radical reform?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

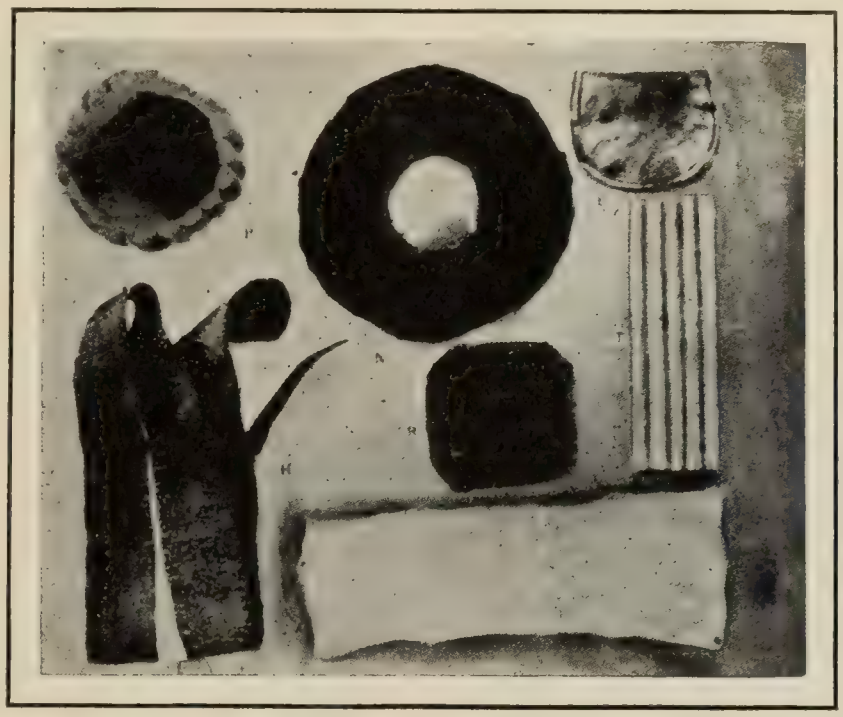
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

LEATHER MADE FROM CACTUS

A METHOD of making a material resembling leather from the fiber of a variety of cactus common in Arizona has been discovered by Frederick C. Wright, who sends an account of his discovery to *The Plant World* (Tucson, Ariz., May). Over a year ago, while handling a piece of bisnaga (*Echinocactus wislizeni*), Mr. Wright noticed that after the water was prest from the fiber it had remarkable strength and pliability, resembling leather. Upon drying, it became brittle and chalk-like. Says the writer:

"In an effort to obtain strength and pliability in the fiber after drying, I began a series of experiments in a crude way, not being a scientist nor a chemist and unfamiliar with their methods. I boiled the fiber with mesquite bark and burnt rags to tan and color it. I secured the color, but the fiber did not tan. I soaked it in oil; I used aluminum palmitate, tannic acid, gum arabic, caoutchouc, and I used glue, but none of these gave results. But, late one night soon after, I went to bed and slept the sleep of contentment, with a piece of perfect leather made from cactus fiber in my hand. I used water and glycerin, about 25 per cent. of the latter. All these things, after one knows them, are as simple as spreading butter on bread. But, of course, it's the finding out that's so difficult.

"After I learned how simple it was to make the cactus leather, I then experimented to discover the best methods of cutting and drying. On account of the large proportion of water contained in a bisnaga or sahuaro, the thickness of the fiber reduces remarkably during the drying process. If the fiber is cut one-half inch thick it reduces to about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness; yet, one can not cut the sheets so thin that there is not a film of leather left when the fiber is dry.



ARTICLES MADE FROM CACTI.

"The final finish depends on the manner in which the cut has been made, with knife or saw, as well as the direction of the cut. The grain of a sahuaro or bisnaga runs crosswise the cactus, or, more properly speaking, it runs from the heart of the cactus to the outer edge, with rows of tougher fibre extending to the center of each corrugation that forms the support for thousands of needle-like spines.

"Leather made from a cross-grain cut is not so strong as that made from fiber cut with the grain. The width and length of a sheet of cactus leather need be limited only to the length and diameter of the cactus, and the facilities for cutting.

"If a circumferential cut is made (as one would peel an apple) from twenty to forty feet in length of fiber may be obtained from cacti of the larger growths. In making the circumferential cut, the length of the sheet, of course, is also governed by the thickness of the sheet. If it is a half-inch cut, a good-sized sahuaro will give over twenty feet in length of fiber. By making the sheet one-quarter inch thick, close on to fifty feet of film may be obtained, according to the diameter of the cactus.

"Immediately after cutting, the fiber is placed direct in the tanning-bath. The tanning process requires from two to three hours, according to the thickness of the fiber. After removal from the bath the fiber is limp and has great weight. Large pieces must be handled with some care lest they be torn. However, by cutting and tanning the fiber in a thin sheet and reenforcing with cloth or some other suitable material, and by using a gloss finish, the brittleness is overcome and great strength is secured.

"The drying process is the most tedious of all. As much water as possible is first prest from the sheet, after which it may be hung up to dry or dried by artificial heat. When dry, the leather is white or tan, and may be stained any color desired."

Leather, the writer goes on to say, may also be made from the older joints of leaves of the opuntia, only the tough fiber just within the outer covering being used. From the heart of still another cactus, the giant sahuaro, boxes, picture-frames, etc., may be made, as shown in the illustration.

DO THE PUBLIC CARE FOR SCIENCE?

IN general, it may be said that the public are greatly interested in the applications of science, but not so much in science itself. The application may not necessarily be useful, but it must be striking—there must be some conspicuous connection between a new fact or principle and the things of our daily life. Thus, the average man would care nothing about the discovery of electric waves if they had not been utilized in wireless telegraphy, or about the x-rays if they were not used in radioscopy. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (London, May 15) repeats an interesting pair of anecdotes told at a recent banquet of the Royal Society. He says:

"According to the first tale, a man who had attended a lecture on science overnight was asked by a friend next day what the subject of the discourse had been, and replied that 'the speaker did not say.' According to the second, the original narrator, a man of science himself, had been expounding at great length to an acquaintance the methods employed for ascertaining the chemical composition of the sun and its atmosphere, and was at last checked by the inquiry, 'Who cares whether sodium is present in the sun?'"

These anecdotes, we are told, elicited a large number of letters in the London press, containing attempts to account for the public apathy toward science. To quote again:

"It has been said that nearly all science lecturers are unable to make themselves intelligible to their audience, that they deprive an interesting subject of all the interest which properly belongs to it, that their vocabulary is so limited and so lacking in linguistic propriety that the gorge of all literary men rises, and that they are severely to blame for their oratorical shortcomings. On the contrary, it has been said that the average audience at a science lecture is so entirely ignorant of the subject under treatment—and, indeed, of all its preliminaries—that a lecturer has always to devote the greater part of his time to explaining matters which the schoolmaster is supposed to have taught, that when he has done so the majority of his hearers remain in a state of mental fog owing to their intellectual deficiencies, and that, in short, members of the audience care so little for science as to neglect the obvious duty of acquiring a knowledge of the general principles underlying a certain branch of inquiry before listening to what a specialist on the subject has to say upon its modern aspects. . . . . .

"The assumption that people attend a science lecture because they are in search of knowledge is frequently, if not generally, fallacious. It is, indeed, wholly erroneous to imagine that the majority of our adult population are in search of knowledge of any kind.

"The person who attempts to teach them by pen or by word of mouth is guilty of presumptuous sin. If we may say so, the public run to hear a man lecture, but not a man's lecture, on a certain subject; they go because it is considered 'the thing' to do. Hence the chief factor concerned in determining the number of

people present at any lecture on a so-called scientific subject is merely the identity of the lecturer. . . . . .

"On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that many men of science are incompetent lecturers, tho it is difficult to see why that fact should be deemed disgraceful. The equipment of a successful lecturer comprizes several things which are not requisite in the equipment of a man of science, and a few which are even antagonistic. The successful lecturer must be a man of agreeable presence, of clear musical voice, of well-trained diction, a man of ready wit, quick to play upon the passing prejudices of an audience. He must be a man who can assume the mental attitude of his audience, unconsciously realizing how little they know, and from what standpoint they approach any question. The equipment of a man of science comprizes extreme concentration of thought, a logical habit of mind, imagination, it is true, but a scientific way of looking at things which, in course of time, wholly estranges him mentally from his fellows. A man's success as a politician largely depends upon his success as a lecturer, because, unless he gain the ultimate position of a constructive statesman, his eminence or notoriety is largely due to his ability to reflect or reenforce the bias existing among the people. . . . The man of science is called upon to teach, to tell his audience that they know nothing; the rôle must, therefore, always be thankless, and the speaker expect to meet with the chill of silent resentment. An intellectual snub received from the Physicist Royal may, perhaps, be something of a compliment; but, proffered by a mere university extension lecturer who has the gift of lucidity, it becomes a deliberate insult. On the whole, therefore, it seems as unfair to expect a man whose devotion and qualifications have enabled him to attain eminence in his particular sphere, to retain or acquire the qualifications indispensable in the lecturer, as to expect that every man who can lecture clearly, interestingly, and humorously on a scientific subject should be one of the most prominent exponents of that subject. Broadly speaking, with one or two extraordinary exceptions, the more distinguished a man is as an investigator the less likely he is to be a clear lecturer, and *vice versa*. Accordingly, as long as those estimable persons who consider it their duty to arrange so-called popular lectures on science exhibit the modified form of snobbishness characterized by the retention of a leading investigator to teach the A B C of any subject to an indifferent audience, so long will the results cause the earnest student to grumble, and the literary purist, who thinks that a split infinitive or the creation of a hybrid word is a sign of mental, if not moral, obliquity, to sneer. By way of parenthesis, it must be added that since scientific research occasionally results in the acquisition of fresh knowledge, new words have to be coined to describe the new substances or phenomena observed. This is, doubtless, most unfortunate, for it annoys the printer and the lexicographer quite as much as the philologist; but, perhaps, some of us may think that the crime of adding a bastard word to the English language is honorably wiped out by having studied the fact or idea that it is intended to convey."

WHY PHYSICIANS ARE SHORT-LIVED—Referring to the recent statement of what it evidently considers an accepted fact—namely, that doctors are a short-lived class of the community—*American Medicine* (Philadelphia) remarks:

"Laymen were naturally surprized. Their view presumably is that the days of doctors should be longer in the land than those of other people because they know better than their patients what to 'take' when they feel indisposed or are in the way of infection. Longevity, however, depends far more upon the manner of a man's life than upon the drugs which he swallows; and it is the doctor's misfortune that the exigencies of his calling often make it impossible for him to practise the hygienic doctrines which he preaches. *Obsta principiis* is one sound maxim on which it is specially hard for him to act. He can not afford to lay up and nurse himself for trivial ailments, but must often be out attending to his patients in spite of a general feeling of malaise. His night's rest may often be broken tho he knows that seven hours sleep is the ideal. He may have to take his meals irregularly, tho he is well aware of the virtue of regular habits, or to rush out to an urgent case in the middle of his dinner, tho he is always warning his patients that that way lies indigestion. Moreover—if he is a general practitioner—those long holidays which he is fond of proclaiming to be essential are very seldom for him. All these disadvantages count for more in the long run than his acquaintance with the quickest means of relieving a headache or soothing a catarrh; and the sum of the whole matter seems to be that the doctor who made his own health his chief concern would have to retire from practise in order to attend to it."

HAIR AND HEREDITY

DATA that appear to make it possible to predict from the hair of parents the form of hair of the children—that is, whether it will be straight, wavy, curly, or "kinky"—have been gathered by Gertrude and Charles Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution's station for experimental evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. The collection of these data and the writers' inferences from them are described in an article entitled "Heredity of Hair-form in Man" in *The American Naturalist* (June). The writers describe at the outset the various morphological types shown by human hair. They say:

"Between straight hair, on the one hand, and woolly hair, on the other, there are all degrees of closeness of spiral. For convenience three intermediate grades may be recognized; *wavy*, having a very slight or open spiral involving the entire hair from root to tip; *curly*, having a closer spiral involving the distal half of the hair; and *frizzy* or *kinky*, a close tight spiral of small diameter. Now, altho the conditions thus named are not discontinuous, they stand for types that are fairly well appreciated and distinguished popularly, so that in a random lot of people practically all would place a given sort of hair in the same category.

"These different types of hair-form are associated with certain differences of the hair on cross-section as well as in its method of growth. Thus straight hair is nearly circular on cross section, while in woolly hair the cross-section is elliptical and the long axis is to the short as 100:40 or 100:50. In wavy hair the proportions are as 100:60 or 70. The straight hair of the Japanese has the proportions of 100:85.

"Since the hair of most mammals is straight and nearly circular on cross-section, we may regard this as the basal condition and the flattened hair as a specialized form marking an advance in the *differentiation* of axes. In addition to this difference in cross-section hairs differ in the form of the hair-follicle, which is in woolly hair not only flattened, but curved in an arc through a quarter of a circle. 'Emerging from an incurvated mold, it can only continue to roll up outside, given especially its flattened shape; it rolls up into a spiral the plane of which, at the beginning, is perpendicular to the surface of the skin.' As all gradations exist between straight hair and wool in other characters, so probably in the initial curvature. The intermediate nature of *waviness* is probably due to an intermediate degree of curvature beneath the skin. This curvature of the follicle, again, is a departure from the usual mammalian condition and is in the line of differentiation or advance.

"We are now in a position to formulate our problem. How do the more specialized types of hair-form—much flattened and much curved woolly hair and slightly flattened, slightly curved wavy hair—behave in heredity toward each other and toward the nearly cylindrical straight hair?

"The data for this study . . . include the ancestral characteristics of about five hundred children for two ascending generations. About two hundred and thirty families are involved."

The data collected by the Davenports indicate strongly that, as between straight and spiral hair, the latter is the dominant form. Regarding wavy hair, they conclude that it carries both straight and curly germ-cells. The results of their study they formulate as follows, combining them in part with those obtained for eye color by the same methods:

"Two blue-eyed, straight-haired parents will have only blue-eyed, straight-haired children. Two wavy-haired parents may have straight-, wavy-, or curly-haired children, but the chances for curly hair are slight. Two curly-haired parents may have children with either straight, wavy, or curly hair, and the proportion of curly-haired offspring will probably be large."

AN ALCHEMIST'S FORMULA FOR MAKING GOLD

THE possibility of transmuting one metal into another is not looked upon with scorn by modern chemists. Theoretically some of them seem now almost willing to grant it, altho practically we are as far from it as ever. The alchemists had no doubts whatever, and were even ready with precise directions for gold-making; but these appear to modern metallurgists to be largely recipes for making alloys that look more or less like gold. One of these, couched in curious mystical phrases, is given in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 28), together with a suggested elucidation. Says this paper:

"At a time when the terrible malady known as 'gold fever' seems to be breaking out anew, it will not perhaps be uninteresting to note a curious recipe for making gold, which doubtless tried the wisdom and patience of more than one alchemist of the fourteenth century.

"'God,' says Armand de Villeneuve (a French alchemist and physician who was born about 1240 and died in 1313), 'has deigned, as he inspires those whom he wishes, to reveal to me the excellent secret of the philosophers, tho I merit it not. Hide, friendly reader, this book in thy breast and never place it in the hands of the impious, for it contains the whole secret. This pearl must not be cast before swine, for it is the gift of God. Whoso reveals this secret is accursed and shall die of an apoplexy.'

"Despite these recommendations and threats, we shall reveal this secret textually, and, after all, it is worth quite as much as that of Lemoine for making diamonds. Here it is:

"'Know, my son, that in this chapter I shall teach thee the preparation of the Philosophers' Stone.

"'As the world was lost through woman, it is necessary also that it should be saved by her. For this reason, take the mother, place her in bed with her eight sons; watch her; she must do strict penance until she be washed of all her sins. Then she will give to the world a son who will sin. Signs have appeared in the sun and in the moon; seize this son and chastise him, so that pride may not ruin him. This done, replace him in his bed and when thou seest that he is in his right mind seize him anew and give him to the Jews to be crucified. The Sun being thus crucified, the Moon will be no longer seen, the veil of the temple will be rent and there will be a great earthquake. Then it is time to use much fire, and a spirit that shall deceive the whole world will be seen to arise.'

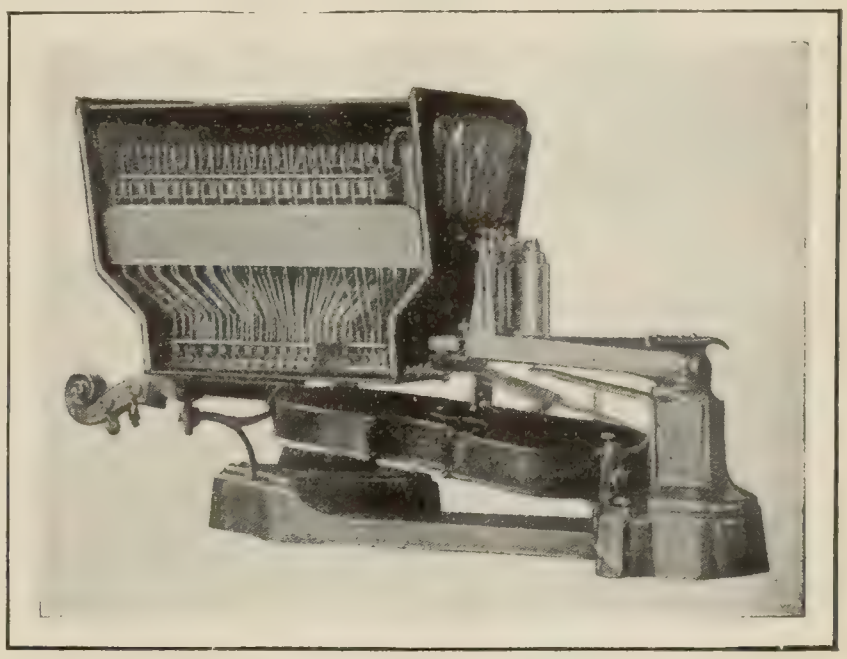
"Doubtless, at first sight, this mystical language seems to be nothing but a farrago of nonsense. Nevertheless, on examination, we shall find that it is a perfectly definite meaning and that it indicates only intelligible and realizable processes. The task is to get at the real meaning."

This is how one of Armand de Villeneuve's commentators, Mr. Tamburin, interprets this recipe: "Take the 'mother,'" that is to say, mercury (the "mother of metals"); place her in her bed (crucible) with her eight sons (the eight metals, lead, antimony, iron, tin, etc.); "watch her"—that is, keep careful watch of the crucible until the fusion is complete. "Then she will give to the world a son who will be sinful;" in other words, the mass will assume a pronounced yellow color in the upper part, due to a mixture of lead oxid and lead chlorate. The "sinful son" is the "gold" that is still to be purified. The "signs in the sun and moon" refer to the colors of gold and silver (designated as "sun" and "moon," by the alchemists) in the mixture, the latter due to the fused antimony. "Grasp the son and chastise him;" that is, remove the "gold" from the crucible, "that he may not be lost through pride," that is, be not puffed up by apparent success, for a slight mistake may spoil the result. On removal, the mass is to be beaten or pounded (chastised). Then it is replaced in its bed (the crucible), and when it has regained its senses (been melted again) it is given to the Jews (treated with niter and carbon, or "black flux") to be crucified (reduced). Then "the moon shall be no more seen, the veil of the temple will be rent and there will be a great earthquake"; that is, there will be a great commotion in the crucible, and the veil (the metallic crust or *caput mortuum*) that covers the molten contents will be broken and cast out. "Then it is time to use much fire;" that is, the tin and lead will become inflamed and the antimony will volatilize with a white and scintillant light (the "spirit" appearing). This "spirit" will contain the gold, according to the recipe, and it will form a pure metallic mass at the bottom of the crucible. The writer of the note in *Cosmos* concludes by remarking that any one who wishes may try this recipe, but that he is not willing to guarantee its success.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MECHANICAL VIOLIN-PLAYER

KUBELIK is reported as having listened with astonishment and chagrin to the new automatic violin-player on exhibition during his last visit to Chicago. "They have even stolen my fingering!" he exclaimed. *La Nature* (Paris), which relates this incident, reflects on the likelihood of the new device's supplanting the human performers and reducing our violin virtuosos to the ranks of the unemployed. It describes the new invention and comments on it as follows:

"The violin is hidden in a case that resembles, in a general way, that of a typewriter, being fitted with a keyboard. The keys, which are actuated by electromagnets, replace the fingers of the violinist's left hand. They touch the strings of the instrument at determinate points, and modify, according to the requirements of the piece to be executed, the number and intensity of the vibrations imprest on the strings by the automatic bow.



THE VIRTUOSA: AN AUTOMATIC VIOLIN-PLAYER.

"This bow is formed of movable disks on pivots, whose movements are determined by electromagnets. A small electric motor, inside the case, furnishes the power. Finally, flexible bands, similar to those of a mechanical piano-player, are used to direct the action of this steel Paganini.

"The execution is not displeasing to those who have heard the Automatic Virtuosa execute its music, whether classical or popular. . . . . .

"It must not be supposed that the instrument is content with imitation—with repetition by rote. No: it executes with both nicety and verve. It 'puts its whole soul' into its music. It varies its effects in an astonishing manner, and renders the slightest *nuances* of the composer. It executes easily the most difficult passages.

"Finally it has this enormous advantage over the human violinist—it has at its disposal, we may say, an unlimited number of fingers, which it can use all at once. It can thus play both air and accompaniment at the same time. It goes even further, since it executes duets on one instrument and with as much harmony and volume of tone as if two violinists were playing together.

"It may be understood that professionals have welcomed such a rival as this with a vague feeling of disquiet. The organizers of chamber concerts hail with enthusiasm the advent of this docile executant, in the hope that it will lower the present fantastic prices of professional violinists!

"But the hour has not come when the humble country fiddler

will find himself supplanted by the Virtuosa; its price of 6,000 francs [$1,200] will repel, at least for some time, the givers of rustic entertainments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FOR GAS-MANTLES

A GAS-MANTLE that has vastly more strength than the fragile structure to which we have become accustomed is promised by the successful use of artificial silk in the manufacture of the fabric on which to deposit the oxids of which the mantles are made. This innovation is announced by a writer in *Cosmos*. He says:

"Incandescent gas-mantles are made, as is well known, of the oxids of thorium and cerium, precipitated originally on a tissue of cotton. For some years ramie fiber has been used also for this purpose. The fibers are knitted together in tubular form and impregnated with a solution of rare earths, after which the tube is dried and cut into lengths of about 20 centimeters [8 inches]. By means of a Bunsen flame the cotton is incinerated and at the same time the salts are changed to oxids. The mantle is then heated for a few seconds over a flame to give it its final form and to harden it, after which it is ready to be used.

"The only supports hitherto employed for the oxids have been tissues of cotton or ramie, and it has been vainly attempted to use in the same way silk, hemp, jute, etc. These failures have led to the trial of artificial fibers, but these do not have the absorbent power of cotton and ramie and consequently become impregnated badly or not at all.

"In a lecture before the Association of German Chemists reported in *Le Moniteur Scientifique*, M. Bruno states that artificial tissues are now made that are impregnated as easily as cotton or ramie. These are prepared from artificial silk, made by dissolving cellulose in ammoniate of copper. But this substance does not go well with nitrate of thorium. A tissue of artificial silk made with ammoniate of copper absorbs solutions of the nitrate very rapidly, but during the incineration the oxid separates from the support and falls in powder. Thus some other substance than the nitrate must be used, and hydroxid of thorium has been tried with success. . . . The hydroxid does not swell as the nitrate does during incineration; it gathers in small sharp crystals, hard as diamond, and not in a friable powder. As the hydroxid, however, is gelatinous, it can not be used directly to impregnate the tissue. The silk mantle is dipt in a bath of thorium nitrate and then into ammonia, which precipitates the hydroxid in the substance of the fiber.

"Mantles prepared in the old way have the annoying property of absorbing the moisture of the atmosphere readily. . . . This is the source of much difficulty, for most large users buy the mantles before incineration, in which state they absorb moisture and warp out of shape. On the contrary, the new artificial silk mantles covered with hydroxid of thorium are not hygroscopic. They have also the advantage of great solidity. Placed on a testing-table, they remain intact even after 2,000 or 3,000 shocks, while the best mantles prepared by the old process will not stand more than 90 to 100 shocks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOISTURE AND THE STRENGTH OF WOOD—The results of a study of this question made some time since by the United States Forest Service are interesting and instructive. Says *The Engineering Digest* (New York), giving credit to *The Engineering Times*:

"It has been found that the relation of moisture to strength follows a definite law. The strength of all kinds of wood increases rapidly with proper drying, the amount of increase depending on the species and the degree of dryness. Thus the strength of a piece of unseasoned red spruce may be increased over 400 per cent. by a thorough drying at the temperature of boiling water. But the strength decreases again as the wood reabsorbs moisture. Air-dried wood protected from the weather and containing 12 per cent. of moisture is, according to species, 1.7 to 2.4 times stronger than when green. Drying also increases the stiffness of wood. These conclusions have been drawn from pieces of small cross-section, not exceeding 4 inches by 4 inches. Large timber requires years of drying before the moisture is reduced to the point at which the strength begins to increase. It has been found that, under normal conditions, wood fiber will absorb a definite amount of moisture. Additional water only fills the pores. It has also been found that the water which simply fills the pores has no effect on the strength. . . . Timber that has been dried and resoaked is slightly weaker than when green."

AN ANCIENT GREEK PHYSICIAN AT WORK

IF the archeologists are not at fault, we have, on an ancient Greek vase described recently by Mr. E. Pottier, a French expert, a picture of a physician's office in ancient Greece, with the method of treatment of a patient, and other patients in waiting. This scene, which throws interesting light on the therapeutics of 2,400 years ago, is described by a contributor to *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris, May 27) in an article entitled "Medicine in Art," part of which we translate below. Says this writer:

"Very few ancient Greek art objects represent medical scenes; most of these show the bandaging of warriors wounded on the field of battle and illustrate the Homeric poems. . . . In addition to these, there are two scenes illustrating mythologic episodes in the worship of Esculapius. . . . All these represent surgical events. Now, however, we have a more purely medical subject, the description of which is quite recent—an Attic vase in the Peytel collection, which has been described in detail by E. Pottier. . . . . .

"According to Mr. Pottier this vase represents a Greek clinic of the fifth century B.C.—we should rather call it a polyclinic, for it is known that the Greek clinics were generally public and supported by the municipality. Towns of some importance . . . placed at the disposal of specified physicians and surgeons a hospital with the necessary material and instruments, and levied a special tax for its support. . . . The Attic vase thus represents a Greek polyclinic devoted to bleeding and the application of cupping-glasses. Says Mr. Pottier:

"'A physician is seated . . . on a chair; a red band encircles his head. . . . Placing his feet beneath his chair, he bends forward, and grasping with his left hand the right arm of a man standing upright before him, he is about to unroll a bandage from his wrist. . . . Above are suspended three small conical objects, which are doubtless cupping-glasses. . . . Before the physician, on the floor, is a metal basin with three legs and a small handle at the side, apparently to contain water for sponging the wounds. . . . The patient is nude, except for a cloak thrown over his shoulder and left arm. He leans with his left hand on a cane, and his head is turned toward the operator.'"

The writer goes on to describe numerous other figures on the vase, including patients, servants, etc. The painting is referred to the epoch of the artist Douris, or about 480 to 460 B.C. What, precisely, is the meaning of the scene represented? The reviewer says on this point:

"Pottier thought at first that it was an examination of persons suffering from fractures or luxations; but after consulting a surgeon, Professor Pozzi, he is of the opinion that the form and position of the bandages, the insufficient means of suspending the limbs, and the easy bearing of the patients indicate that the scene is purely medical, and that the physician is about to bleed either the arm or the foot. It is in these places, in fact, that the bandages are located, and the material (narrow bands and basins), as well as the apparent youth of the physician, seem to justify this explanation. One of the characters represented, the nearest to the physician's left, wears, it is true, a bandage in scarf form across his breast, but, as cupping-glasses are represented in the scene, Dr. Pozzi thinks that, as the patient required to be scarified and cupped on the chest, or the back, such bandages were necessary. This hypothesis is not at all improbable, bleeding and cupping being features of the same system of treatment. . . . . .

"This brief explanation shows that Peytel's vase, as now described by a competent expert, is a historic document that completes in the most fortunate way the records already known relating to the practise of medicine in ancient Greece."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS OF COLD-STORAGE

THE preservation of food by cold, in both its commercial and its scientific aspects, is discust in *The American Journal of Public Hygiene* (Boston, May) by P. H. Bryce. The writer notes, in the first place, that the part played by cold in food-preservation is somewhat misunderstood by the public. Cold alone is rarely effective, unless the surrounding air is free from germs and the moisture is neither too great nor too little. He says:

"The popular idea is that cold kills absolutely all vegetable life, including bacteria and fungi; but since liquid air (— 190° C.) does not affect certain species, or even boiling hydrogen yet many degrees colder, as fungi grow freely on frozen meat in storage at — 10° C. in a saturated atmosphere, and since lichens develop naturally on arctic snows, it need hardly be said that other elements than mere cold enter into the problem. Yet while this is true, it is most important to realize that any temperature below 50° F. does in practise very notably retard the multiplication of the ordinary germs of fermentation and putrefaction if those other favoring conditions of normal humidity (70° to 75° of saturation) and relative cleanliness or asepticism be present. We may say, then, that to obtain the best possible conditions, a temperature between 32° and 40° F., and a clean atmosphere, having a relative humidity of 70° to 75°, are essential. As microbes, generally, require a moist or liquid medium for their growth, . . . it is plain that they will grow but slowly on dry surfaces or in tissues constantly drying out in the open air and sunshine, where the ever-moving wind not only renews the air, for instance, about freshly killed meat and boxes of watery fruit, but also causes, as on the Western plains or the South-African belt, a rapid evaporation of moisture from the tissues. Thus in the preservation of meats, such climates, with their clear, cold nights, supply the three essentials of cold, aseptic air, and relative dryness. For instance, the mildest wind, a zephyr at five miles an hour, causes 25,000 and more changes of air around any object. . . . Experience in cold-storage has shown that microbes which will grow on frozen meat at 25° F. will not multiply even at 40° F. in clean air with a relative humidity of 70 to 75 per cent. Hence, given an initial cleanness of a food, as great as possible, and the circulation of the air around it, either by a changing of air temperature or by a fan, enabling the air surrounding the food to maintain a relative humidity of 75 per cent., and a cold-storage plant is being maintained at its optimum for any temperature determined upon. It, therefore, hardly needs to be remarked that the best or even tolerable results need not be expected if the carcasses of diseased or emaciated animals, or of those badly slaughtered or killed in foul-smelling abattoirs, with dirty knives, by persons with filthy clothes and apparatus; milk even from healthy cows, but having filthy udders, taken by men with unclean hands and soiled clothing, into non-sterile, wide-mouthed pails; butter made from milk infected with various microbes, and not having the water-holding nitrogenous matters in solution well worked out; or fruits, which, tho having passed through the dangers of the growing season, are either bruised or rendered filthy in picking and packing, are placed in either stationary cold chambers or refrigerator-cars or -vessels. The trinity of *asepticism, cold, and a proper relative humidity* is a sort of *e pluribus unum*, which must in scientific cold-storage be our object of reverence and worship."

In regard to the proper methods of cold storage, the writer considers it manifest that in cold climates like Canada and many parts of the United States winter ice should be utilized when possible. He says:

"By it, under best conditions, a temperature about 40° F. may be maintained; but only under the most favorable circumstances and very constant care. Ordinarily, however, owing to a lack of ventilation or of means for maintaining a proper relative humidity, the advantages of cold from ice are largely lost. Manifestly it is essential that a nearly constant temperature be maintained in the cold chamber, and that the circulation of air within it be regular and definite. Any temperature between 32° and 40° F. seems almost equally good for preserving meat, but not any range of temperature between these two points."

It would appear from experiments, the writer tells us, that six layers of tongue-and-grooved boards and waterproof paper at least two feet thick, with three hollow spaces, one filled with packed shavings of at least one foot in thickness, make the best practical material for non-conducting walls; and that when such a wall is thoroughly well constructed we can give practical value to the use of ice for preserving butter, cheese, meat, etc., provided these products have had a rapid cooling for some hours by air-currents in an anteroom, before placing them in the cold-storage. He goes on:

"The necessity of this preliminary cooling is especially seen in large carcasses, since if, as the common case in packing-houses, meats are subjected for through-and-through chilling to temperatures 10° or 15° F. below freezing, freezing of wet outer tissues would take place before the interior had been well chilled and internal anaerobic putrefactive changes might take place tho surrounded by an outer casing of frozen tissues.

"But rapid preliminary cooling plays a yet greater part in this problem of preservation of foods. In the case of milk it is the *sine qua non*, and no subsequent care can make up for delay for even an hour in the chilling of milk to below 50° F. When rapidly chilled in clean air over ice-water pipes from 100° F. to 40° F., and then stored in sterilized bottles in cold ice storage, milk has been shown quite capable of retaining the same normal acid reaction for a whole week. As Loverdo points out, the small, watery fruits with the summer heat in them will deteriorate in a night if not rapidly chilled, which as well prevents the moisture so rapidly given off by them from causing surface condensation, and the growth of penecillum, aspergillus, etc. That this can only be attained by chilling prior to shipping in iced cars, and should be invariably carried out, has been proven by experiment and practical experience in damaged fruit, both in Europe and on this continent.

"Its solution has been found in the Southern States by running the fruit-cars into chilling-galleries with temperatures 10° to 15° below freezing, and in France by refrigerator-cars fitted up with ammonia-compressor refrigerating-machines. Much delicacy in manipulation is in practise necessary to obtain the best results, since should fruits be subjected to a (— C.) temperature too long after losing their specific heat they would be injured by freezing. The statical condition thus established before any microbic growth has been possible or any tissue changes have taken place, enables all foods to be thereafter handled with a degree of success, even at higher temperatures, unattainable in any other way; but the same intelligent knowledge of the phenomena of air physics and the conditions favoring or retarding microbic growth is necessary to maintain the highest results. Thus, the condensation of air moisture which meat at 40° F. will cause when it is brought into a higher temperature results in a slimy surface to the meat, and forms a medium for rapid microbic growth, unless during this rising temperature the meat is kept in a free current of air."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

DENATURED SALT.—"Our readers know all about denatured alcohol," says *The American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette* (Chicago, May), "and have seen some mention in our columns of the use of denatured sugar in France and other countries of Europe. It now appears that salt is another product of France that is denatured for the sake of escaping taxation, the denaturing material used being in this case *sugar*. By a decree of President Fallières of March 21, salt intended for the feeding of cattle may be denatured by the addition of 2 kilos (4½ pounds) of crystallized sugar per 100 of salt, and so escape the usual taxes on salt for table or dairy purposes. Instead of sugar, a number of other substances may be substituted, but preference is given to the sweet product, evidently as a means of encouraging a 'down-trodden industry.'"

"'VOTES for women!' is the rallying-cry of the ladies militant in England who are struggling toward the goal of suffrage. Patterned after it, why not," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago), "raise another note intended to call attention to the need of lifting the burden on the physical strength of women? This cry may well be 'Motors for women!'—motors to run the sewing-machines, the carpet-sweepers, the laundry apparatus of the home; motors to operate the dishwashing, scrubbing, and window-cleaning machines of the brighter future, when household drudgery shall be a thing of the past, and motors to drive all the machinery in every factory where women are employed. 'Motors for women!' The slogan has an inspiring sound. Let the electrical manufacturers, the new-business champions, enlist the women of America under their banner. The phrase is not copyrighted. We offer it freely. May the welkin ring with it!"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MISSIONS IN OBJECT-LESSONS

MONSTER exhibitions have been freely used as methods of instruction concerning the virtues of automobiles, pure foods, sporting goods, or even less material products, but London has taken the lead in organizing a great show to teach the subject of missions. On June 5 an exposition called "The Orient in London" was opened in Agricultural Hall to run there until July 11. "There has been nothing like it before in history; nothing like it anywhere else in the world," says *The Christian World* (London). Its magnitude gives it an imperial character. "It is the missionary challenge and appeal, not to a city, but to a world. It is the British Christianity of the twentieth century proclaiming itself as a universal, conquering force." *The Christian World* continues its *apologia* in these words:

"The exhibition is in a way a new departure in the history of the Protestant Free Churches, inasmuch as it is, to an extent never before reached, a religious appeal to the eye. It is an experiment on the largest scale in spectacular Christianity. And it is quite possible that some sticklers for the earlier traditions in these matters may be disposed to criticize the scheme, on this ground, as an overdone appeal to the senses. We doubt, however, whether the grumble will carry far. People are growing wise enough to perceive that no Christian law, in the New Testament or out of it, has proclaimed the ear to be the sole instrument and monopolist of the religious appeal. Goodness, like badness, is a thing that can be seen as well as heard. Wherever a church is active it is producing results that can be looked at as well as talked about. All the signs, indeed, point to the fact that the Christian work of the future, both at home and abroad, will become more and more a work that shows above ground, a solid achievement in various forms, visible to the eyes of all men."

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"THE ORIENT IN LONDON."

General view of the great Missionary Exhibition now being held at the Agricultural Hall. In the center is seen a model of the porcelain tower of Nanking.

From the London *Daily Mail* we quote this account of the features of the exhibition:

"The Agricultural Hall and its annexes have been made exceedingly picturesque. In the center of the hall there is a lofty model of the porcelain tower of Nanking, and around it are placed first a Chinese street, and then Pacific and African villages. One entrance is transformed into a very fine Japanese gateway. There are about fifteen thousand separate exhibits, many of them of great rarity and value.

"In a corridor on the ground floor, in the gallery, and elsewhere are a large number of life-sized shows of scenes among heathen nations, from ju-ju worship to a Chinese school. The stewards are drest in the costumes of the different countries. Rich Chinese brocades mingle with airy Indian robes and simple African dress. Many of the larger groups of exhibits are exceedingly realistic, and the African kraals, with their ebon inhabitants, never fail to attract a crowd."

No public event in England is complete at present without its pageant, and so "nothing in connection with the exhibition is attracting so much attention or rousing so much interest as 'The Pageant of Darkness and Light.'" The London *British Weekly's* anticipatory account of this feature runs as follows:

"It will be presented in what is called the 'small' hall—it is only small because the main hall is so much larger. Seated throughout it would hold 8,000 people. We have taken a huge slice for dressing-rooms for 600 participants, another large portion is occupied by a platform which is nearly as big as the City Temple, and the remainder will give accommodation to 3,000 spectators. I do not hesitate to say that this pageant is the most daring thing the Free Churches have ever done. The striking and stirring words are written by Mr. John Oxenham; the music—so beautiful and thrilling that it is bound to live, and be sung and played all over the country—is by Mr. Hamish MacCunn, one of the most scholarly and distinguished composers in this country, and the whole spectacle is arranged and produced by Mr. Hugh Moss, who is used to handling and drilling large crowds, and who directed the Romsey Pageant with remarkable success. There will be a fine professional orchestra, a choir of 200, who will sit in front of the platform on either side of the orchestra, a professional choir of 40, several principal singers, all eminent in their profession, and a great crowd of 400 or 500 auxiliaries. It will be not only an overwhelming spectacle, but a great musical festival. It will be an oratorio in colors — a chapter of missionary history with the limelight on. I believe it will draw all London. It will do for missions what Sir F. C. Gould has done for politics—it will catch the public eye—but it will do far more than that: it will arrest the imagination and stir the emotions. Missionary reports are often unattractive—even missionary meetings are sometimes dull. The pageant will reveal the glowing and thrilling romance of foreign missions.

"There will be four episodes—North, South, East, and West—and a final tableau. In the first scene you will find a camp of Canadian Indians, where the timely arrival of a missionary prevents a human sacrifice. The Southern episode takes place at Ujiji. In this picturesque African village natives are at work building a small wooden church. Livingstone is rendering medical aid to a slave-raider when Stanley arrives and begs him to return home. . . . The great missionary would dearly love to see the homeland, but bravely refuses to leave his work. In the Eastern episode there are two scenes, the first a brilliant setting showing the front of the mission-house with veranda. In the second scene an Indian widow is about to be burned, but at the last moment is rescued by the missionaries. . . . The Western episode shows us a wonderful scene on the brink of a volcano in Hawaii, where we see the defiance of the goddess Pelé by the Chieftainess Kapiolani. The music in this scene is specially charming. Then comes the great final tableau. Those who have appeared in the former scenes are now gathered together—from North, South, East, and West. They sing a stirring and haunting chorus, 'They come from the gloom of the shadowy trail, out away on the fringe of the night,' the music of which is already being whistled about the Agricultural Hall by those who have heard it at rehearsal. . . . Finally, the choir of 200, sitting below with the orchestra, rise, and, in beautiful costumes and bearing palms, ascend to the platform. There is a roll of drums, the audience of 3,000 rises to its feet and

sings with the 700 people on the platform, and to the accompaniment of the great orchestra, the Hundredth Psalm, 'All people that on earth do dwell.' Mr. MacCunn, with all his long and wide experience, believes that the thrilling effect of this final chorus will be greater than anything he has ever known."

SALOON SUBSTITUTES

THE town that has put the saloons out is in honor bound to put something else in their stead, says the editor of the Chicago *Interior*. The eviction of one evil only makes an opening for others, in some cases more deleterious because more secret, this writer points out. "The instinct for 'meeting up' with other men seems to us a fine and human characteristic when it expresses itself in social clubs, fraternal lodges, in political organizations—a very elevated impulse, indeed, when it finds satisfaction in literary and musical gatherings, and higher still when it takes a man to church." But you can't praise it for a virtue when it works out one way in one man, he observes, and condemn it for a vice when it works out another way in another man, who hasn't had as good a chance. He continues:

"*The honest human thing to do is to recognize the fellowship instinct as normal and native to men of every rank, and, in a class of men where it has related itself to vice, not to attempt to suppress it, but to provide for its right exercise.*

"Getting rid of the saloons oughtn't to be looked at as a triumph in taking away from some men in the community an institution that they enjoyed. That's a very cold-blooded and unsympathetic attitude of rejoicing for any person to take; a Christian least of all ought to be guilty of it. The right way of thinking is to consider it a triumph because of the opportunity thus opened to direct the attention of these men to better enjoyments."

Some practical suggestions regarding the kind of substitutes feasible here follow:

"*One way is to organize a Young Men's Christian Association if your town hasn't one already—or, if it has, to reinvigorate the existing Association.*

"It meant that a class of citizens of mighty sound sense live down in 'Egypt' when, immediately after the local-option successes of last fall in Southern Illinois, the towns of that section united in an appeal to the State Young Men's Christian Association committee asking for a man to come among them and organize associations wherever the saloons had been expelled. And it is a proof of the sense of the committee that it sent the man.

"Yet the Young Men's Christian Association can't reach the whole length of the problem. Many towns out of which saloons have been cast are too small for formal association work. In the larger towns the association building is often remote from the neighborhoods where the saloons were thickest. And in some places, we fear the Association has hardened too absolutely into a limited service to allow it to serve all classes democratically.

"But in any of these cases the so-called 'coffee-room' may be splendidly useful—just a plain, every-day sort of a restaurant with simple lunch and soft drinks at hand—the kind of a restaurant where it is perfectly allowable to sit and loaf.

"Such an enterprise will very likely prove self-supporting in a short while. If it doesn't, nobody could do a better thing for a dry town than to pay any deficit that has to be paid in order to keep it open. And as it runs on, the addition of games and reading-matter is very likely to come in naturally.

"*After all this, however, the church will still be under obligation to get into this work on its own account and do something under its own roof to meet social needs of men evicted from saloons.*

"What pity of pities that the accepted idea of a church sociable is a shrewd device to extract coin from the pockets of people. If the church ever gets into the habit of holding sociables and especially of being sociable for the sake of putting religious impulses into the hearts of people, it will be able to satisfy some human requirements over which the saloon hitherto has exercised a considerable monopoly.

"*How it would revolutionize a town if men who used to go to the saloons for friendliness should find just as warm an article of the same sort, and as genuine, in the churches.*

"That wouldn't catch all the old saloon-patrons, but it would catch more than few of them."

JAPANIZED CHRISTIANITY

A WRITER in a secular Tokyo daily reports that the Japanese Christians are thinking seriously of cutting loose from their allegiance to the Western Church and evolving a new form of Christianity for themselves, "better suited to their mental and social conditions than any importations could be." This writer, whose words are printed in the Tokyo *Mainichi*, divides the history of Christianity in Japan into four periods. During the first period (1867–77) the Christians at Nagasaki, Osaka, and Yokohama had unbounded confidence in their teachers, to whom they committed the direction of their personal habits and amusements as well as their religious beliefs and practises. In the words of this Japanese writer:

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AFRICAN KRAALS AT THE MISSIONARY EXHIBITION.

These realistic abodes with their ebon inhabitants never fail to attract a crowd, says the account in *The Daily Mail*.

"The period 1877–87 was marked by movements opposed to independence; everywhere there were attempts at fusion with American and English churches. . . . Students felt such confidence in their foreign teachers that they scrupulously observed the restrictions imposed by them as to smoking, saké-drinking, amusements, and Sunday observance, to such a degree that they considered the least infraction of these rules as a sin.

"During the period 1887–97 the traditional theology and the Puritan morality began to be shaken."

The writer in the Tokyo *Mainichi* enlarges on the havoc wrought in Japanese churches by the imported works of European agnostics, the influence of Boston Unitarians and of the Higher Criticism from Germany. Dogma and discipline both became relaxed To quote further:

"Up to 1887, thanks to the prevailing infatuation for Western things, the evangelists enjoyed unquestioned authority. But at this time the Darwinian doctrines began to spread in Japan, and Christianity began to be denounced as unscientific. It was a period of lectures and ardent discussions between missionaries and students, and, notwithstanding the best efforts, the reading of Darwin, Spencer, and Mill shook the old beliefs of many. Other relaxing influences contributed to this result. Unitarian missionaries arrived from America; the new German theology took root in Japan; many young pastors, returning from their studies in

Europe and America, spread the disquieting news that the old doctrines were felt to be outworn and that most professing Christians were by no means so strict as to smoking, drinking, and Sabbath observance as they were expected to be in Japan. It was generally felt that a revision of doctrine was necessary, in order to try to settle what and how much it was desirable or possible to believe. At the same time, dissensions among the already numerous Christian sects represented in Japan were on the increase. All these motives worked together to strengthen the desire for independence on the part of the Japanese."

In a letter to the London *Guardian* the Church of England Bishop of Southern Tokyo sums up in a very clear manner what he considers to be the present mental attitude of his converts. To quote his words:

"Before long the foreign missionaries will be obliged to remit all their powers into the hands of the independent Japanese pastors and to retire from the country. There would then remain only a few as professors of theology. As long as the present state of things continues, there are not likely to be great changes in the doctrines, constitutions, or ceremonies of the churches. But once the foreign influence is finally eliminated, we may expect a series of profound changes, and an elaboration of doctrines tending to fuse the ideas of the Orient and Occident."

TWO VIEWS OF "YELLOW RELIGION"

THE Rev. "Billy" Sunday, the ex-baseball-player, is described as "a recognized power in the religion of the West," tho there are some who think him rather too "yellow." His revivalist campaigns in Western cities have had wide-spread renown, and such results as demand that they, and not his eccentricities, be taken as the gage by which he is to be judged. So argues *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), which, tho deploring the "coarseness and extravagance of his language," expresses its pride that "the Presbyterian ministry is roomy enough to give scope and service to the singular genius of such a man, tho he violates all our traditions and shocks all our proprieties." Mr. Sunday has just closed an extraordinarily successful campaign in the city of Sharon, Pa., seventy miles north of Pittsburg. With a population of 25,000 people, this city announced that "as one of the results more than three thousand persons had publicly signified their desire and purpose to profess Christ as their Savior and to unite with his Church," and "a good majority of the adults, who constitute fully two-thirds of this number, are men." The methods of Mr. Sunday are thus described by the organ of the Church of which he is a member:

"As a preacher and evangelist Mr. Sunday is in a class by himself. He has never been a pastor, and could not be one. His methods of preaching and working are as picturesque and unique as his personality, and as striking as his temper. He is not like anybody else, and is proud of it. As a revivalist he is no more like Moody than the raging of a cyclone is like the steady roll of the tides. Moody could never have done what Sunday is doing, and a good deal of it he would not have done if he could. One is often asked by those who have not heard him, but have read the newspaper reports of his exaggerations, worse exaggerated, if he is not like Sam Jones? He says a good many things that read like some of Jones's speeches when you see them in print, but they do not sound like them when you hear them, and the man himself is as different from Sam Jones as he is from Moody or Torrey or Chapman or Finney or any other evangelist of whom the modern world knows. Sunday is nothing of a cynic, and Jones was one all over. Jones cut the sins of the day with cold-blooded irony; Sunday pounds them with a bludgeon. He is always in the thick of the fight. We can not think of him as a disinterested spectator of any kind of a fray, whether it be a baseball game or the ceaseless war between sin and righteousness. He is bound to take sides; he was born a partizan. There isn't a flabby muscle in his body or an inert power in his soul. He is alive all over and all through. As has been said of him, he walks the platform 'with the springiness of a cat,' with his muscles set for a leap in any direction. We are not surprized to learn that when he was a baseball star he was the 'fastest base-runner the National League ever knew.' All that he was in energy, alertness, and dash as a ball-player in those days he is now as a winner of souls.

"His audience is never surprized at anything he does or says. He is just as likely to sit on top of the pulpit as to stand behind it, and to take off his coat as button it up. It is nothing unusual for him to give directions to his assistants while he is praying, or to stop in the middle of a petition to command some enthusiastic brother who has waxed too loud with his 'amens' to 'shut up.' And if he doesn't 'shut up' and stay 'shut' he can look for a worse thing to befall him before the prayer is through. From the time he announces his text until the sermon closes he storms and rages up and down the platform, whacking the pulpit and twisting and working his body until we are as much amazed at the physical endurance of the man as at the resources of his tongue. He outrages every rule of church decorum we have ever been taught, and slaps in the face all our traditions of dignity and reverence in worship. One of the reasons he assigns for the failure of some ministers to win souls is that they 'preach the Rev. John Smith and him dignified instead of Jesus Christ and him crucified,' an indictment Sunday will never be open to himself, especially in its first count. But not for a moment is he a clown, much less a mountebank. On the contrary, he impresses those who hear him as one of the most earnest, serious-minded, and deeply spiritual men they have ever listened to; and this estimate his work abundantly attests."

Another view of Mr. Sunday is given by a paper that is at the opposite end of the spectrum from anything suggesting a saffron hue. It takes to task not only the communities that have followed him, but the ministers and religious journals that have condoned his methods. During his work about Pittsburg, the ministers of that city invited him to address them, and according to the New York *Evening Post* "he assured his clerical hearers that they were mostly 'fudge-eating mollycoddles.'" Few clergymen, he is reported further to have said, "are anything but 'stiffs and salary quacks.' As for professors in theological seminaries, the thing to do with them is to 'stand them on their heads in mud-puddles.'" *The Evening Post*, commenting upon his "yellow religion," says:

"The renown of his revivalist campaigns in Western cities was what led the Pittsburg clergy to invite him to address them; and it was doubtless their awe in the presence of one who had, as he would say, 'delivered the goods' in a hundred churches, which led them to sit silent under his insults. The Rev. Mr. Sunday has swept everything before him in town after town of Illinois, Minnesota, and other States. He has gathered all the Protestant denominations in a given place into his work, had them build him a 'tabernacle,' and in it has held meetings three times a day for weeks at a time, kindling enthusiasm and winning converts by the hundred. Yet throughout his preaching, and, indeed, his praying, he uses every vulgarity and irreverence of language, addressing his hearers, and the Almighty, in the idiom of the saloon, the gutter, and the yellow newspaper. One Western audience he recently carried by storm with the assertion that he was going to stay in that city and preach 'till hell freezes over, and then I'm going to get a pair of skates and keep on soaking it into Satan.'

"All this is surprizing enough, but the really amazing thing remains to be told. This garrulous blackguard of the pulpit, who is all adrip with street slang; who claps the dread Jehovah on the back, and smears the most sacred things with his coarse blotch of vulgarity—this man is admired and indorsed by religious leaders. Clergymen vie with denominational journals in lauding his wonderful works. Some of them feel compelled to disclaim approval of all his 'methods,' but they confess themselves stricken dumb by his extraordinary results. He makes religion the sensation of the hour. His sacrilegious quips are echoed in the yellow newspapers, for whom he makes the best pious 'copy.' He gives to the Gospel an immense publicity of a kind it never enjoyed before. How, then, can those interested in the spread of Christianity fail to rejoice at the marvel of thousands of people who will not go to church, thronging to hear Mr. Sunday tell them about the religion of Christ in the language and with the reverence of a newsboy or a 'longshoreman? There have been many tearful ejaculations, in connection with the Rev. 'Billy,' about God having chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise."

LETTERS AND ART

A COMING MAN

A LONDON playwright who was unable for a long time to get any of his plays produced, and now bursts upon the public with three big hits at once, is expected to be much in evidence in this country next season. His name is W. Somerset Maugham, and he was a novelist before he turned playwright. Mr. Frohman follows his time-honored custom of trying things on the London dog, feeling that New York will not dare gainsay a London verdict. The new plays, which are "breezy farcical comedies," are known by the names of "Jack Straw," "Lady Frederick," and "Mrs. Dot." The first will be played by John Drew, the second by Ethel Barrymore. It is not decreed who will be *Mrs. Dot.* Mr. Maugham, we learn from the London *Bookman* (June), formerly wrote grimly realistic tales. Eleven years ago his first story, "Liza of Lambeth," startled London "and was fiercely denounced on the one hand as unpleasant, brutal, repellently gloomy, and as warmly praised on the other for its vivid and intimate truthfulness to certain phases of London life." It naturally had only a moderate financial success. Mr. Maugham, it appears, is a man of varying moods, and forthwith forsook the atmosphere of his Lambeth heroine. We read:

"He followed this next year with 'The Making of a Saint,' and people who think a writer should possess only one mood and work always in the same groove were surprized to find that he had run off the lines on which they had expected him to travel, and was not writing again about the London slums. In 1901 came 'The Hero,' and a year later the novel that is in my judgment the strongest and most brilliant of his books—'Mrs. Craddock.' Admirable as it is, every publisher of any consequence rejected it; even Mr. Heinemann declined it at first, then on a second consideration repented. The study of that natural, elemental, passionate, starkly female creature, *Mrs. Craddock*, is an amazingly bold and subtle piece of psychology, and her story is inevitably clouded with tragedy; but if the tale in itself is not pretty and pleasant, there is a higher pleasure to be got from the stern truth and the art with which it is told.

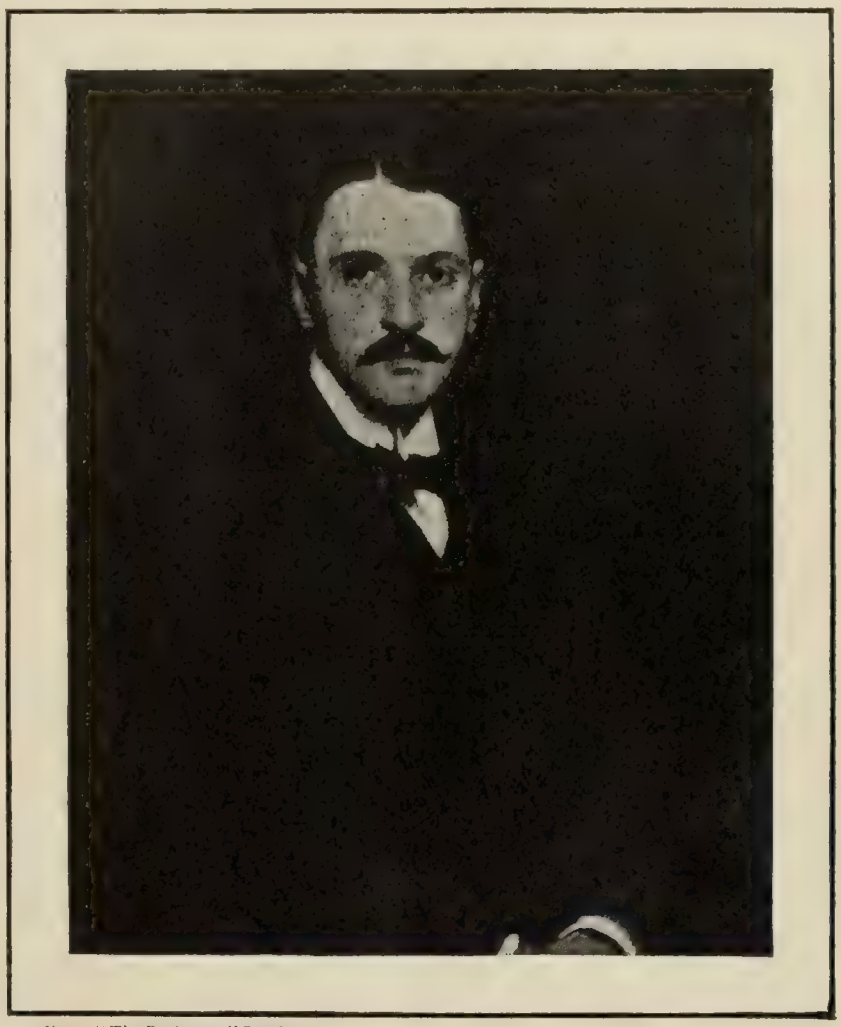
"These later years have yielded two other novels and a book of Spanish travel. Before the publication of 'The Merry-Go-Round' a dramatic version of the same story was, I believe, acted by the Stage Society; and this year, turning his back on realism in the commonly accepted meaning of that tormented word, Mr. Maugham has given us 'The Explorer,' a romance of adventure that, tho it is edged with irony, is veined with pathos and sentiment, and has a high-souled idealist for its hero."

But Mr. Maugham had had his eyes on the stage from the very first. He believed, it is said, that managers would more willingly listen to a successful novelist who came knocking at their doors. But they showed no particular hospitality. In 1903 the Stage Society produced his "A Man of Honor," and the author hoped the managers would be imprest, but the play "had no laughter in it and prejudiced them against him." Then Mr. Maugham turned another somersault with the following effect:

"Mr. Maugham went to work and wrote the three delightful comedies that are now running simultaneously in London—'Lady Frederick,' 'Jack Straw,' and 'Mrs. Dot.' In writing these he frankly confesses that he set himself deliberately to make what the world at large was prepared to pay for. He had a conviction that it was very easy to please if only one would take the trouble to do so, and that, moreover, no dramatist could ever establish himself in England, as things go, unless he either did this or could afford to finance his own plays. He took care that there was nothing in these three comedies that could cause a momentary pang of anxiety in the breast of the most timorous of managers; his sole intention was to amuse; and the nightly enthusiasm of overflowing audiences at three of our principal theaters testifies that he has triumphantly achieved his purpose."

Here is a glimpse of his character and personality:

"Happily Mr. Maughan has too keen a sense of humor to cultivate anything in the nature of a pose; he takes his roaring success as quietly and with as little elation as a man draws wages that he has more than earned and therefore receives without astonishment; he is unassuming, but not diffident; he has no affectations and says he has no ideals, but if you take him too literally in that you will misunderstand him. 'I must say,' he told an interviewer



From "The Bookman," London.

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM,

An English playwright, who will come to New York next season with three plays to contest the ubiquity of Mr. Clyde Fitch.

lately, 'I think there is a tremendous amount of nonsense talked about the serious drama. All that high-falutin' chatter about ideals! A playwright's and a missionary's appear to me to be two distinct and quite separate callings which should not be permitted to overlap. I can not understand why a serious play should be held to be preeminently greater or more important than a humorous play, a comedy, for instance. Nor do I admit for a moment that the former is more difficult to write or demands a consideration peculiar to itself.' He declares that his one aim as an author is to amuse, and that he would excuse almost anything but dulness, and, as might have been expected of a man of his literary capacity and broad sanity of judgment, he has no sympathy with the egotistical, self-preening talk of those superior persons who ascribe their failure to an inability or noble disinclination to 'write down' to the presumably meaner apprehensions of the vast majority of mankind."

WHAT NATIONS CAN NOT AFFORD—When *Bassanio* begged *Portia* to "do a little wrong" in order that she might "do a great right," he enunciated a doctrine that France seems applying to the copyright law. It is reported that some two hundred heirs and representatives of French authors have just petitioned to have literary property put upon the same footing as property in a house or a gem—in other words, to have copyright made permanent instead of temporary. Their case is said to be not likely to succeed. The reasoning against granting the petition is such as would scarcely satisfy Mr. Howells or Mr. Kipling, whose comments on the present status of authors in respect to copyright protection we quoted in recent issues. Yet the probable action of France in the present case is regarded with

apparent approval by others outside that country, as we see in the following comment in the Manchester *Guardian*:

"There is a good deal to be said for the logic of the demand that the labor of the mind in the field of literature is not less worthy of the value of its product than the labor of the mind in the field of business, and the only rejoinder the *Temps* can make is that a nation can not afford to admit the claim. Undoubtedly literature is a national necessity, access to which should be easy and cheap, and copyright means that access to it must be costly and therefore restricted. Unfortunately, the better the literature the more necessary it is and the more valuable is the copyright, and therefore the greater would be the national injury done by extending the period of copyright. The copyright of the novel of the day would sell for as much if it held good for ten years as if it held good for eternity, and the world could contemplate either term with equanimity; but where should we be if Shakespeare and Milton and Chaucer were loaded with copyright dues till the crack of doom? What this means is that the state has all along realized the supreme national importance of things of the spirit as a consideration to which mere private interest must be subjected. That is a distinction which falls rather inequitably upon a single and far from the most prosperous class of workers—a distinction in which deprivation of reward varies directly with the merit of the deprived. But the state will not on that account accept the suggestion of the two hundred. The tendency rather is to extend, subject to existing legal rights, the principle of literary copyright to other forms of property as the nation comes to the conviction that other things are as vital to national well-being as literature."

A DEGENERATE TENDENCY IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE

NOT without alarm Russian critics and publicists are calling attention to an amazing phenomenon in the literature and fiction of their country. The anarchical and unsettling politico-social conditions have had a most peculiar effect on the intellectual and literary life. A reign of corruption, of unbridled license, of eroticism, and pruriency has succeeded the long period of social aspiration, idealism, and revolt. There is a straining, the critics say, after the bizarre, the perverted, the fantastic, the ugly, and the grotesque, not to say the bestial and subhuman. The younger writers are outdoing Andreieff in morbidity and violence and queerness of style, without, however, serving his humanitarian ideals. The lowest instincts are pandered to, and all moral, artistic, or decent restraints are riotously disregarded. What is the explanation of all this?

Prince Troubetskoy, a Moscow professor, is quoted as saying that the Russian revolution, which was incapable of rising above "sensations," is now being submerged by a pornographic flood, and finding a shameful end in a scandalous bacchanale. But what is happening in fiction is also happening in life, according to the prince-professor. He goes on to say:

"The real conqueror of our revolution is not the reactionary, but its own offspring, the cheerful Hooligan, he who acts after the manner and prescription of *Sanin* [the hero of a very successful novel which was the sensation of last year in Russia]; when he sees something that he covets, but which is not his, he simply takes it. All the Hooligans are reasoning like *Sanin*—'My life is my sensations.' They have all scattered to their various haunts, each thinking of nothing except his own pleasure."

"Sanin" was the work of a Russian of the new school, Artzibasheff. It created a sensation chiefly because of its erotic and "naturalistic" character. Its hero, it was said, was without shame or regard for convention. Disgust with life, suicide, and animal passion constitute the burden of the plot. One critic, A. Gornfeld, wrote about it in the St. Petersburg *Echo*:

"'Sanin' is the must conspicuous manifestation of that licentiousness which, constantly growing, has become, not an individual, but a social fact. But speaking broadly, this inclination of our novelists toward sexual pathology and psychopathy, this rampant animality, can not be regarded as lasting or persistent. There is a little fashion in it, a little reckoning on scandal and sensation, a little malicious desire to irritate the Philistine, but it would seem that this storm of sexuality was already blowing over, and that the interest in risky themes and situations was disappearing."

In addition to animalism, the critics comment on the decline of style and art in the younger writers. The pure, lucid, noble style of Pushkin, Turgenef, Tolstoy, they say, does not answer the purposes of these literary revolutionists. They must torture and violate the language; they must find unheard-of terms, coin barbarisms, grotesque, ear-offending words in order to express their abnormal, insane ideas. A new story-teller, Sergeiev-Tseusky, has published a volume of tales that are particularly strange and horrible in their plots and subjects. Some critics attack him savagely, while others, notably Mr. Sergeienko, in the important monthly, the *Rousskoye Bogastvo*, find that he has originality, talent, and strength, tho he seems to follow in the footsteps of Leonid Andreieff, but that he is too pessimistic and lacking in a proper comprehension of life and its social problems.

Peter Struve, the editor, critic, and reformer, writing in the St. Petersburg *Slovo*, says that alike Russian life and Russian letters are replete with evidence of an unhealthy state. There are, he says, psychologists who think that Russia is hopelessly degenerate, that her revolution is stamped all over with psychopathy. This is a gross exaggeration, but there is a basis of truth in the indictment. All the literary phantasmagoria, "white" and "red," all the mysticism, decadence, eroticism, he believes, are symptoms of a temporary mental disorder. Physically and psychically Russia is sick, and her literature and thought reflect this condition. But a return to sanity, to health, to common sense is believed to be inevitable, and that before long.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ZOLA AND ROUSSEAU

THE "Pantheonization" of Zola's remains calls to mind the circumstances in which the claims of Rousseau to honor were similarly recognized, thirteen years after his death. "It is a close and interesting parallel as far as it goes," says an editorial writer in the London *Times* (June 4), "but it does not extend all the way." The failure which is here suggested has to do with some of the shortcomings of Zola's achievement, and the apparently precarious position his fame seems to hold at the hands of critical judgment. It is hinted at in quarters not French that Zola's fellow countrymen have acted with some haste in placing his ashes in the nation's mausoleum, thus emphasizing the possibility of a change in public feeling which may result ultimately in their ejection, as happened in the case of Mirabeau and of Marat. On the question of the "parallel" above mentioned the writer says:

"Zola and Rousseau alike anticipated, and to some degree helped to form, the opinions of the times immediately ahead of them. They both enjoyed immense popularity for a season, and then lost it because their writings ran counter to the apparent stream of tendency. They both fell foul of the Church; they both endured persecution, and had to hurry into exile to escape from it; they both returned, and found that public opinion was altered toward them, and outlived their notoriety. They both died with tragic suddenness, and in tragic circumstances which gave the world something to talk about. They both, in course of time, came to arouse more enthusiasm as political pamphleteers than as literary artists. Those are the points of resemblance; but the points of difference were not less noteworthy. Some of them are to Zola's advantage; others are not. He was saner than Rousseau—who, indeed, for the last twelve years of his life, was not sane at all; he was less of an egoist, and he was more of a man. Rousseau could champion an unpopular cause on one condition—that it was his own; but he was no knight errant. His writings on the whole made for liberty, equality, and fraternity; but he never did anything to help any individual to redress his wrongs; and he never showed any anxiety to see the world improved by the acceptance

THE NATIONAL FUNERAL OF ZOLA.

The dipping of the colors as the military cortège passed in front of the Panthéon. On the steps are the President of France and distinguished members of the Government.

of his generalizations. His ruling passion was not that the prophecies should receive attention, but that the prophet should not be without honor in his own country. He never tires of reminding us that the ideas which he puts forward are his ideas, and that he is more than they. The fear which he expresses is not the fear that truth may be lost or obscured, but the fear that he—Jean-Jacques—may be ignored, or misrepresented, or aspersed. There may, or may not, have been some analogous egoism at the back of Zola's brain.

"The general view is that he did enjoy making himself conspicuous. But, at least, he fought for justice, not in the abstract, but in the concrete; and the manifestations of his egoism were altruistic. It was not to his reputation that he sacrified his ease; he sacrificed it to the joy of battle and to the sense of justice. His triumph, when he achieved it, lay not in the fact that all men spoke well of him, but in the fact that a definite human wrong had been redressed. His character, even if we admit the egoism behind the altruism, commands our admiration."

On the other hand, it is pointed out, "just because of his preference for concrete acts of knight-errantry, his influence on thought has been less deep, and will be less permanent, than that of Rousseau." Further:

"Certainly there is no idea in all his writings destined to produce the effect of Rousseau's conception of sovereignty as residing in the people and only delegated to the Government. It may be questioned, indeed, whether they contain any ideas destined to produce any lasting effect. His 'heredity' is a hobby-horse which he first rode to death and then abandoned. There remain his socialism, his anticlericalism, and his antimilitarism; but his views on these subjects are not original. He did not create, but adopted, them; they do not differ from the views of the other antimilitarists, anticlericals, and socialists. This being so, it seems fair to say that, as a thinker, he does not, and will not, seriously count; and the only question left is: Will posterity, when it comes to think of him as a novelist, and nothing but a novelist, continue to accord him a place in the highest rank of literary artists? It is one of the ironies of the situation that he gets his niche in the Panthéon at a time when critics, not in his own country alone, are seriously asking themselves that question. It is a question which, only a few years ago, nobody would have thought of asking. Zola, it was then felt, had definitely conquered immortality. He had worked at fiction with the brain of a chess-master; he understood the psychology of the crowd as no man had ever understood it before; he had painted French manners with a fearless fidelity hitherto unattempted; he had created types. That is what everybody used to say; but now there are a good many critics who say quite other things instead. They say that the brain of a chess-master is more suited for playing chess than for writing novels; Zola was often unjust to the crowds whose psychology he profest to interpret; that his pictures of French manners were calumnious caricatures; that his types are failures because they are never individualized, and that there is no type among them that stands out like Daudet's *Tartarin* or Halévy's *Madame Cardinal*. Those are the two estimates. Contemporary Frenchmen seem to adopt one or the other of them according as they are freethinkers or 'good thinkers,' republicans or reactionaries. Posterity, when political and religious passions have abated, will decide between them with a calmer judgment."

The ceremony of June 4 leads another English observer to comment on "the dramatic justice of the whole affair." "Tacitus said that the mockery, the irony of human things, was what struck him most in looking back over the past," observes a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), but here "the play for once is played out to the end." The ceremony was carried out in the presence of the President of the Republic, the presidents of the chambers, members of the Government, a corps of the standing army, members of the dead novelist's family, and a certain number present by invitation. A panegyric was uttered by Mr. Doumergue, the Minister of Public Instruction. A blot on the proceedings, however, was the attack of Mr. Gregory, a Nationalist journalist, on Major Dreyfus, "the victim of so many years' martyrdom, who had naturally come to pay the last respect to his valorous defender." "The assailant, no doubt, represents nobody but himself," observes the London *Times*, "but he would probably not have thought of such a crime had he not been inflamed by the protests which have appeared in many Nationalist papers against yesterday's ceremony."

THE ASSAILANT OF DREYFUS AT ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

This picture represents the guarded carriage containing the journalist Gregory, who made a murderous attack on Dreyfus.

MR. HOWELLS A "MAN OF FEELING"

IN describing Mr. Howells as "a man of feeling," Mr. Henry M. Alden, his friend and literary associate through many years, puts this down as the phrase that expresses his impression of the man. Even in the most casual interviews, he continues, "I have been imprest by something in his personality, not shown in any outward trait, and not definite enough for description." Mr. Alden, in *The Book News Monthly* (June), goes on with this interesting personal analysis of "a fellow worker":

"He presents no mark for observation in physiognomy, gait, or gesture. From a meeting with him you do not carry away a picture of him, not even a subjective portraiture in distinct lines. He has discust nothing, insisted upon nothing, exprest no views of life—has not even told you an anecdote to remember him by, or served to point an anecdote for you to tell of him. Yet you have been imprest. From the instant of meeting there has been an aura created by his presence.

"The sense of this impressiveness is, I think, due to the fact that Mr. Howells is always the man of feeling, not in the limited meaning usually attached to the phrase, as describing a peculiarly sensitive and susceptible person, but the man of feeling in his whole complex nature. He feels with his perceptions, his mind, his fancy.

> Oh! where is fancy bred—
> In the heart or in the head?

"With Mr. Howells, in the heart surely, if by the heart we mean the kindliest human sympathy. He has the near sense of life, a glowing interest, a genial curiosity; and from this warmth is the light of his seeing—never a dry or cold light. Hence his humor and his tender speculation.

"This is the aura between him and any one he meets—between him and all natural or human phenomena. If it is not genius, it is that which makes genius effective. It is not something which Mr. Howells has acquired, tho it has deepened and broadened with his growth; it was born with him, and once when for a few minutes I saw him and his father together, I felt that something which brooded in the father had its fruition and expansion in the son.

"The quality of which we are speaking—a quality of Mr. Howells's whole nature rather than a pronounced trait—is so inseparable from his personality that it is not definable in his own consciousness or in the observation of others, so pervasive a characteristic is it that it seems characterless. Those who know him feel it, but are baffled in their attempt to express their feeling of it, and say that he is gentle, without affectation, sympathetic. It was in some such terms spoken of by those who met him in his early manhood. Thus Mr. E. L. Godkin, in a letter written in May, 1871, just after Mr. Howells had breakfasted with him, characterized him as 'sweet, gentle, and winning in all ways,' adding that he was growing in all ways, among other things getting a little stout. Howells was then thirty-four years old and had just assumed the responsible editorship of *The Atlantic Monthly*, with which he had been for five years associated as Mr. Fields's assistant."

Of all the authors he has known, Mr. Alden describes Mr. Howells, "who never talks like a book," as "personally, in manner and conversation, most like his own books." He goes on:

"In either relation you can not classify him. You can not set him down as a socialist or as a democrat—he takes no label, and least of all a literary label. His writings belong to literature, but they are not literary, at least no one would think of calling them so. It is because his literature lies next to life that, with natural ease, he talks as he writes—tho not with such concentration of his art, yet with the same kind of grace and charm. It always seemed, in my household, that he was a doubly welcome visitor when he brought with him some chapters of a novel he was writing. We had in this way, not only his presence with us in our home, but a true vision of him elsewhere—at Boytown, or on his silver-wedding journey. With the children, if he had no juvenile chapters to read, it was as if he were on the spot creating a fresh one.

"It would never occur to us to call Mr. Howells peculiarly an American. Not but that it would be complimentary to him, and still more complimentary to any genuine American, but he is so widely and human that he seems cosmopolitan, which he began really to be some fifty years ago in his early Venetian days. Yet none of our writers has in so many ways realized for us the ideal possibilities of the Americanism which is generic rather than peculiar. Certainly in no other country could he have begun and continued to its consummate perfection his culture of a truly democratic feeling. Here again we must say that it is plainly human rather than democratic—a type which we would wish to see realized in universal humanity."

INSURGENT COLLEGE LITERATURE

COLLEGE literature has hitherto been regarded as a negligible quantity by the outside world, but the outside world is, in quarters north and south, at length asked to "sit up and take notice." The prospectus of a new literary journal called *Moods*, to be edited by five new graduates of Columbia University, announces an impending onslaught in "the warfare against the Philistines." Mr. Seumus O'Sheel, one of its sponsors, writes to the New York *Evening Post* that "there will be vital criticism in *Moods*." His opinion is that "much of contemporaneous criticism is dishonest; very little of it is vital." He further promises "positively" that *Moods* "will publish works of creative genius comparable with anything in American literature."

He will find a warm sympathizer in the editor of *The University of Virginia Magazine* (Charlottesville), who believes that the finer college magazines are to-day filling a unique place in the world of letters at large, "offering an outlet for originality." In them, he says, "one may expect to find literary newness—the modern, the esoteric, the unconventional, and the candidly honest. And they alone offer place for the practise of style, as style. For they cherish a pure literary tradition, and they look expectantly toward the future." In our column of "Current Poetry" this week we give specimens of what undergraduates are doing in the domain of verse. As to their efforts in other lines the Virginia editor above quoted asserts that in these college papers "you will find more originality of style, less prudishness, and a freer, more liberal attitude toward effort" than in the commercial magazines. He declares:

"The men who write for the college magazines live on the edge of the future and are in that beautiful tentative state called youth. Whatever stifling and stilting may be induced by long-worn academic swaddling-bands, some day young hopeful breaks them; and then, often, the luxury of innovation leads to experiment, new and extravagant in proportion almost as his training has been old and conventional. He reaches for novelty like a babe for colored balls. He hungers for modernity, and frequently achieves incoherence and bad taste. But the striving is there, the wistfulness, the tingling of finger-tips in search of fresher truth. His thought does not, we add, often contain a fragment of new—it is the same old hull of illusion looked at with young faithful eyes. But the faith *is* faith, the view-point mayhap from a different angle, and on the gray ancient house of dreams he lays a strange and glowing coat of paint. Paint, of course, is his chief delight. He does new tricks with words. Being young he is primely interested in words—beautiful, telltale, fantastic words. Compared with his ideas his vocabulary is *saturated*. And so his verbal mode is creative; it leans toward to-morrow, pregnant with change.

"The other point: college magazines can publish experiments and iconoclasms with a fine carelessness. They have no responsibility save a literary conscience, usually quite virginal. They are bound by no financial necessity, for their incomes remain a permanent minimum whatever is published—tommy-rot or incipient genius. And their readers are as open, as eager, and as forgiving as themselves. And so the editors print what they list. Walt Whitman, coming again this way, would find them with outstretched hands, waiting for whatsoever dithyrambs he might compose. Indeed, we personally have decided to use one 'Incomprehensible Poem' each month—one not only incomprehensible to our reader, but also to us, and not infrequently quite incomprehensible to the author himself. We prefer our pages to be unintelligible rather than vapid; we are not willing to risk refusing a work of art merely because we do not understand it."

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CHARLES H. KEEP,
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LEVI P. MORTON.

JAMES STILLMAN,
President of the National City Bank, New York.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

THE gathering of delegates at Chicago was attended by "almost complete inertia" on the New York Stock Exchange. This was not due so much to uncertainty about the candidate who would be nominated as to the prevalence of sentiment favorable to "more legislation along the radical lines that have hitherto been followed." Thus remarks *The Financial Chronicle* (June 13). The New York *Evening Post*, discussing the influence of Presidential elections, remarks that Wall Street has a curious way of waiting until the nominations before getting scared, even when it looks for a disquieting campaign" After the nominations have been made, a Presidential election becomes "a disturbing influence":

"The great unsettlement of 1876; the prolonged stock-exchange reaction in the summer of 1880, when even Secretary Sherman warned the candidate of possible bad results upon the currency; the financial depression during the contest of 1884; the uncertainty of 1888; the halt in trade during 1892; the convulsion of the midsummer markets in 1900, are leading instances. Every one knows that 1904 was an exception.

"Of 1904 the common explanation is that the outcome of the campaign was assured beforehand. Few people really doubted Mr. Roosevelt's success, and enthusiasm therefore had full play from the day of nomination. There is just a dash of humor in this explanation, when one observes the present mood of Wall Street. Perhaps high finance did not realize what purposes were seething in the brain of the candidate—tho the Northern Securities suit, just won by the Administration, ought to have given some notion—or perhaps Mr. Harriman, having invested a tidy sum in the Roosevelt candidacy, had the natural speculator instinct of talking up his investment. Possibly, too, the fact of a conservative candidate on the other side was a factor of reassurance."

Discussing whether politics may or may not have been the uniform cause of disturbance in past Presidential years, the writer proceeds to say:

"The market's relapse during 1880 followed a wildly excited boom, conducted on inadequate capital; the contest of 1884 went on when Wall Street was just emerging from the credit crisis of that May; 1888 was no more a year of contracting trade than 1887, and for similar reasons; in 1892 the economic influences which brought on the panic one year afterward were in full operation, and 1896 came on the heels of the seeming collapse of the last emergency plan to protect the Treasury and the currency. On the other hand, 1904, and, in the later months of the canvass, 1900, were electoral periods when financial markets had already undergone and completed thorough liquidation, and were sailing in ship-shape condition under a highly favoring financial breeze. How will all this apply to 1908? It will be noticed, first, that we have had the financial liquidation, and a part at least of the financial and industrial readjustment. So long as crop conditions continue as favorable as they are, there would not seem to be the economic basis for a collapse like that of 1896 or 1880."

He then refers to "the uncertainty of the contest, if it is uncertain," remarking that it is now "a familiar fact, in all the controversy, that the Administration party has never carried an election following close on a great financial panic." Of the answer to the interesting question whether the same will be the case this year he says:

"Perhaps its answer will depend on the question whether times are really hard for everybody, and whether the blame will be laid, by the voting majority, at the door of the powers that be. The answer will be differently given by different people. Throughout the Western States, it is very doubtful if the times are hard, and it remains to be seen just what effect the open bid for such factions as the 'labor vote,' by certain remarkable propositions lately emanating from high places, will offset the sullen instinct to get revenge for slack employment."

ENGLISH FAITH IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

Robert Fleming, chairman of an English investment corporation, recently made to the shareholders of his company an interesting statement as to the attractions of American securities for English investors. Mr. Fleming is well known to many American financiers. This country is the principal field in which investments have been made of the capital of his shareholders. In his statement to his shareholders he described the panic of last October as "probably the greatest in the financial annals of America," but he believes that "the storm has passed and the wreckage been largely cleared away." He had just returned from a two-months' visit to this country, going to the principal cities as far west as Salt Lake City. Of general conditions he said:

"The growth everywhere, in town and country, is nothing short of marvelous. There is in England a notion, prevalent to some extent, that the United States is a land of multimillionaires and of workers who get high wages but have no capital and hate the capitalist. The figures of savings-bank deposits tell another tale. In the Eastern States alone, including New England, the amount so deposited at January 1, 1907, was as nearly as possible £600,000,000, by 6,835,524 depositors, averaging about £88. The amount in our own post-office savings-banks of the whole United Kingdom on January 1, 1907, was £156,000,000, among 10,332,784 depositors, the average amount being about £15.

"If we rise in the financial scale from the depositor in savings-banks, where the maximum in America in any account is limited to £600, to the investor in railroad and industrial shares, we find, almost simultaneously with the cataclysm in Wall Street, remarkable evidence of the country's increase of wealth and its wider distribution. The Pennsylvania Railroad had in 1906 40,498 shareholders, in 1907 44,616, and in 1908 59,406; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe had in 1906, 17,043, now 24,904; the United States Steel Corporation had in March, 1907, 59,434, and in 1908 92,157, and the increase, I was told, was almost entirely in American holders.

"If one leaves the East, where agriculture has a subordinate place, and goes west, I know of no sight more impressive than that witnessed in traversing the great broad valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri. For over 1,000 miles in one direction across the continent, as well as an extent far greater from north to south, is seen a succession of comfortable homesteads, averaging probably not more than 150 acres, farmed by the proprietor, and in very few of which the money-lender has any stake.

"These depositors, investors, and that army of farmers and planter proprietors are a mighty force for conservatism.

Thirty years ago the granger movement was an agitation against railroad rates among the farmers; and when they got so little for their corn that it hardly paid to transport it, the agitation was not to be wondered at. Since then rates have been greatly reduced. Now further dissatisfaction has arisen from various causes, rebates, watered capital, etc., intensified unquestionably by political influences, but I am convinced that in the end a sense of fairness will prevail.

"The American railway system has 228,500 miles. It has been by far the greatest agent in the extraordinary development of the country. Its reasonable regulation in the public interests is just, but any course of action that will permanently stop the flow of capital in the direction of its expansion will, I think, not be taken."

RAILROAD EARNINGS

Large losses in earnings continue to be reported by most railroads, and thus reflect the prevailing depression in trade. *The Financial Chronicle* (June 13) prints an extended review of earnings for May, showing "percentage of decrease the largest yet recorded for any month since the downward movement began." About 35 per cent. of the whole railroad mileage of the country shows a ratio of decrease of over 24 per cent., of which three per cent. must be credited to the loss of one working day, since May this year had five Sundays. Among other causes, apart from trade depression, operating to cut down earnings were "excessive rains and overflows and floods over wide areas in the Southwest and in other districts." Making these allowances, it remains true, however, that the shrinkage is "widespread, indicating that special depressing agencies have, after all, played only a minor part in the great collapse in receipts." Out of the 52 roads included in *The Chronicle's* statement for May, there are only two minor lines which "escaped decreases of some kind, large or small." In the case of many leading systems, in widely separated sections, "the losses run far in excess of the average."

The writer points out, however, that the comparison is made "with earnings last year which had shown more than the average improvement—in a word, with exceptionally large totals of earnings." Last year the early statements for May, covering a larger aggregate of mileage than is now reported, "recorded an increase of no less than $10,889,344, or almost 15 per cent. (14.97), and this followed an increase of $9,323,116, or 13.37 per cent., in May, 1906, over May, 1905. The writer presents summaries back to 1897, which show that "in the whole of this series of years it has happened but once (namely, 1904) that the figures have failed to record an improvement." Expansion has been the feature for over a decade. The present large loss "comes after this unexampled record of prosperity and improvement."

This point as to comparison with 1907 has been made the subject of an interesting article in the New York *Evening Post* in considering the returns for the month of April. Returns, it says, are made to compare with a period in 1907 "when gross earnings were at the top notch of railway history." What people need to know is "How far back is it necessary to go to find gross earnings for the month of April smaller than those of 1908?" A table is given by the writer for six typical roads showing this year's April gross, alongside "the last previous April statement when lower earnings were reported, and the date of that statement":

	This Year.	Before This Year.	Date.
Southern Ry.	$3,936,356	$3,849,827	1905
Balt. & Ohio	5,024,785	4,142,540	1902
Erie	3,639,733	3,517,262	1906
Penn. (East)	10,521,876	10,249,188	1906
Atchison	7,361,388	6,492,316	1906
Union Pacific	5,966,854	5,339,805	1906

From this table it appears that "four of the six roads earned more last April than they did in the corresponding month of 1906, only two years ago, when new high records were being established." The writer concludes that "the showing in gross does not indicate cause for alarm," and then says of increases in operating expenses:

"Since 1900 the monthly fixt charges of the Southern Railway have increased from $563,000 to $938,000; those of the Baltimore & Ohio from $752,000 to $1,000,000, while the Eries show an increase of from $723,000 to $1,000,000. That is why the following table comparing April net with recent years does not make as favorable showing as gross. The figures below give April net and the last previous April statement when smaller net earnings were reported, and the date of that statement:

	This Year.	Before This Year.	Date.
Southern Ry.	$962,241	$718,202	1907
Balt. & Ohio	1,104,560	891,283	1900
Erie	767,644	732,209	1900
Pennsylvania	2,720,242	2,693,179	1901
Atchison	2,619,722	2,264,901	1906
Union Pacific	2,807,277	2,351,337	1907

"By cutting down operating expenses, two roads, the Southern Railway and the Union Pacific, actually showed an increase this year over last in April net earnings. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Erie, however, made the poorest showing in eight years, the Pennsylvania the worst in seven years, while the Atchison, with its large increase in mileage, reported a gain over the figures for 1906. That the falling off in earnings for the year up to April 31 has been accumulative is apparent from the following figures, showing the first preceding year when gross and net for the corresponding ten months were smaller:

	This Year.	Before This Year.	Date.
Southern Ry.:			
Gross	$45,341,517	$44,816,193	1906
Net	9,178,935	8,320,049	1900
Balt. & Ohio:			
Gross	63,080,036	56,081,710	1905
Net	16,830,066	15,113,053	1901
Erie:			
Gross	41,819,177	41,398,166	1906
Net	7,248,676	6,296,947	1900
Pennsylvania:			
Gross	*41,807,465	39,144,629	1905
Net	9,254,788	8,456,573	1905
Atchison			
Gross	77,571,763	64,814,605	1906
Net	22,107,895	19,390,730	1905
Union Pacific:			
Gross	64,061,450	62,686,674	1907
Net	26,171,790	25,737,786	1907

*Four months.

OF EGGS IN ONE BASKET

Mr. Carnegie is on record as having gone counter to a familiar maxim in investments by saying, "Put all your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket." It has been pointed out that Mr. Carnegie's advice might do for an investor who had full control of the basket, but not for the small investor in great enterprises in the management of which he had no voice. In *The World's Work* (June) appears an article on this topic in which the writer says:

"Never, under any circumstances, allow yourself to be induced to put all your eggs in one basket. No matter how enthusiastic you may be; no matter how alluring may be the literature that is sent to you by interested parties; no matter how golden may appear the promise of the future; no matter how absolute may appear the security behind the investment—in spite of any of these inducements, or of them all and many more that might be added, never allow yourself to be caught with your fortune, your trust funds, even your savings in any considerable amount invested in a single security of a single corporation. A few days ago there came to me the annual report of a particularly well-managed life insurance company. It held in security investments nearly $2,500,000 of bonds and stocks. A brief analysis of these investments shows the following facts:

	No. of Different Issues of Securities.	Average Amount Held of Each Security.	Aggregate Amount.
Municipal bonds	14	$9,260	$129,629
Railroad bonds	100	16,371	1,637,147
Miscellaneous bonds	23	17,350	398,990
Railroad stocks	9	15,830	142,458
Bank stocks	11	7,680	85,478
Miscellaneous stocks	2	15,725	31,450
Average		$13,700	

"In this whole list of investments there are only two single blocks of securities as big as $75,000. Those two are in the underlying gilt-edged bonds of the Pennsylvania and Southern railroads."

The writer remarks that his advice "applies with equal force to the man with his millions to invest in bonds and stocks, to the firm with its dozens of thousands to place in banks as working capital, to the little investor with his hundreds of dollars to put away in some safe place where it may defy the machinations of high and low finance." He relates some items of experience that have come recently within his own knowledge:

"A hundred times within the past twelve months I have written to investors advising them to 'split' their investments. One correspondent has a single fund of $20,000, a life-insurance legacy, in General-Electric stock. A trifle of $1,000, left to educate an orphan, had shrunk to $300 because its guardian lived on the Great Western road and believed too fondly in its future. The entire little fortune of an old woman in

	July 1, 1896.	Mar. 1, 1907.	June 1, 1907.	May 1, 1908.	June 1, 1908.
Breadstuffs	$0.0524	$0.0817	$0.0935	$0.1029	$0.0990
Live stock	.1855	.3315	.3325	.3250	.3105
Provisions	1.3619	2.1049	1.9343	1.9025	1.8587
Fruits	.1210	.2003	.1957	.1347	.1408
Hides and leather	.8250	1.1975	1.2000	1.0050	1.0800
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.7581	2.4345	2.2983
Metals	.3757	.8466	.8393	.5856	.5511
Coal and coke	.0048	.0080	.0073	.0061	.0060
Oils	.2082	.3428	.3900	.3400	.3333
Naval stores	.0402	.1170	.0990	.0730	.0661
Building materials	.0716	.0906	.0871	.0835	.0791
Chemicals and drugs	.0607	.7083	.7141	.6594	.6589
Miscellaneous	.2150	.3032	.3392	.2507	.2402
Total	$5.7019	$9.1293	$8.9901	$7.9629	$7.7220

Massachusetts was tied up in two securities, one the stock of a publishing-house which cut its dividends in the panic; the other the so-called bond of another publishing-house which sold its bonds to its subscribers, purely a 'family affair,' so to speak. Her subscription to two magazines had cost her more than half her little fortune. Written down in words, these items look foolish. Written in dollars and cents in somebody's ledger, they often mean tragedy.

"If you live in New York, look out that you are not overloaded with Vanderbilt stocks and bonds. If you live in the South, figure out how hard you would be hit by two cotton-crop failures in succession. If Kansas is your home, imagine two years of winter-wheat failure. If you happen to dwell in Manitoba, how much of your funds are exposed to the danger that always lurks around the 'one-crop-road'? If Boston claims you, how much did you lose when they cut the price of copper from 25 cents to 12?"

TRADE, CROPS, AND THE FUTURE

Bradstreet's (June 13) reports "evidences of improvement in fall buying," but purchasers are "generally cautious, while sales for immediate shipment are confined to strictly filling-in requirements." Political and crop uncertainties "seem likely to influence distant purchases for some time to come, and trade is hardly better than quiet to fair the country over." The best reports come from the cotton-goods trade and kindred lines, "but there is noted a slight halt in this buying, following the price revisions noted some time ago." Wool is firmer, and iron-buying "rather better in some grades." *Dun's Review* (June 13) makes a rather more encouraging report. It says that gains "outnumber losses in reports of commercial and industrial activity, business being remarkably well maintained considering the propinquity of political conventions," and then adds:

"Weather conditions were favorable for retail trade in seasonable merchandise at most leading centers, and crop reports were encouraging on the whole, despite excessive rains and floods in the Southwest. Unusually good duplicate orders are still received from retailers who underestimated current requirements, but wholesale and jobbing departments are chiefly occupied in making preparations for fall and winter trade, about which there is a feeling of confidence."

The American Banker (June 13) notes

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SAFE DEPOSIT BY MAIL

is easy, safe and inexpensive —A sure method of protecting your will, your deed, mortgage, insurance policies, private letters and personal papers.

Write for the book describing this great vault and giving valuable information on the safeguarding of personal property—It is entirely free.

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TRINITY BUILDING, NEW YORK

NOTES
Yielding About
5% to 8%

We shall be glad to send you the 11th edition of our 12-page circular describing all of the Short Term Notes now upon the market, among which are the following:

Rock Island 6s, due Apr. 1909
Hudson Companies 6s, due Feb. 1910
Missouri Pacific 6s, due Feb. 1910
Norfolk & Western 5s, due May 1910
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, due July 1910
Erie Railroad 6s, due Apr. 1911
Southern Railway 6s, due May 1911
Interborough R. T. 6s, due May 1911
Kan. City Ry. & Light 6s, due Apr. 1912
Tidewater Company 6s, due June 1913

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Orders entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

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Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
William and Pine Streets, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

SAFETY 6% PROFIT

Will you let us send you free of all cost, our booklet on

THE INVESTMENT AND SAFEGUARDING OF SAVINGS?

It will interest you—It may profit you—This Company pays 6 per cent interest on two year Certificates of Deposit—And 5 per cent on Savings Accounts—subject to withdrawal without notice. First mortgage security back of every dollar deposited.

Write to-day for the book.

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Something Choice for that Pleasure Jaunt

If you do not consider really good, all-Havana cigars to be a very important adjunct to your vacation, don't bother reading our offer—it won't appeal to you.

Exact Size

If you **are** a lover of the good old-fashioned, high-grade Havana, you won't take chances on being able to get the kind of cigar you want at a summer resort, and **if no better way offers**, you will pay the retail price for the quality you desire. The idea of this advertisement is to show a better way—a way that cuts out the profits of the wholesaler, retailer and salesman, bringing a box of high-grade all-Havana cigars to you without the outlay of a penny until you have tried them and concluded that they are **just right** in every respect.

A Free Trial

Write us on your business letterhead, or enclose your business card, and we will send you a box of 100 **Baby Grand** Cigars on Trial. If you like them send us **$3.75** but if for any reason you do not care for them, return the balance at our expense and no charge will be made for the few smoked. We pay expressage both ways.

Could we afford to make this offer if there was a possibility that the cigars would not stand the test?

The **Baby Grand** is 4 1-16 inches long, and is filled with the short leaves from the choice tobacco used in our highest-priced clear Havanas. This is long cut, so that any objection to a short filler is overcome. It is wrapped with the most expensive Havana leaf obtainable, and contains no factory scraps, no dirt, no dust, no stems; just the finest mellow, rich Havana, carefully blended.

Our complete line of over 36 styles is sold to business men, professional men and clubs everywhere. We make cigars as high as 15c. each which compare favorably with those sold at 25c. straight in the usual retail way.

Our method eliminates the profits of the salesmen, jobbers and dealers and brings our highest grade cigars to you at Rock Bottom Prices.

IF you enjoy a cigar made of clean stock, by clean workmen in a clean factory—if you appreciate a free-smoking, pleasure-producing Havana that tastes good all the way, send to-day for a box of "Baby Grand," on trial.

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY

Est. 1875

E. H. RIDGEWAY, President

157 Lenox Avenue, New York City

Reference—State Bank, New York

Made in all styles

Horsemen and horsewomen invariably enjoy riding in

Whitman Saddles

Their scientific construction gives perfection of comfort to rider and insures a correct seat. It adjusts the burden properly on mount and fits the horse's back as a made to order pair of shoes fit your feet. Made in all styles for all purposes.

COMFORT FOR RIDER—EASE FOR HORSE

Send for **free** illustrated catalogue. Tells about saddles and equipment—"from Saddle to Spur"—and describes all Whitman styles, with prices.

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York

that the crop reports are "unusually good for this year," and that in general "the outlook is considered greatly improved." At the same time the political conventions and the campaign "will keep affairs from becoming satisfactory for some little time to come." Mr. A. D. Noyes, in *The Forum* (April–June), notes as prevalent an "underlying conviction that it will be at least a year before any considerable return of trade activity will be witnessed." He draws conclusions from precedents:

"It may be fairly said that the panic of 1873 was followed by something over five years of virtual depression, and that four years elapsed after the panic of 1893 before the financial markets and the country's general trade began to show evidence of return of permanent activity and prosperity. On the basis, then, of simple precedent, it would be concluded at once that four or five years must be set as the period for which the after-panic depression must continue. There are both favorable and unfavorable inferences to be drawn. That we have at present a sound currency system, as we did not have in any of the great preceding panics of our history; that the Treasury is in a strong and well-entrenched position, as it certainly was not in 1893; and that the West, which was almost bankrupt in 1893 and was a helpless debtor of the East in 1873 and 1857, is the strongest element of financial strength at the present time, are three facts in the situation which are not open to denial, and which are bound to exert a very great influence.

"On the other hand, it can not be denied that the violence of the shock, the duration of the period of suspension of bank payments, and the magnitude of the phenomena which marked it were more formidable in 1907 than in any previous period of the sort. Similarly, it is not open to question that the financial excesses in the use of credit, the abuses of an over-exploited prosperity, and rashness in the use of capital—which are the cause of all such financial crises—were practised on the eve of the panic of 1907 as they never were before, with the possible exception of 1873."

In the financial columns of the New York *Evening Post*, the newspaper of which he is the financial editor, Mr. Noyes says "four main arguments exist for enthusiasm and four for caution."

"On the one side stand, first, the promise of a great harvest with the trade recovery which should accompany it; second, the very large bank reserves, bringing easy credit; third, the approach of the 'July reinvestment' period, which turned the corner for the markets of 1904; fourth, the prospect for the nomination and election of Mr. Taft, with a 'prosperity argument' like that of the last election.

"What is to offset them? First, no doubt, the fact of dull general business and lean profits, volume of trade still running 25 to 50 per cent. below a year ago. Second, the bad railway earnings and the occasional complications, as in the Gould roads and the Erie, which have resulted from them. Third, the continued depression in what is still recognized as the barometer of trade, the iron and steel industries. Fourth, the possibility, even if it be not a probability, that Bryan will be nominated at Denver and elected.

"If it is asked what the really dominating influences are, the answer should be that the teaching of all experience as to

Superior to Lemonade

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

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If you demand a wide margin of **security**, coupled with **certainty** of interest payments, investigate the bonds of the Parsons Water Supply and Power Company, **at once.** Tangible assets far exceed indebtedness and interest charges amply secured by assured earnings. Sixteen years of profitable operation guarantee it.

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6%

WHEN you deposit money with this institution, you obtain the advantages of first mortgage safety, combined with every convenience of banking. Please write for booklet "F", explaining our Certificates of Deposit.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY

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A portable, pure white, steady, safe light. Brighter than electricity or acetylene. 100 candle power. No grease, dirt nor odor. Lighted instantly. Costs 2 cts. per week. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

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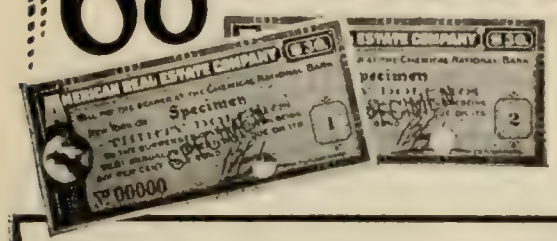

You can increase your income to $60 a year for each $1000 you possess by *investing* direct, instead of *loaning* through a middle man. The American Real Estate Company's

6% GOLD BONDS

offer an opportunity for *direct investment*, and pay you the full interest value of your money—6%. Further, these bonds give you security equal to or better than that of institutions paying only three to four per cent.

A-R-E 6% Gold Bonds are based on the ownership of New York City Real Estate—recognized as the soundest security on earth. They are issued as follows:

6% *Coupon Bonds*, for income earning, paying interest semi-annually by coupons.

6% *Accumulative Bonds*, for income saving, purchasable by installments, carrying liberal surrender privileges.

Write today for full details, including map of New York City showing location of this Company's properties.

American Real Estate Company
Founded 1888
Assets, $10,558,500.41. Capital and Surplus, $1,640,969.24
504 Night & Day Bank Bldg., New York City

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
Can be bought To yield from 4½ TO 5%
Send for list
New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. C, Columbus, O.

6% Land Secured Bonds

at par in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest paid every six months at American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, issued by the

Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co.

Mortgages on lands lying close to Denver are deposited with the above named Bank as collateral security to the bonds in the ratio of 125 to 100. Also all the property of the Company, estimated worth

SECURITY UNDER THE BONDS

Two to Three Million Dollars

Consisting of Canals, Reservoirs, Sites, Water Rights, etc.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.
Municipal Bonds
First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Fill out and return this coupon to-day.

Trowbridge & Niver Co. 3
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please send illustrated description of 6% Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co. Bonds.

Name.....

City..... State.....

the after-effects of so serious a financial panic stands out paramount on the one hand, while the teaching of all experience as to the results of a bumper harvest coming upon a world-wide shortage in grain supplies is as conspicuous on the other. Never before in our financial history have these two influences, as they appear in the present situation, been at work simultaneously."

THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

The monthly index-tables compiled by *Bradstreet's* have shown since the panic of last October "recessions in each month, except in March, when the downward movement was temporarily arrested." At present prices, movements "tend downward with greater celerity," even tho some commodities, owing to special conditions, resist the general tendency toward lower levels." The index-number as of June 1—$7.7220—is "the lowest recorded since July 1, 1904, and represents a decrease of 3.1 per cent. from May 1 and 12.7 per cent. from the level of last October." The figures also "show a decrease of 15.4 per cent. from the high point which was reached on March 1, 1907, and they also display a decline of 14.1 per cent. from June 1 of that year, and 7.1 per cent. from June 1, 1906." *Bradstreet's* gives a table showing the index-numbers of the price-levels for recent years since 1892 as follows:

Jan. 1, 1892 ...	$8.1382	July 1, 1906 ...	$8.2835
July 1, 1896 ...	5.7019	Mar. 1, 1907 ...	9.1293
Jan. 1, 1897 ...	6.1164	April 1, 1907 ...	8.9640
July 1, 1897 ...	5.8537	May 1, 1907 ...	8.9356
Feb. 1, 1900 ...	8.2307	June 1, 1907 ...	8.9901
June 1, 1901 ...	7.4181	July 1, 1907 ...	9.0409
Dec. 1, 1902 ...	8.1413	Aug. 1, 1907 ...	8.9304
Aug. 1, 1903 ...	7.7473	Sept. 1, 1907 ...	8.8297
Feb. 1, 1904 ...	8.0973	Oct. 1, 1907 ...	8.8506
July 1, 1904 ...	7.6318	Nov. 1, 1907 ...	8.7468
Mar. 1, 1905 ...	8.0976	Dec. 1, 1907 ...	8.5246
June 1, 1905 ...	7.9073	Jan. 1, 1908 ...	8.2949
Sept. 1, 1905 ...	8.2795	Feb. 1, 1908 ...	8.1275
Nov. 1, 1905 ...	8.2097	Mar. 1, 1908 ...	7.9862
Jan. 1, 1906 ...	8.3289	April 1, 1908 ...	8.0650
Mar. 1, 1906 ...	8.2321	May 1, 1908 ...	7.9629
June 1, 1906 ...	8.3203	June 1, 1908 ...	7.7220

In another table (see bottom of page 940) the same paper presents a "showing as

FAMILY OF FIVE
All Drank Coffee From Infancy.

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble.

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We are now doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

(Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking).

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved, and was given coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it.

"Long live the discoverer of Postum!"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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There is a man in Canada who makes the Simple Life pay his friends three kinds of dividends:

A FIRST MORTGAGE

With your money he will buy land in Saskatchawan, the greatest wheat producing country in the world, and give you the first mortgage on it.

6% INTEREST

This mortgage is to run until January first, 1916. Every year until then he will pay you 6%.

½ OF THE PROFIT

He and his fellow workers will till the soil, sow the grain and give you half the profits from the crops, keeping the other half for himself and his fellow workers as their sole remuneration.

This kind of an enterprise pays dividends on health, wealth and happiness. Those who work with him become healthy and strong. The great crops are exceedingly profitable and the combination of health and wealth secured by productive land, pays a dividend on happiness.

Go and see his steam plows cultivating thousands of acres, or else write to him for full information.

W. C. HOWLAND
Estevan, Saskatchawan, Canada

HOW TO INVEST

It is important to the investor to be informed as to the conditions affecting the securities he has bought or intends to buy.

"The Weekly Financial Review"

is a small four-page editorial sheet, which treats broadly and without prejudice, current events in the financial, commercial and political world as they bear upon securities and other investments, and is of interest and value to investors and business men. THE REVIEW WILL ON APPLICATION BE MAILED REGULARLY WITHOUT CHARGE TO THOSE INTERESTED. J. S. BACHE & CO., Members New York Stock Exchange, Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York.

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Combines Hammock, Couch and Swing Seat

Made without or with wind shields as shown in picture. Made of heavy canvas, strong wood frame and thick mattress with removable mattress cover. Will hold half a dozen people. Lasts a lifetime. Carefully covered and packed with lines and hooks ready for hanging, and sent anywhere by express or freight.

Write for Descriptive Booklet

telling more about the advantages and uses of this hammock, and price list of styles and sizes. The genuine Gloucester Hammock is sold only direct by us, the makers. Write us *to-day* for particulars —hammock weather is due.

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Collars, Cuffs, Waists, Belts, Etc.

DAINTY pins of tempered steel with coil spring, and needle points so sharp they pass easily through starched linen without tearing fabric or bending pin. Practically indestructible. Made in Nickel Plate, Jet and Dull Black Enamel.

Also **14K Roman Plate** or **Bright Rolled** Gold Finish, that will keep its luster as long as and look as well as the highest price baby pins.

Price, Nickel, Jet, or dull Black, 4 on card, 10 cents; 14K Gold Plate, 2 on card, 25 cents.

Your dealer will supply you. If he don't keep them, the kind and size wanted will be sent by mail on the receipt of price and dealer's name. Money back if you're not satisfied

Consolidated Safety Pin Company
171 Farrand St., Bloomfield, N. J.

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THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c, postpaid.

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SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

regards the groups of commodities which go to make up the total index-numbers."

Commenting on this table the writer remarks that "only two of the thirteen groups set forth show increases—fruits, and hides and leather—the gain in the latter being due to a notable advance in the price of hides," while "textiles and provisions show marked declines." An examination of the specific items which enter into the index-number shows that twenty commodities were higher on June 1 than they were on May 1 last; that thirty-seven were lower and forty-eight unchanged. Those which are higher and those lower are named as follows:

HIGHER.

Beeves	Beans	Silver
Eggs	Peas	Lead
Bacon	Potatoes	Linseed oil
Hams	Lemons	Cotton-seed oil
Lard	Currants	Rubber
Coffee	Hides	Ground bone
Rice	Cotton	

LOWER.

Wheat	Tea	Quicksilver
Corn	Peanuts	Southern coke
Oats	Wool, O. and Pa.	Castor oil
Barley	Wool, Australian	Olive oil
Sheep, live	Hemp	Rosin
Hogs, live	Jute	Turpentine
Horses	Flax	Tar
Hogs, carcasses	Ginghams	Glass
Mutton, carcasses	Pig iron, Eastern	Phosphate rock
Milk	Bessemer pig	Opium
Butter	Copper	Tobacco
Cheese	Tin	Hay
Sugar		

EQUIPMENT BONDS OF RAILROADS

Of this subject, on which, in the present condition of railroad properties, special interest exists among investors, George Garr Henry, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, writes in detail in his new book entitled "How to Invest Money." The purpose in issuing equipment bonds is to provide funds with which railroads may pay for new rolling-stock, that is, for cars and locomotives. Mr. Henry describes the nature of these bonds as follows:

"The bonds are the direct obligation of the railroad company. They are secured by a first lien upon the entire equipment purchased. The title to the equipment remains in the trustee for the benefit of the bondholders until the last bond has been paid, so that under no circumstances can the general mortgages of the railroad attach as a first lien on the equipment ahead of the car-trust obligations. After the final payment, the trustee assigns title to the railroad company, which thereupon becomes the owner in fee of the equipment. Under the terms of the deed of trust the railroad is always obliged to keep the equipment fully insured, in good order and complete repair, and to replace any equipment which may become worn out, lost, or destroyed."

Mr. Henry reminds his readers that, as shown in his description, equipment bonds "differ in two important respects from all other classes of railroad issues." The first is that the title to the property which secures the bonds "does not vest in the railroad"; and the second, that the property

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Be Particular About Your Inner Tubes

We have centered all the resources of the Goodyear factories on the making of Inner Tubes that will LAST.

That's why **Red Seal Brand** are **Guaranteed One Full Year**

RED SEAL

The "Red Seal" on inner tubes means that they are fully backed by the Goodyear reputation for Durability and Service.

We have made a special study of Inner Tube troubles. These Tubes are specially constructed to overcome all weakness. And they do it! Red Seal Brand Inner Tubes in Goodyear Detachable Tires on Universal Rims free the motorist from 98 per cent of his worries. Let us prove it! Examine them at any branch, or our factory—or write us for fully illustrated booklet.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio

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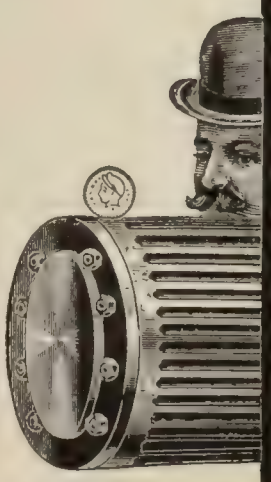

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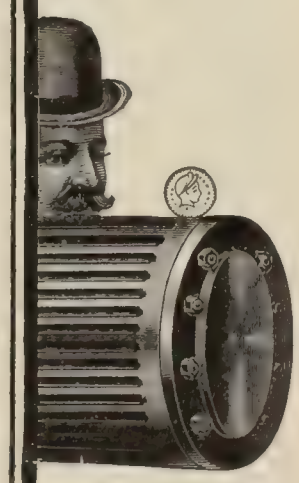

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We present below some of the best specimens of verse that have appeared in the college periodicals during the past academic year, with the thought that our readers will be glad of a glimpse into this interesting branch of our American literature.

The Plowman.

In the rough furrow he follows his plow,
Eyes on the earth as it breaks from the share,
Guiding his horse with a heavy-voiced care,
Up from the hollow and over the brow.

There in the thicket the juncos a-twitter
Make a mad revel of early spring days;
All through the wood there's a stir and a flitter
As hither and thither the restless flock strays.

In the rough furrow he follows his plow,
Eyes on the earth as it breaks from the share,
Guiding his horse with a heavy-voiced care,
Up from the hollow and over the brow.

Madness of springtime the light air is flooding,
Fragrance of earth that is fresh from spring showers,
Down by the brook amber willows are budding
Little brown hollows are stirred with white flowers.

In the rough furrow he follows his plow,
Eyes on the earth as it breaks from the share,
Guiding his horse with a heavy-voiced care,
Up from the hollow and over the brow.
—*The Vassar Miscellany.*

Moondawn.

By John Hall Wheelock.

The shivering and shining waters move
Under a low moon in the windy sky,
The stars hang pale and breathless far above—
O to be killed now by the things I love,
To mix with all this beauty and to die!

Love by the Sea.

By John Hall Wheelock.

When the low murmur of the morning's laughter
Rippling the waves makes music in my ears,
I dream on vanished things and things hereafter—
So near is laughter to divine, sweet tears.

When in the dawn the last star disappears
And dream on dream withdraws following after,
My heart leaps up with laughter in my ears,
So near is grief to sorrowful, sweet laughter.

When the wind calls and the waves follow after
And dune on dune shimmers and reappears,
I dare not listen to your quiet laughter,
So near is laughter to divine, sweet tears.
—*The Harvard Monthly.*

Ballade of Lost Love.

By George H. Soule, Jr.

I should have kissed you when you turned your head
And all the breezes listened, while more low
Than distant murmuring seas you almost said
What I had given my sight to hear, and slow
Your eyelids faltered and your eyes' faint glow
Gave hint to me of what the silence missed—
A rapture far too fair for lips to show—
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!

For then the sun still lived in glorious red
Beyond the utmost verge of earthly wo,
A pure day's passions then were not yet fled,
While all the shadowed dreams that come and go
Over the evening river's careless flow
And wander as the winds, where'er they list,

Were gathering in the moon's pale silver bow;
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!

But now the sweetest of the nights is dead,
A new and garish day has blinded so
Those eyes of sun-down dreams, that falsely led
To staring pleasures of day's overflow
No longer anything to me they owe
Of silent longing in a twilight tryst.
No longer do faint incense-breezes blow;
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!

Envoi.

That moment is forever dead, I know,
And all those dreams are vanished with the mist;
Dear love, that offered once your largess, oh
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!

—*The Yale Literary Magazine.*

Wine of Denmark.

By Seumas O'Sheel.

Oh, bring me wine of Denmark! Sure there grow
Grapes on some dark vine close to Elsinore,
Whose roots do worm-like eat dead Hamlet's dust,
Whose wine will burn with fires of Hamlet's blood:
Oh, bring me wine of Denmark!
Every grape
That purples on a terraced Rhenish hill—
A hill with some age-weary castle crowned—
May bear a drop of blood, that long ago
Clotted the grass and slowly soaked to earth;
And those light liquors that from Italy
Or fiery France are come, they may be quick
And vivid with the essences of lives
Lost long ago, when each man bore a blade;
But in some public combat, barons' brawl,
Or clash of marshaled hosts, for crowns and kingdoms
And strong-walled cities striving, flowed that blood.
I will not of those wines: I can not stir
With the grim spirit of those sturdy men
Who fought their open fight beneath the sun,
And conquered, and went down, with strength superb.
For I am of the weakly-strong, who know
The secret sorrow, the strife within the soul,
The swords more keen than steel that pierce the heart
From deep within; I know, and would forget.
So, wine of northern Denmark! Do not think
The wine is all too tender for that clime;
No, surely there grow grapes at Elsinore,
For grapes are the tragic fruit. There is a vine,
There must be, with dark leaves and darker fruit,
And roots deep in the brooding skull of Hamlet,
Deep in the dust of sweet Ophelia's breast;
And oh, the wine, the wine of those wild grapes,
The wine of madness, I would drink of that!
Drink, and be madly foolish, madly wise,
Mad with love-sorrows—drink again and be
Like one who sleeps while horrid deeds are done;
Like a bird, singing an hour since his mate,
Now all forgotten, fell a quivering prey;
Like a snapt flower, flying on the wind,
Loosed from the grimy earth, freed from the clod,
A wild, sweet wonder for a little space,
Before the fall, the death!—Oh, like to her,
Gently released from memories of the past,
Griefs and more grievous joys, and singing sent
With steps unfearing to the final peace.

Oh, from this hateful and unholy calm
To be released, tho madness be the way!
Mad would I be, mad with remembered joys,
And the dull smart of useless, vain regrets;
Mad with the fearful press of present fate,
And the long future, hopeless, futile, dead,
Dead before birth! Ho, wine of Elsinore!
That I may shake from this unnatural calm,
And shatter into madness, meeter state,
And then—a day of splendid frenzy spent—
Suddenly shudder off all memories,
And softly sink into a dreamless flood
Of cool, oblivious waters, and be still.

—*The Columbia Monthly.*

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The Meadowlark.

BY TERTIUS VAN DYKE.

Long before the fields are green,
Or the blus'tring winds are still,
Long before the waiting woodlands
Feel the thrill
Of the coming springtime,
If you listen, you shall hear,
In the open, windy places,
Sounding bravely, far and near:
Spring o' the year!

Long before the angry clouds
Cease to gather in the sky;
Long before the driving rainstorms
Hasten by;
In the dreary, sodden meadows,
All your heart-beats leap with cheer—
Hark, the meadowlark is singing
Song of gladness, piercing clear:
Sweet spring is here!

—*Nassau Literary Magazine* (Princeton).

It's Saddle, My Heart, and Away.

BY W. J. FUNK.

I.

The morning is cool and crisp with rime
And bright with the laughter of holiday time.
The tall, dark pines along the hill
Are touched with flame by the sun until
They glow and burn like slowly kindling embers.

It's saddle, my Heart, and ride away
In the rosy light of the dawning day,
To bid good-morrow,
A sweet good-morrow,
To a lass with eyes of gray.

II.

The evening is hushed with silent light,
And the fields are clothed with glist'ning white;
The keen stars glitter frostily;
But a friendly hearth gives warmth to me
While the pine knots fall in slowly dying embers.

It's saddle, my Heart, and ride away
In the gathering dusk of the dying day,
To breathe good-night,
A sweet good-night,
To a lass with eyes of gray.

—*Nassau Literary Magazine.*

Triolet.

BY J. T. SCULL.

You lowered your eyes and whispered, "No,"
When first I came to woo—
You fain would jest with me, and so
You lowered your eyes and whispered, "No,"
But 'twas so soft and sweet and low
I dared to say, "Dost mean it, true?"
You lowered your eyes and whispered, "No,"
When first I came to woo.

—*Nassau Literary Magazine.*

Spring Song.

BY LEON RUTLEDGE WHIPPLE.

Lawd, ain't I weak!
I sho' kyant plow,
My systum feels plumb crazy,
In Sas'fras creek
Them young frawgs 'low:
"He's lazy, lazy, lazy."

Th' sky's moughty blue, and th' sun's moughty wa'm,
An' th' winter wuz long and dreary.
I rec'on it kyant be ve'y much ha'm
Fo' I'se weary, weary, weary.

Th' ole cane pole she's alookin' right peart,
An' that wu'm tha'r's fat now sholy.

I wants to see them goggle-eyes flirt—
I'se po'ly, po'ly, po'ly.

An' fish 'bout this time 'r always bitin' best,
Down yander in Big Bend eddy.
Whoa, thar mule! we'se gwine to take a rest—
I'se feelin' right spry a'ready.
—*The University of Virginia Magazine.*

A Sonnet.

By Roger Sherman Loomis.

'Tis said that he who sailed from Spain of yore,
Pointing his prow into the sunset's rays,
And plunging on through perilous seas for days,
Saw, one still dawn, across the billows hoar,
Mirage-like, dim, a green-blue island shore,
Where feathery palms stood quiet in the haze
And mirrored trembling in a hundred bays,
Deemed search for Earthly Paradise was o'er.
And we? We live in Earthly Paradise;
But sure the magic mist has blown, or we
Are blinded, for without remorse we join
To blight our home, fouling with smoke our skies,
Sending Euphrates murky to the sea,
Turning the Falls of Gyson into coin.
—*The Williams Literary Monthly.*

The March Wind.

By Helen Cowles.

Whimsical, whimsical wind of March!
Mad March wind, glad March wind!
Cruelly fierce and playfully arch—
Whimsical wind of March!
Bringing the breath of the sweet wet Spring
Marshaling hosts on the tulip-bed;
Dreams of Summer, of birds that sing?
Lo, in a moment, those dreams are fled!
Hail to winter! He is not dead!
Whimsical wind of March!

Whimsical, whimsical wind of March!
Fragrant wind, vagrant wind!
Cruelly fierce and playfully arch—
Whimsical wind of March!
Yours is the kiss of a little child,
Timid and sweet as I bend your way.
Then, with laughter mocking and wild,
Round the corner you madly play!
Cruel, fickle you are to-day!
Whimsical wind of March!
—*Northwestern Magazine.*

Sailor's Song.

When the good ship plows through the crested wave,
And the salt breeze follows fast,
When the straining cordage creaks and groans
In the van of the bellowing blast,
Then up! my boys, and all on deck!
No land upon our lee!
While beneath we feel our quivering keel,
We'll hurrah for the life at sea, Yo Ho!
For the sailor's life at sea.

Oh, what can the landsman know
Of the life on the roaring main,
When the stiff nor'easters blow
O'er the miles of our watery plain?
For him is the blazing hearth,
And his child upon his knee;
But the sailor's home
Is the ocean foam,
And the salt and the swell of the sea, Yo Ho!
For the salt and the swell of the sea.

Oh, the sea is the sailor's love.
For her the storms we brave;
And who would a coward prove
When the winds and the waters rave?
Then up! my lads, and all on deck!
No land upon our lee!
While beneath we feel our quivering keel,
We'll hurrah for the life at sea, Yo Ho!
For the sailor's life at sea.
—*The Tuftonian.*

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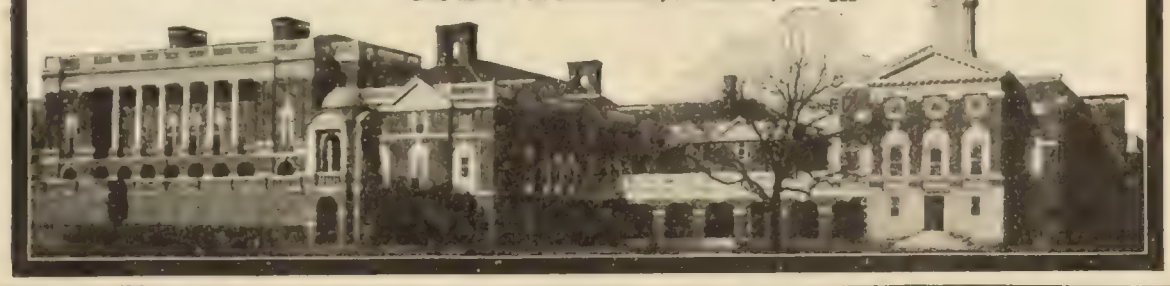

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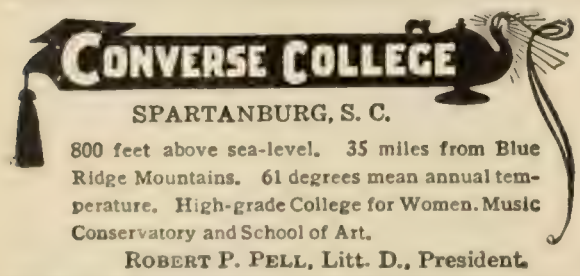

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Quite a Shock.—"Sammy," said his mean uncle, "how would you feel if I were to give you a penny?"

"I think," replied Sammy, "that I should feel a little faint at first, but I'd try and get over it."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Likeness.—"Why is a pancake like the sun?"

"Because," said the Swede, "it rises out of der yeast and it sets behind der vest."—*Christian Guardian.*

Learning Early.—TEACHER—"If you are kind and polite to your playmates, what will be the result?"

SCHOLAR—"They'll think they can lick me!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Desirable Letters.—PATIENCE—"Is the Russian alphabet the same as ours?"

PATRICE—"Practically; only there are a lot more v's and x's, I believe."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Good Story.—"Was the picture you just sold a genuine work of art?"

"No," answered the dealer, "but the story I told about it was."—*Catholic Mirror.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 12.—Four thousand Mexican troops take the field against the Yaqui Indians, peace negotiations having been broken off.

More than 20,000 representatives of the races of Austria-Hungary take part in the pageant in Vienna to celebrate the jubilee of the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph.

June 13.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies adopt the bill establishing the right of voters to a secret ballot.

June 14.—Ambassador David Jayne Hill, who succeeds Charlemagne Tower at Berlin, is received in official audience in the palace garden by the German Emperor with great cordiality.

June 15.—A British court sent from Shanghai begins at Seoul the trial of a British citizen accused by Japanese of stirring up sedition.

Belgium promises to comply with the requests of America and Great Britain regarding reforms in the Kongo.

June 16.—Secretary Taft's letter to President Amador, announcing the intention of the United States to see that fair elections are held in Panama, is made public on the Isthmus, and causes alarm in official circles.

Fifty fishing-boats are wrecked off the coast of Japan and 350 men are drowned.

June 18.—The last spike is driven in the Ecuadorian railroad connecting Quito with Guyaquil.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

June 13.—As a result of the torpedo test at Fort Monroe the monitor *Florida* has a large hole torn in her side and a list of seventeen inches to starboard. The test is declared a success.

Governor Willson, of Kentucky, announces the pardon of Caleb Powers and James Howard, alleged to have been involved in the assassination of William Goebel.

June 14.—A gift in excess of half a million dollars from Henry Phipps to Johns Hopkins Hospital and University, in Baltimore, for a professorship of psychiatry, is announced.

June 16.—The plant of the Royal Coal Mines at Argentine, Pa., is destroyed by dynamite; labor troubles have been experienced in the locality for some time.

June 17.—Congressman A. A. Wiley, of Alabama, dies at Hot Springs, Va.

POLITICAL.

June 12.—Governor Hughes sends a letter to every sheriff and district in the State and to Police Commissioner Bingham of New York City calling attention to the antigambling laws.

June 18.—The Republican National Convention at Chicago nominates Secretary Taft for President on the first ballot, giving him 702 votes, the nomination is made unanimous.

John Sharp Williams announces his resignation as minority leader in the National House of Representatives.

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The Literary digest

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